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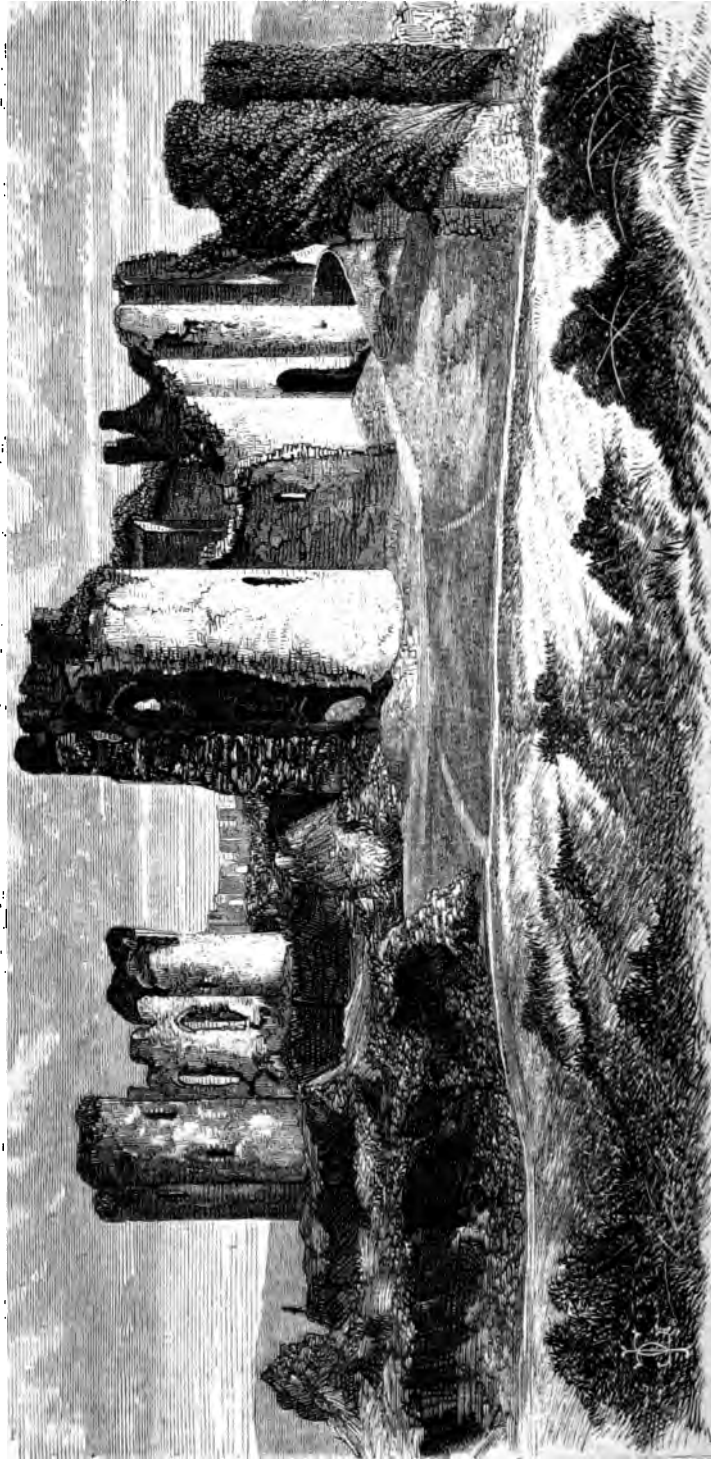
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Willie Thomas



GRIFFITHS AND WATSON.

Caerphilly Castle (*from a photograph by Collings*).

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
GLAMORGANSHIRE
AND ITS
FAMILIES.

With numerous Illustrations on Wood from Photographs, of Castles,
Abbeys, Mansions, Seals, Combs, Arms, &c.

By THOMAS NICHOLAS, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S.,
AUTHOR OF
"Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales."

"MORGANIA TELLUS,
PULCHRA SITU, FRUGUMQUE FERAX, ET AMENA LOCORUM."
Pentarchia.

LONDON :
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.

1874.

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THE SEAL OF RICHARD DE CLARE, EARL OF GLAMORGAN, &C., A.D. 1229.

NOTE.—This magnificent Seal, seen also on the cover, has been obtained from the Seal Department of the British Museum, and is now for the first time published. It bears the insignia of Richard de Clare, fourth Earl of Glamorgan and Gloucester (see p. 94), one of the great Barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, and is attached to a deed executed by him in the year 1229. At this early date heraldic tinctures had not come into use. A small portion of the legend surrounding the shield had disappeared, and has been restored uniformly with the part which had continued uninjured, and which ran thus ; “ + SIGILLVM RICARDI DE CLARE... IS : GLO... ” The lions, addorsed to the shield, are remarkable. They are, perhaps, intended to commemorate the lion of Fitzhamon, but whether rampant or passant it is difficult to determine. Though addorsed, they are perhaps the originals of “ supporters ” in arms. It seems evident that the three chevrons of De Clare are the originals of the arms of Glamorgan and Cardiff, in later times blazoned variously—*Gu.*, *three chevrons arg.*; *Gu.*, *three chevrons or.*; and *Or*, *three chevrons gu.* We give here the colours first named, and on the cover an exact fac-simile of the original Shield.

NOTE.—The Arms of Neath Abbey (13th cent.) are placed on the back of cover.

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P R E F A C E.

IT has long been a matter of surprise that so important a county as that of Glamorgan has never had its History written. Several of the shires of Wales, less important than this, have long since been described and illustrated by appropriate memoirs. The History of Brecknockshire, by Theophilus Jones; of Monmouthshire, by Cox, and by Williams; of Anglesey, by Rowlands, and by Angharad Llwyd; and of Cardiganshire by Meyrick,—all supply valuable details. Fenton's Tour through Pembrokeshire, and Mr. Williams' brief History of Denbighshire, complete our treasury of county histories. Montgomeryshire, through the labours of the *Powys-land Club*, bids fair to have its annals searched out and illustrated with greater completeness than has fallen to the lot of any other Welsh or English county.

Carmarthenshire, Carnarvonshire, Flintshire, Merioneth, and Glamorgan—all counties rich in event, all prominent in their activity during the most stirring periods—have their annals still unwritten.

The present work, planned on a scale which as far as possible avoids voluminousness and expense, is intended to be a condensed sketch of the ancient and middle-age story of Glamorganshire and its Families, with a supplementary part on the genealogy of its leading modern Families. In substance it is also incorporated in the Author's larger work, entitled "*Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and Families of Wales*," in which Glamorgan has received a treatment exceptionally extensive, corresponding with its relative importance. Especial attention has been given to the conquest by the Normans, and to the Old and Extinct Families both of Norman and British extraction. The link of connection between the domestic and official annals of past and modern times is supplied by the elaborate Rolls of High Sheriffs and Members of Parliament, from the age of Henry VIII. downwards. In all these respects it supplies information never before made accessible to the general public. In the ancient British period, care has been taken not to mar and encumber the history by the introduction of legendary matter. Among the illustrations, through the courtesy of the present Duke of Beaufort, several interesting engravings have been introduced from the account, recently privately printed, of the *Progress* of the first Duke of Beaufort, Lord President of Wales, in 1684. See pp. 59—61, 117.

It certainly does appear strange that the history of a district so remarkable as that of Glamorgan, which has undergone repeated conquests, formed an important kingdom, seen developed on its soil all the features of feudalism, and in modern times all the miracles of mechanical invention, mining enterprise, and commercial progress, has not enlisted in its service the highest talent and most diligent research. It presents periods of unusual interest, and types of social and political life almost wholly peculiar. During several centuries we see here in miniature a picture, distinct in all its lines and shadings, of what England was for many ages under the oppressive rule of the foreigner, and of what Normandy and all Western France was for a still longer period. To the ethnologist this county supplies an instructive instance of the disappearance, by sheer inanition, of a once powerful and conquering alien race, and of the emergence from the gulf of oppression of the race it had seemed to have crushed and obliterated ; for the Normans, who in the eleventh century overwhelmed this district, partitioned its lands amongst themselves, built their powerful fortresses, and for a while appeared as if destined to endure here for ever, have long since vanished from the scene, leaving scarcely a vestige behind them except the ruins of their castles, and here and there their names preserved in names of places. But, through all change, Glamorgan itself retains the name, the speech, and substantially the race which belonged to it long before the Norman trod upon its soil, or indeed had won for himself a name and nationality across the Channel.

The rapidity with which the iron, coal, and copper industries, and consequently the population of this county have grown, is without a parallel. At page 87 will be found an account of the origin of *copper-smelting* at Neath and Swansea, at the latter of which places, it eventually made its home. The enormous proportions which the manufacture has attained, as well as its recent gradual decrease, will be seen from the following reliable particulars, obligingly supplied us from the *Mining Record Office*, Jermyn Street :—

The purchases of the various Copper Companies at Swansea, in each of the years named, have been thus :—

				1862.	1867.	1872.
Copper Ore	...	...	...	Tons 40,294	31,532	24,688
Copper	...	...	...	„ 5,969	5,132	4,230
Value	...	...	...	£514,433	£370,555	£367,294

In coal and iron mining, the results have been still more extraordinary. In 1823 the total of pig iron produced in all South Wales was 180,827 tons. At page 15 is a reference to the commencement of the great iron-works of Merthyr Tydfil, about 1755, by Mr. Bacon, who is said to have obtained a lease of ninety-nine years, at a rental of £200 per annum, of a tract of ore-producing country eight miles in length by five miles in breadth. Since that time the production in this county alone, according to the authority already cited, has grown to the following enormous proportions :—

Pig Iron produced in Glamorganshire.

				1862.	1867.	1872.
Pig Iron	...	...	...	Tons 441,869	403,050	465,603
Value ...	...	...	...	£1,104,672	£1,007,625	—

The Government returns at Jermyn Street do not distinguish the coal produce of Glamorganshire as separate from that of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. The total of coal extracted, in the years given, from the three counties—and it may be estimated that three-fourths belonged to Glamorganshire,—was as follows :—

				1862.	1867.	1872.
Coal extracted	...	...	...	Tons 6,749,455	9,092,500	10,131,725

This County, in common with other mining and manufacturing districts, has severely suffered from the evil of “strikes.” The great strike of 1872-3 verified to the letter a sentence which appeared in the *Times*, January 15, 1873: “There never was a strike which bid fair to occasion more misery to the men, and more grievous loss to all other interests.” At the end of the contest it was declared that the total loss to the iron and coal trade amounted to £2,000,000 sterling, and that of this sum the loss in workmen’s wages was £800,000. As many as 65,000 persons, earning good wages, were thrown out of employment, who, instead of the wages they lost, received from the “Union” the pittance of some £40,000, and about £5,000 subscribed by charity. The working men of the district, therefore, could measure the result of the struggle at a deficit of £755,000 in money ; but the poverty, the home desolation, the disease, death, and moral injury which accompanied this pecuniary damage cannot be calculated. At this stupendous cost a new demonstration was given that strikes are ineffectual as regulators of the price of labour, but most potent in bringing havoc and misery to the industrial classes. Demand will always regulate the price both of labour and its products, and any artificial value imposed on either can only be temporary, and, in the end, self-defeating. At the present time, great fears are entertained that another, and perhaps more disastrous conflict, will take place between employers and employed, and that the unfortunate rivalry will only finally cease with the utter prostration of the weaker, and immeasurable material and moral loss to the community at large.

The Author has to acknowledge the valuable assistance he has received at the British Museum and Record Office, and from MSS. and Books, not otherwise accessible, lent him by Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A., and other Gentlemen.

London, May 1, 1874.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SECTION I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GLAMORGANSHIRE	1
SECTION II.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF GLAMORGANSHIRE ...	21
SECTION III.—HISTORY OF GLAMORGANSHIRE	24
1. ROMAN PERIOD	24
2. SAXON PERIOD	26
3. NOMAN PERIOD	30
SECTION IV.—ANTIQUITIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE	48
SECTION V.—INDUSTRY AND CONDITION OF SOCIETY IN GLAMOR- GANSHIRE	86
SECTION VI.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE ...	92
1. FAMILIES OF NORMAN DESCENT	93
2. FAMILIES OF BRITISH DESCENT	117
SECTION VII.—THE MANORS OF GLAMORGAN IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY	133
SECTION VIII.—SHERIFFS AND UNDERSHERIFFS OF GLAMORGAN, A.D. 1541—1872	139
SECTION IX.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF GLAMORGAN FROM A.D. 1542	146
SECTION X.—THE LORDS LIEUTENANT OF GLAMORGAN, A.D. 1660— 1872	154
SECTION XI.—BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF FROM THE CONQUEST TO 1872	154
SECTION XII.—THE MAGISTRACY OF THE COUNTY AND BOROUGH OF GLAMORGAN, 1872... ..	156
SECTION XIII.—PORTREEVES AND MAYORS OF SWANSEA, A.D. 1600— 1872	158
THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF GLAMORGAN	161
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS	191
INDEX	192

HISTORY, &c., OF GLAMORGAN.

THE County of Glamorgan, at all periods in the known history of Wales a district of commanding and peculiar interest, has within the last generation or two attained an importance greatly transcending that of any other County of the Principality. The increase of its trade, mining industry, wealth and population in the period named, is probably without a parallel in the United Kingdom.

The English name "Glamorgan" is a corruption of the Welsh *Gwlad-Morgan*—the country or territory of Morgan, a ruler of this region in the ninth century. Before the time of Morgan, who is usually surnamed in Cymric history Morgan *Mwynfawr*, or the courteous, the extensive tract over which he ruled, stretching much beyond the boundaries of the present county, was known under the name *Esyllwg*—"the country of Essyllt," and the people were called *Essyllwyr*, from which were coined the Latin "Silures" and "Siluria." This tract included Monmouthshire, and parts of Brecknockshire and Carmarthenshire, as well as the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, extending along the shore "from the Severn to the Towy." In the succeeding section, on the *history* of Glamorganshire, its extent and changing limits, and relation to surrounding princedoms, will be more particularly noticed.

SECTION I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

This county, bounded on the south and west by the Bristol Channel, on the east by Monmouthshire, and on the north by Brecknockshire and Carmarthenshire, has an extreme length from east to west of 53 miles, and an extreme breadth from the shore to the interior of 27 miles. Its superficial measurement is estimated at about 792 square miles. It is the third in size of the counties of Wales, being exceeded by Carmarthenshire and Montgomeryshire; but taking into account its subterranean and surface productions, it far exceeds in actual value any other county in Wales, and perhaps any other region of equal size in Great Britain. The population of this county under the last five censuses has shown a ratio of increase far surpassing that of any other county in the United Kingdom, and offers to the moralist, the political economist, and politician, a problem of the greatest interest.

Total population of Glamorganshire in 1801	...	...	71,523.
Do. 1831	...	...	126,200.
Do. 1841	...	...	171,183.
Do. 1851	...	...	231,849.
Do. 1861	...	...	317,752.
Do. 1871	...	...	396,010.

showing that in the course of the present century the inhabitants have increased considerably more than *fivefold*—a rate far in advance of any other in England or Wales ; for with all the marvels of the growth of London, the population of Middlesex, since 1801, has only trebled itself, and that of Lancashire has only advanced slightly more than fourfold. The most rapid progress in Glamorganshire has been made during the last decade, when an addition of nearly 80,000 souls, or a fifth of the whole, took place. This enormous amassing of people, brought by the unequalled development of the coal and iron industries from all parts of the United Kingdom, and even from other lands, and occurring in a country inhabited by a quiet and comparatively unenterprising race, gives rise to curious and interesting social questions deserving and loudly calling for discriminative and philosophic attention ; and we shall have the advantage in future pages of presenting observations on the subject from the pen of one of the most careful and intelligent observers—himself a resident in the county.

The great surface outlines of Glamorganshire are marked by the mountainous elevations of the interior and northern parts, locally denominated “the hills,” where the great iron and coal works are mainly located ; by the undulating and comparatively level southern and south-eastern side, termed with a latitude of meaning “the Vale of Glamorgan ;” and by the valleys of the Taff on the east, of the Neath or Nêdd to the north-west, cutting the county into two unequal parts ; and the smaller valleys of the Tawe running parallel to the Nêdd ; the Rhymni running a course of thirty miles, and forming the eastern boundary between the county and Monmouthshire ; the Elwy, entering the sea along with the Taff near Cardiff ; the Ogmore, which joins the sea below Bridgend ; the Avon, ending at Aberavon ; the Loughor, which ends in the Barry estuary ; the Cynon and the two Rhonddas, tributaries of the Taff ; the Dulas, a tributary of the Nêdd ; the Garw, Llynfi, and Ewenny, tributaries of the Ogmore. None of the streams are more than twenty to five-and-twenty miles long, and several are not twelve. The watersheds from which they start stand for the most part beyond the limits of Glamorganshire. The Tawe, Nêdd, Dulas, Cynon, Taff, and Rhynni, all rise in the high lands of Breconshire ; but the Ogmore, Avon, Daw (ending at Aberddaw), Elwy, and the two Rhonddas have their origin within the county, with an average course of about a dozen miles.

The coast-line of Glamorganshire, not less than eighty miles in length, through two-thirds of that distance presents to the waves a rampart of limestone cliffs, in many parts rising almost perpendicularly from the beach to terrific heights, with broken and cavernous expression, which strikes the beholder with awe. From Penarth Point, near Cardiff, to Nash Point, and again from the Mumbles to the Worm’s Head, a coast is witnessed which in stormy weather can scarcely be surpassed for the magnificence of its aspect. Woe to the craft that is driven on this shore ! It has but few places of effectual shelter, and was in the olden time famous for its tales of shipwreck and the atrocious doings of its wreckers. The two small islands of Barry and Sully lie close to the south-eastern shore, and the Flat Holmes lie out a few miles in mid-channel from Lavernock Point, where the Bristol Channel, separating this county from Somerset, is only some dozen miles in breadth.

Glamorganshire, looked at superficially, has three points of surpassing interest. Cardiff and the valley of the Taff are in modern commercial activity as remarkable as they were in earlier times for political, ecclesiastical, and warlike doings. The eye in the second place naturally turns to those centres of population, wealth, and combined maritime and inland

activity fringing the Bay of Swansea. But "the hills" are the part of Glamorganshire which exercises the strongest fascination over the mind. Only a few years ago, the most silent and deserted, most destitute of attraction, most forbidding in aspect, and unknown to the common world of any part of the Principality, they have almost suddenly become the cynosure of all lands, the focus of teeming multitudes, the very workshop of Vulcan and all his kin; where the nature of man is almost changed into that of a dweller underground and fire-eater, and the bowels of the earth are torn out to be made into rails and fuel for half the civilized world. All the creation of classic poets respecting Acheron and Cocytus, the forges of Vulcan, and the deep abodes of Pluto are here infinitely surpassed in sternest reality, and a picture is laid before us of desolation and chaos, scientific and mechanical achievement, squalor, filth, moral degradation, all-devouring rage for gain, and withal heroic Christian contest with evil, such as the light of the sun has seldom made visible.

Cardiff, in its day of comparative obscurity, may be said to have been in a sense the cradle of Glamorgan. Here in its ancient castle, as we shall have occasion in our historical sketch further to notice, centred the chief life, social, political, and military, of these parts. And here still, under exceedingly different aspects, is located much of the modern life of the county. It is no part of our design to trace the history of the rise of Cardiff as a town or port, or to describe its magnificent docks and shipping, and the influence of the great house of Bute on the fortunes of the place; but it is necessary in casting a glance over the influences and conditions which mould the county, and the place held by its great families as an integral part of those influences, to mark here in passing the beneficent power hitherto exerted by the family of Bute upon this town and port (see *Bute of Cardiff Castle*). Through the liberality and large-mindedness of the late Marquess, this port has been supplied with docks, which for capacity, convenience, and engineering skill are unsurpassed. Fabulous sums have been expended upon their construction, and, judging from the returns, not a farthing has been wasted. The ships of all nations coming for coal and iron have been attracted by the accommodation here offered, and the steel of the Taff Vale Railway is bright from the constant passage of trains bringing down the treasures of "the hills" to meet their demands. The merchants of Cardiff are now numerous and wealthy. The population of the town in 1801 was only 1,870; in 1871 it was 39,675, while the "district of boroughs" around contained a population of 60,223, of which the enormous proportion of 24,682 was a clear increase since 1861 (*Census, 1871*).

Cardiff is not a town which can be easily conceived of as the centre of a district abounding in families of good birth; nor have the commercial activity and enterprise of the place, with all the successful energy they display, had time as yet to result in the founding of many great estates. The country around, however, if we take a circuit of a few miles, contains a large proportion of ancient houses and venerable manors, whose proprietors are the direct descendants of the early *nobiles* and *honesti* of *Morganwg*, and whose fortunes have been improved by the noble strides of commerce only as their acres, under its stimulating influence, have grown in value. The rich lands of "the Vale of Glamorgan" (*dyffryn Morganwg*)—a phrase broadly applied to the lowlands of this county, even where no "vale," of commanding extent to give origin to the appellation, has existence—favoured extensive settlements, and yielded wealth long ages before the subterranean treasures of the hill country and the new energies of railways had been developed.

Cardiff Castle, to which we shall recur in our section on the *antiquities* of this county, was the nucleus around which the ancient little town of *Caer-dyf* gathered as a cluster of dependent feudal tenements. The modern castle, of which we give an engraving, built contiguously to the ancient baronial stronghold, is situated close to, or more properly speaking, in the midst of the now rapidly growing town.

This part of Cardiff Castle was built by the late Marquess of Bute, on part of the site of the early fortress, but in a style much more modern and suited to modern modes of life. It contains spacious and richly decorated suites of apartments sumptuously furnished, and the walls are hung with a great variety of costly paintings by old and more modern masters of different countries. Since the accession of the present Marquess, great additions, not yet completed, have been made to the castle, but these are on too extensive a scale to be included in our illustration. The new works are an evidence that the proprietor is partial to this historic spot, and means well for the town of Cardiff. A young nobleman, whose tastes lead him to the study of art, commerce, and social questions, rather than to the dissipations of the



CARDIFF CASTLE: RESIDENCE OF THE MARQUESS OF BUTE

(from a photo. by Bedford).

metropolis and the ventures of the turf, will find from his castle of Cardiff no lack of openings for the exercise of beneficence and the elevation of his kind, and will doubtless feel more at home surrounded by a teeming population deriving subsistence largely from the industries of his prosperous estates than in the comparative loneliness of his northern seats.

The ancient castle of Cardiff is now chiefly represented by the remains of its *keep*. This is a spacious octagonal tower of some seventy-five feet in diameter, standing on a mound of considerable elevation, and affording to the spectator who mounts its summit a most extensive view of town, port, and channel, vale, woodland, and distant hills. It was in the entrance tower to this place (see p. 83) that Robert of Normandy, a son of the Conqueror, was confined for twenty-eight years by his brother, Henry I., until death gave him release—his chief crime being the fact that as elder brother he had a prior claim to Henry to the throne of England.

Perhaps no part of Wales or of England abounds more in spots of distinction and good families than does the district between the river Rhumney below Caerphilly, and Aberavon. Near the Rhumney are the ancient mansion and demesne of *Cefn Mabley* (see *Kemys-Tynte of Cefn-Mabley*), for situation and historic interest a place standing foremost in these parts; nearer Cardiff is *Llanrhumney Hall*; near Castell Coch, in the fertile Vale of Taff, is *Green Meadow* (see *Lewis of Green Meadow*); *Vclindra*, the seat of T. W. Booker, Esq.; and nigh at hand the more recent mansion *The Heath* (*late Wyndham Lewis, Esq.*). Near Penarth, now growing into a town, is *Cogan*, the ancient seat of the Herberts de Cogan, ancestors of the present Marquess of Bute, and still belonging to his lordship's estate, now occupied by E. Stewart Corbett, Esq.; in the venerable neighbourhood of *Dinas Powis* is *Cwrtyrala*, the



CARDIFF CASTLE—THE ANCIENT KEEP (*from a photo. by Bedford*).

beautiful seat of Col. G. G. Rous; and within a mile or two of each other, and of the place last mentioned, are *Wenloe Castle*, until lately the seat of R. F. L. Jenner, Esq.; *Dyffryn* (see *Bruce Pryce of Dyffryn*); *Coedriglan*, the residence in former times of the Trahernes, but now of G. W. Thomas, Esq.; *Cottrell*, the residence of Col. Tyler, son of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler (see *Tyler of Cottrell*); and *Bonvilston House* (Richard Basset, Esq.), which, with the village of which it forms a part, bears a name that carries us back to the settlement of the Norman adventurers in Glamorgan. The little stream of Cenfion, rising near Bonvilston, leading us down towards its junction with the Daw, near Aberddaw, brings us by *Llancarvan*, celebrated as the birthplace of Caradoc, writer of the *Brut y Tywysogion*, which goes by his name, and soon afterwards into view of the great castle of *Fonmon*—a structure only second in extent and interest in this county to St. Donat's Castle, not far distant, but much modernized in appearance by repairs and alterations (see *Jones of Fonmon Castle*).

Near the shore is situated *Porthkerry*, the residence of Mr. Romilly; and four miles directly north, *Llantrithyd Park* and village, where there is an ancient but dilapidated seat, once belonging to Sir Thomas Digby Aubry, Bart., and said to have been first built in the

time of Henry VI. : the churchyard was long famous for a magnificent yew tree, said to measure nearly twenty feet in girth, which was some years ago injured by a hurricane (see *Tyler of Llantrithyd*).

Further north, in the direction of the ancient town of Llantrisant, perched on a hill, we descry the turrets of another of the great mansions of the Vale of Glamorgan, *Hensol Castle*, recently the residence of Rowland Fothergill, Esq., lately deceased, and now of his sister Miss Fothergill.



HENSOL CASTLE (*from a photograph*).

This noble building is not to be ranked among the ancient castles of Glamorganshire, but is of comparatively recent date. It was built by Lord Chancellor Talbot, elevated to that office and created Baron Hensol, 1723, descended from the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and son of William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Durham. Before the Talbots the old family of Jenkins had been proprietors of Hensol (see *Jenkins of Hensol*, in "Old and Extinct Families"), one of whom was David Jenkins, Esq., described in old documents as "Counsellor at Law, and one of the judges of the Western Circuit of Wales in the reign of King Charles I.," who had as wife Cecil, daughter of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Kt., of Llantrithyd. Lord Talbot married a granddaughter of the last David Jenkins of Hensol, and so inherited the estate. The mansion was improved by the second Lord Talbot, son of the chancellor, who added two wings and towers about 1735, and it is believed that from him the estate was eventually purchased by Dr. Benjamin Hall, Chancellor of Llandaff, ancestor of the late Sir Benjamin Hall, created Lord Llanover (see *Llanover, Baron, of Llanover*), whose family was succeeded at Hensol by the Crawshays, who were themselves followed by the present possessors. The view of the mansion here given is from a photograph, but the artist has changed it into a moonlight scene.

Near Hensol Castle is *Miskin Manor* (see *Williams of Miskin*), a recently erected mansion, but standing on an estate of much antiquity. Early in the thirteenth century,

Prees, of Miskin (according to a MS. edited by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middlehill), fifth in descent from Einion ap Collwyn, "Lord of Miskin," who married Nest, daughter of Jestyn ap Gwrgant, Lord of Glamorgan, *temp.* William the Conqueror, was owner of this manor. Near Llantrisant is *Llanelay*, the residence of Major Vaughan H. Lee; *Llanharan House* (late J. B. Jenkins, Esq.); on the high road to Bridgend is *Tregroes*, the property of J. B. D. Thomas, Esq.; and towards Cowbridge, *Ash Hall* (late Captain Owen).

The fair and fertile country around Cowbridge abounds in noted and ancient residences. The name of *Beaupre* (*beau*, fair, *pré*, meadow) carries us back at once to Norman name-givers; and the remains of the old castle of Beaupre, to which, and the legends concerning it, reference must further be made in our antiquarian section, still remain, grey and solitary, to testify of the age of this estate; but the present family residence of the Bassets, though still situated in a "fair meadow," is on a different spot (see *Basset of Beaupre*). *St. Hilary*, with a church restored with some taste, and, it is said, with certain pre-Reformation proclivities, is a village of mansions as much as of cottages and farmsteads. Here is the residence of Mrs. Traherne, formerly of Coedriglan, and also that of George Montgomery Traherne, Esq. (see *Traherne of St. Hilary*). *Llanblethian*, or St. Quintin Castle, and *Llandough Castle* (F. E. Stacey, Esq.), are beautifully situated, commanding extensive prospects of a picturesque, well-wooded, and cultured country. The little church of Llandough has recently been restored according to the reviving mediæval taste, and though small, is furnished with several appliances not usual in Protestant churches. *Penline Castle*, boldly situated, is another of the residences of these parts which combine the past and the present in their history (see *Homfray of Penline Castle*). Near at hand is *Penline Court* (see *Salmon of Penline Court*), and *Cokvinstone*, the residence of H. de Burgh Thomas, Esq. Near the sea is the village and church of Llantwit-major (*Llanilltyd-fawr*), one of the most venerable spots in Wales, the seat for many ages of an important college, founded, or restored, in the sixth century, by the learned *Illtyd* (Iltutus). To this place we must recur in treating of the antiquities of Glamorganshire. The mansion of *Ham* (see *Nicholl of Ham*) is in this vicinity; and within a short distance is *Dimlands Castle*, one of the residences of J. W. Nicholl-Carne, Esq., D.C.L. (see *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's Castle*).

On the cliff, keeping guard of the Channel and of a small creek washed by the tide, stands the hoary and romantic pile, *St. Donat's Castle*, one of the great centres of power and activity in the county of Glamorgan during several centuries. This venerable place belongs as much to antiquity as to modern times, and as such will be further noticed in our section on *Antiquities*; but as its present enterprising lord has devoted some years and a large expenditure in its repair and restoration, and converted it into a commodious and elegant modern residence, without, however, marring its ancient features, we cannot choose but refer to it briefly here as we pass.

The site on which St. Donat's Castle stands, though bold, is not lofty; it slopes gently towards the creek, and is just high enough to overlook a little church belonging at once to the castle and to its parish, situated in a narrow and pretty dell leading down to the tide. The restorer of the castle has not been unmindful of the church; for this, dedicated to *Dunawd* (the origin of St. Donat's), with a beautiful *cross* standing in the churchyard, has been carefully and tastefully restored—the monuments of the Stradling family, the ancient possessors, and others, the windows and decorations, having had pious care bestowed upon

them. The opposite side of the dell is crested by a ruined watch-tower (figured in the engraving), some fifty feet high, which in the olden time was used both to survey the Channel for any approaching enemy, and the neighbouring shore for the frequent wrecks which fell upon it. The walls of the ancient deer-park, ivy and lichen-covered, and of vast extent, still survive, struggling with decay, and assist to tell of the scale of magnificence which once distinguished St. Donat's.



ST. DONAT'S CASTLE: THE SEAT OF J. W. NICHOLL-CARNE, ESQ., D.C.L.

We have already referred to the grandeur of the precipitous coast which extends between Barry Island westward to St. Donat's, and much more might be said of its terribleness to the mariner, as well as its sublimity to the casual spectator, and scientific interest to the geologist and naturalist. (See further *Geology of Glamorganshire*.) At St. Donat's the elevation of the coast becomes more moderate, degenerating as it turns north-westward beyond Nash Point, by Dunraven, and towards Porth-Cawl into frequent reaches of dreary sand-hillocks alternating with a rocky shore, but everywhere enclosing an inland region of rich pasture diversified with dingles, glades, and woodland, and abounding with old parish churches and homesteads, monastic ruins and crosses, that would enrich the portfolios of the artist and the pages of the annalist. Right on the coast, like St. Donat's, is perched *Dunraven Castle*, with its park and appurtenances, to which further reference shall be made elsewhere (see *Dunraven, Lord, of Dunraven*). In the near neighbourhood is *Clementston Hall* (Mr. Franklen); and nearer Bridgend the venerable and most interesting ruins of *Ewenny Abbey*, founded A.D. 1140, and the contiguous residence of the same name of Picton Turbervill, Esq. (see *Turbervill of Ewenny*). These stand on flat ground on the margin of the *Wenwy* stream. *Merthyr Mawr*, the residence of J. C. Nicholl, Esq., a place of long and high standing, lies on the Ogmore; and at a short distance down the stream, which runs here through a fair woodland country, is *Ogmore Castle*—more correctly called by Leland

Ogor Castle,—the ruin of an ancient place of strength, anterior in origin to the Fitzhamon conquest of Glamorgan, but probably commemorating in its existing remains the fortress built by William de Londres. In the time of Leland this castle was nearly whole.

To the west of the Ogmore (or Ogwr) river lie Tythegstone Court (see *Knight of Tythegstone*), a house whose interior and exterior alike afford signs of considerable age; Nottage Court (see *Knight of Nottage Court*); *Tymaen* (Mr. Bayley), a place whose features suggest a history, and some ecclesiastical relations in the past; nearer Bridgend, *Laleston House*; and *Court Coleman*, the residence of W. Llewelyn, Esq.; further to the north, not far from the romantic Coity Castle, *Coytrehên*, the residence of Alexander Brogden, Esq., M.P.; and *Tondu House*, the residence of James Brogden, Esq. Near at hand are the great iron-works of Tondu. From the elevated down of Newton, towards the sea, a magnificent prospect is obtained of the Vale of Glamorgan, the Bristol Channel, the English coast opposite Swansea Bay, and the rugged cliffs of Gower—a view which for extent, variety, and grandeur is seldom surpassed. North-west, beyond Pyle, we come to the great manor of *Margam Park*, the superb seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., and *Margam Abbey*, to which attention will be called in another section.

We have now visited most of the mansions of the leading families of the Vale of Glamorgan, and the historic lands lying between Cardiff and Margam, and between the line of the South Wales Railway and the sea, with some others. It will be convenient in the next place to cast a glance at the chief spots of domestic and scenic interest in the Vale of Taff and the “hill country,” before our survey is extended further into West Glamorganshire. From Cardiff to Bridgend we have encountered no valley or stream of any size, no bold elevations of the surface, no rugged rocks or cataracts; but in spite of this drawback to the searcher after the picturesque, we have everywhere witnessed beautiful, and even in many places enchanting scenery. The pastures are rich and the air balmy. The villages of this region, too, are themselves a study, displaying as they do an air of cleanliness, comfort, and competence, associated with many curious antique features in gabled roof, arched doorway, and projecting chimney-place, quite interesting to witness. In good roads, favoured by the abounding limestone, the district is pre-eminent. The farmhouses seem to indicate a strong and prosperous tenantry; and probably much of the restless and idle population is drained away into the congenial mining and manufacturing “black country,” already plethoric of such materials—to the advantage of the peace, if not also the rates of the parishes. On the whole, few agricultural districts of Wales, and not many of England, can compare advantageously with this southern side of Glamorganshire.

Returning to the Vale of Taff, whose physical beauty and historic associations are now in danger of being driven out of memory by the whirl of its railways and mining machinery, we at once come upon a spot which has a special fascination to the annalist and antiquarian, and withal to the moralist and Christian. *Llandaff* (the church on the Taff) for a thousand years before railways or the coal bed of Glamorganshire had been dreamed of, was a place of celebrity throughout Britain and the whole of Christendom. Here, however, it is not meet to divert our course to trace its history or describe its antiquities—sketches of these shall elsewhere be introduced,—but simply to mark its place, illustrate its cathedral, and mention the chief houses of its neighbourhood. *Llandaff Cathedral*, recently restored

with a taste, talent, and profusion of outlay rarely equalled in such works, was a few years ago a mere temple in ruins—a convincing proof of the strange indifference of the Established Church in Wales to its own interests and the welfare of the population. The bishop and the chapter had their ample incomes, the gentry of the land and the great mining and manufacturing proprietors lived in wealth and luxury, while the chief church of the diocese lay roofless and in desolation. At last shame and a sense of duty prevailed, and in 1839 a



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.—WESTERN FRONT (*from a photograph by Bedford*).

commencement was made in the restoration of the cathedral. As shown below, the work went on and prospered, so that in 1869 a festival of commemoration was held, when the sacred building, which had grown up from the dust of ages under the superintendence of Mr. Prichard and Mr. J. P. Seddon, Architects, appeared as delineated in our engravings, faithfully drawn from first-class photographs.

The first impulse to the movement was given in 1839 by Canon Douglas, and “the east window of the lady chapel, due to his bounty”—we quote from the speech of the Very Rev. Dean Williams at the Commemoration Festival, July 13, 1869,—“was the commencement of that work which had moved steadily on since that time from the eastern to the western end. Bruce Knight, then Chancellor of the diocese and of the church, gathered

subscriptions and completed the restoration of the lady chapel; and when a meeting was assembled in 1843 to present him with a testimonial on his appointment to the deanery, which after the lapse of centuries he was the first to fill, the Rev. George Thomas, who had subscribed handsomely towards the restoration of the lady chapel, suggested the further prosecution of the work of restoration, and promised his own liberal aid. Bishop Copleston gave his hearty assent to the proposal, and contributed largely to the fund. Bruce Knight,



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL—SOUTHERN SIDE, WITH THE CHAPTERHOUSE (*from a photograph by Bedford*).

however, though one of his last acts was to make a vigorous effort to raise funds to carry this suggestion out, was not permitted to see the undertaking actually begun, but in 1845 he bequeathed its execution to his (Dean Williams') immediate predecessor, Dean Conybeare, who to his many and varied acquirements added a thorough knowledge of architecture, and under his auspices it was carried on until 1857, at a cost, from the commencement, of about £9,000."

"The Bishop of Oxford then came amongst them when they met to celebrate the restoration of that portion of the cathedral which, though disfigured by the hand of man [by unskilful and unsightly repairs], had not been left, like the western end, roofless and ruined, for time and storm to work their will." On that occasion Mr. Williams (not yet a dean),

under the impress of the bishop's eloquent address, made a proposal that further progress should be made in the noble work, and was astonished to find the readiness with which promises of support were made. £3,000 in various sums was promised on the spot. Soon Conybeare died, and Dean Williams was installed in his place. He carried on the improvement with vigour. The outlay in the aggregate amounted to £30,000—a sum the smallness of which, when compared with the amount and exquisite beauty of the work done, must strike with surprise every one at all conversant with the cost of restoring large ecclesiastical buildings. The dean in reference to this question was bold in the same address to say, that “amid the many restorations of the present day, theirs stood unexampled and unrivalled in skill; for in no other cathedral was one-half the structure an utter roofless ruin; in no other were choir and organ gone, a few broken pipes of an instrument, given by the Lady Kemeys, of Cefn Mabley, being all that remained of the latter in 1717, as they gathered from the record of Browne Willis; while, in place of the former, the musical portion of the service was long left to the voices of the school children, under the leading of the bass viol of their master. In no other cathedral had the residence of canons ceased or the daily service been suppressed. In no other cathedral had the library of the chapter been dispersed, and some of it burnt, as theirs had been in the civil war, when, as Browne Willis said, the cavaliers of the country, and the wives of several sequestered clergymen, were invited in bitter mockery to the castle of Cardiff by the rebels, on a cold winter's day, to warm themselves by the fire which was then made with a heap of Common Prayer Books as well as a portion of their collection.”

Touching wisely on the question of the possible disestablishment of the Church of England, and the doubts of some as to the effect of that event on the welfare of the Church, the Dean said “he, for one, should not despair of her position. He dared not for an instant doubt that the same large-hearted liberality which had at such a cost restored their own cathedral would maintain it still; but even if he were mistaken in that thought, he would not grudge one farthing of the cost. Let Macaulay's fabulous New Zealander, when, at some distant day, standing on the broken bridge which once spanned the broad waters of the Thames, he had sketched the ruins of St. Paul's, within whose—

‘ Holy precincts lie
Ashes which make it holier, dust which is
E'en in itself an immortality,’

travel on, and from the narrow arch which crossed their little stream [the Taff] view their lowlier structure (if it was to be so) again a mouldering ruin, he might still find sermons in stones. They might tell him that there had been men in the smallest as in the largest city in the land, who had learned to honour God with their bravest and with their best. And might he not imbibe a little of that spirit too, and returning to his own distant home, seek to raise there a temple in its beauty and proportions meet for the service of God, catching from them, as they had caught from their forefathers, a taste and grace in religious art which was once well-nigh lost amongst them?”

The long desolation of Llandaff Cathedral brought sad havoc, as a matter of necessity, upon the necrological monuments of the place, some of which were of great antiquity. Many totally disappeared; many others were defaced and broken; and in the rearrangement of the

mural tablets and tombs some were misplaced. Even comparatively recent tombs have been removed from their proper locality. Thus the magnificent marble sarcophagus erected over the grave of Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol Castle (see *Hensol Castle*), and of Abercarn, Mon., a man of distinguished character and public service, father of the late Right Hon. Lord Llanover, which bore the following inscription :—" In a vault near this place are disposed the remains of Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Hensol Castle, M.P. for this county, who died 31st July, 1871, aged 39. To record the high sense they entertained of his industry, talent, and integrity, and as a tribute due to the man whose life was sacrificed to the zealous discharge of his public duties, this monument was erected by a considerable body of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and freeholders of the county of Glamorgan,"—has been unfortunately removed to another part of the nave, and no longer indicates the spot where the remains were laid.

It will be observed that this cathedral has no transepts, and that the only break in the straight lateral line of its exterior is caused by the projection of the western towers, and on the southern side by the beautiful octagonal chapterhouse. The delicate ornamental work of the upper part of the towers, with their exquisitely modelled turrets and spire, are the admiration of all beholders ; and the contrast which the cathedral in its present aspect supplies to what it was after certain alterations and barbarous decorations in 1751 is complete. Mr. Barbour describes the result of those earlier misjudged alterations and "improvements" as follows :—"On the chancel falling to decay a great sum was expended in raising the present church upon the old stock ; but surely such an absence of taste and common sense was never before instanced. Beneath the solemn towers has been engrafted an Italian fantastic summer-house elevation, with a Venetian window, Ionic pilasters, and flower-pot jars upon the parapet. The same sort of window is coupled with the elegant line of the ornamented Gothic in other parts of the structure, and within, a huge building, upon the model of a heathen temple, surrounds the altar, which with two thrones darken and fill up nearly half the church." It was well, at all events, that ruin should lay its hands upon such intrusive malformations as these.

In the fertile undulating district around Llandaff are many residences of the gentry besides those of the bishop and dean, and other dignified clergy immediately associated with the cathedral. It may be noted in passing that the restorations at Llandaff included a series of important buildings subordinate to the cathedral, all in a substantial and tasteful style,—such as the deanery and canons' residences. In the close neighbourhood is *Rookwood*, the residence of Col. F. E. Hill, *Fairwater* (E. W. David, Esq.), and the new mansion of J. H. Insole, Esq. About a mile to the north-west is *Radir*, the residence, in ancient times, of the Mathew family, ranking in the sixteenth century with the Kemeys of Cefn-Mabley, Herberts of Cogan, Bassets of Beaupre, and Carnes of Ewenny. Near Ely is *Highmead* (Frederick Vachell, Esq.).

Passing *Greenmeadow* and *Velindra* (more correctly Felindre), already noticed, and making our way up the romantic vale of Taff by *Castell Coch* towards the town of Pontypridd, where the united volume of the two Rhondda streams joins the Taff, we enter a district where natural beauty in valley and wooded heights, green glades and laughing streamlets, is waging hottest war with the grimy and victorious giants of coal and iron, their miles of rubbish-heaps, dingy and polluted atmosphere. On the right, turning up to have a glance at the wonderful ruin of

Caerphilly Castle, we pass the mansion of *Dyffryn Ffrwd* (*Evan Williams, Esq.*), and soon behold in the distance, amid bleak hills, and in a swampy hollow, the village of *Caerphilly*, and its hoary frowning castle, once the centre of mighty transactions for the weal or woe of *Morganwg* (see *Caerphilly Castle*). Near this place was *Van*, the ancient seat of the *Lewises*; *Energlyn* and *Llanbradach*, also the homes in succession of several persons of position. The surface of this country is generally uninviting, but from the elevated parts wide and enchanting prospects are brought to view, both across the undulating plains of *Monmouthshire*, whose border skirts *Caerphilly*, and to the south-east and south-west over the fair lands of *Glamorgan*. The plateau of *Eglwysilan* is one of the best positions from which to survey the general aspect of the surrounding region; it brings under the eye in the



PONTYPRIDD BRIDGE: W. EDWARDS, BUILDER, 1755.

varied picture the quiet and sombre but magnificent ruin of the great castle below, the numerous stacks of collieries and iron-works, the lines of railways with their creeping trains, and the far-extending and diversified landscape, with the clusters of groves and the green and tufted parks which mark the positions of the better class of mansions. From these elevated lands the eye sweeps the *Bristol Channel*, the *Somerset coast*, the lands of *Gwent* towards *Newport*, *Usk*, and *Pontypool*, the distant line of the *Black Mountains* of *Carmarthenshire*, and the dim outline of the *Brecknockshire Beacons*; and, nearer at hand, the broken but sweet little valleys of the *Rhondda Fach* and *Rhondda Fawr*, rich in the better sort of steam coal, and latterly sadly distinguished for disastrous coal-pit explosions.

Pontypridd was long known only for its ornamental environment of enchanting landscape, and the one-arch bridge, of 140 feet span, built by *W. Edwards*, and considered at the time the largest span in *Europe*. It crosses the *Taff* at a place which, before the little village grew into a town, must have set it off as a striking and impressive object; but

the effect is now damaged by another bridge of low elevation, for heavy traffic, running close beside it.

The Valley of Aberdare, further up, has become a trough, full of human beings, as its bottom, deep underground, is full of superior steam coal. When Malkin visited these parts there was but a small straggling village here. The deep underground wealth as yet lay quietly undiscovered, and but a few scratches on the surface gave Aberdare and Hirwaun a scanty supply of coal. Now the bowels of the earth are torn out and thrown on the surface; the sides of the mountains are rent, and made to pour out hills of swarthy rubbish; trains that seem of interminable length are ever conveying towards the sea the coal and iron extracted from these cavernous depths for the behoof of all lands; Cyclopean "works" are everywhere smoking, burning, hammering, melting, smelting, and moulding. At certain hours, the "pits," all but bottomless, belch out their myriads of grimy, blackened human forms, each with a Davy lamp in hand, who hasten to their humble homes to wash, feed, and rest. In great counting-houses, rows of clerks record and cast up results and profits; and somewhere or other estates are bought and "families" are founded. A new world of industry, a great population, have started up within thirty years. In this neighbourhood are *Dyffryn*, the residence of the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce (see *Bruce of Dyffryn*); *Abernant House*, the residence of Richard Fothergill, Esq., M.P.; *Aberaman House* (late Crawshaw Baily, Esq.); *Maesyffynon* (David Davis, Esq.); *Llwydcoed* (Rees H. Rhys, Esq.); *Penderyn*, in Breconshire (Rev. C. Maybery); and several others of good standing.

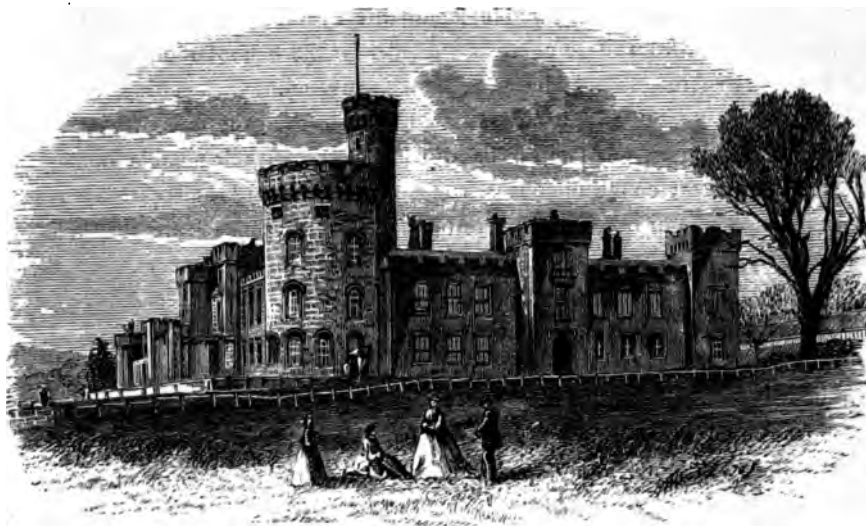
But the true centre of the "black country" of Glamorganshire, where all its features assume their most developed and impressive forms, is *Merthyr Tydfil*. Here, too, amid wild and barren hills, cold, dismal, forbidding, the genius of fire, smoke, and mechanical violence has, if possible, a more congenial home. Nature here seems to have sacrificed all her external ornaments to lay up wealth for the ages to come in her deep subterranean coffers. The surface soil is lean and clayey, pinching the life out of plant and animal, and making one wonder what kind of inhabitants these regions nurtured before the days of mining and manufacturing came round. Now the hand of art brightens many spots on the surface with wealth borrowed from underground, and marvellous progress is made in the accumulation of property and inhabitants.

The population of Merthyr in 1801, fifty years after the mining and manufacturing of iron was begun to be developed by Mr. Bacon, was only 7,705; in 1871 it had risen to the enormous multitude of 96,891. The great fortunes made necessarily leave some of their traces on sunny slopes and sheltered dingles; and the industrial classes have within their reach unwonted advantages.

The great iron-works of Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, Penydarren, "Plymouth," &c., give employment to tens of thousands of men, women, and children, whose annual earnings amount to fabulous sums; and were it not for the curse of intemperance and its associated vices, this region, with all its drawbacks, might be the home of a human community marked by all the elements of prosperity and happiness—a physical Sodom associated with a moral and social paradise. And worthy efforts are made to counteract the evil by the good. Places of worship are built by the score. Leading families take active part in the social amelioration. Schools of a superior kind are actively encouraged by the great proprietors, as at Dowlais and Merthyr, by direct personal effort, and not merely by cold money con-

tributions. The battle to draw out and refine the good found in humanity, and to overcome the stubborn obstructions of evil, is almost as earnest as the battle waged with the rocks and mountains to extort from their bowels the ores of iron and lead and the jet of coal. But it is only *almost* as earnest.

Near Merthyr Tydfil is *Cyfarthfa Castle*, the seat of Robert T. Crawshay, Esq., a structure whose spaciousness and solidity well symbolize the magnitude and strength of the commercial operations conducted by its proprietors, and the general character of this iron district.



CYFARTHFA CASTLE (from a photo. by R. T. Crawshay, Esq.).

The castle stands in sloping and extensive grounds, well kept, whose greensward and clumps of trees contrast agreeably and strikingly with the scenes of grimy and Tartarean industry immediately surrounding them. At the other end of Merthyr is *Penydarren House*, a mansion usually inhabited by some proprietor or agent of works; and a little further is *Dowlais House*, formerly the residence of Sir John Guest, Bart., now of G. T. Clark, Esq. (see *Clark of Dowlais*). Near Merthyr also is *Gwaelod-y-Garth*, the residence of Richard E. Davies, Esq. The chief residence in Merthyr in the olden time was the *Court House* (*Thomas of Court House*). At the *Rectory* is the Rev. John Griffith, M.A.

The descent from the breezy and chilly heights of *Hirwaun* (the long moorland) to the Vale of Neath (properly *Nêdd*) transports you at once into a region of repose and beauty. From the upper end of the Glamorganshire part of this valley—a valley scarcely surpassed by any in Wales for the lovely and picturesque in scenery—by ascending some of the higher knolls near the Cilhepste cataract, prospects of vast extent and grandeur are obtainable. The greater part of the Vale of Neath, with its numerous sinuosities, projections, lateral gullies and dingles, and abrupt eminences, Swansea Bay and shipping in the roadstead, the Mumbles, the Bristol Channel, and the coast of Somerset, all come to view. The wildest and grandest parts of the Vale of Neath, however, are further north, and within the boundaries of Brecknockshire. In that county are the falls of the *Hepste*

and the river-tunnel of *Porth-yr-Ogof*, while the exquisite scenery of *Pont-nedd-sechan* (the bridge of the lesser Nêdd) is just on the border of the two counties.

A few miles down the Vale of Neath is situated the venerable *Aberpergwm*, which has been the abode for many generations of the Williamses, a family second to none for its intelligent patriotism and friendly succour of Welsh literature (see *Williams, Aberpergwm*).



ABERPERGWM: THE RESIDENCE OF MORGAN STUART WILLIAMS, ESQ. (from a photograph).

In the broadest part of the valley, surrounded by fertile meads and wooded slopes, is the pretty mansion of *Rheola*, lately the possession of Nash Edward Vaughan, Esq., recently deceased, now the property, by inheritance, of his nephew, Col. Vaughan H. Lee. Nearer Neath is *Ynysgerwn*, the residence of J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq. On the height above the smoky town of Neath is *The Knoll* (J. Coke Fowler, Esq.), with extensive park and plantations, and commanding views of great expanse and beauty, but somewhat marred by intervening smoke and dinginess. *Eaglesbush* is known as having been the long-continued abode of the Evanses. Between Briton-Ferry and Aberavon is *Baglan Hall* (Griffith Llewelyn, Esq.). A short distance north-west of Neath is situated the beautiful new mansion of *Dyffryn*, the residence of Howel Gwyn, Esq. (see *Gwyn of Dyffryn*); further up towards the hills we come to *Cilybehyll* (Herbert Lloyd, Esq.); and in the near vicinity on the river Tawe stands *Pontardawe* (William Gilbertson, Esq.). *Gwernllwynwith*, the seat of Charles Henry Smith, Esq., lies near the high road from Neath to Swansea; and *Ynystawe*, formerly occupied by Mr. Martin, now by Mr. Hughes, is situated in the Vale of the Tawe, a small distance from Morristown. We now enter an atmosphere and witness scenes such as scarcely another place in Britain could equal. This is the copper-smelting district, *par excellence*, for the whole world. The air you breathe is charged with the fumes of copper. From the monster chimney-stacks which rise on every hand the bluish smoke of the copper-furnace escapes, and briskly curls away on its mission of destruction. On the slopes around Swansea not a blade of grass or any green thing can

grow, while fortunately animal life, in man and brute, seems thriving, and at the distance of a mile or two you are greeted by the greenest fields and richest woodland.

The wealth and great commercial enterprise of Swansea, its ancient standing as a place of importance, and notably the exquisite country which lies on its confines in the direction of Mumbles Head, have gathered into its near neighbourhood numerous families of good position. With the exception of *Maesteg House* (Pascoe St. L. Grenfell, Esq.) the mansions of the Swansea gentry lie westward of the town, and for the most part on the slopes overlooking the beautiful Swansea Bay. *Singleton*, the seat of W. Graham Vivian, Esq.; *Park Wern*, the seat of H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., M.P.; *Hendrefoilan*, the seat of L. Ll. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P.; *Sketty Park* (Sir John Armine Morris, Bart.); *Efynone* (Charles Bath, Esq.); *Pant-y-Gwydir* (J. Crow Richardson, Esq.); *Glanrafon* (James Richardson, Esq.); *Penlan*



PANTY-GWYDIR: THE RESIDENCE OF J. CROW RICHARDSON, ESQ.

(James Walters, Esq.); *Brynymor* (Robert Eaton, Esq.), now occupied by Edward Bath, Esq.; *Brooklands* (E. M. Richards, Esq., M.P.); *Cae Bailey* (Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.); *Glanmor* (Ilyd Thomas, Esq.); *Sketty Hall*, the old seat of the Dillwyns (occupied by T. Rees, Esq.), many of them surrounded by extensive ornamental grounds, are all on the western side of Swansea. Further west, near the favourite neighbourhood of the Mumbles, the cottages and villas of resident and occasionally resident genteel households are too numerous to mention. Among these are *Llwynderw* (F. H. S. W. Fisher, Esq.); *Danycoed* (Alfred Sterry, Esq.); and the beautiful marine villa of *Langland* (Henry Crawshay, Esq.).

Many of these mansions, though making but few pretensions to architectural splendour, are surrounded by every token of taste, refinement, and affluence. A careful observer cannot fail noticing, however, the contrast between this district, devoted to groves, lawns, and parterres, domestic repose and elegance, and the grimy chaos and desolation on the other side of the town, where nature's efforts at vegetation end in utter failure, and where Sodom

and Gomorrah, both before and after the destruction, seem to have been heaped together in stifling confusion.

Of Swansea as a port and seat of manufacture it is not our function to speak ; but allusion should be made to some of the chief institutions which aim at the amelioration and enlightenment of the population, and in the management and support of which the leading families of the neighbourhood take an active part. A good supply of day schools for different grades of youth, an efficient grammar school, a mechanics' institute, a music hall for classes and concerts, and occasional competition in singing, are maintained ; and charitable institutions such as infirmaries, dispensaries, and asylums, on a large scale are not forgotten. Swansea is in advance of any town in the Principality, and of most towns of the size in England, in the possession of a long-established and noble institution called *The Royal Institution of South*



CAE BAILEY : THE RESIDENCE OF COL. G. GRANT FRANCIS, F.S.A.

Wales, whose library, museum, courses of lectures, &c., confer upon the inhabitants an unceasing and most substantial benefit. The gentlemen of Swansea and neighbourhood take an active interest in the prosperity and efficiency of this excellent establishment, but to none is it more indebted than to one of its vice-presidents, Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A., whose indefatigable labours for years have so largely contributed to the increase of the library and the enrichment of its various collections of antiquities.

West of Swansea is the district of Gower—the ancient *Gwyr*,—forming a promontory twenty miles long by six or seven in width, cut off by a line drawn across from about the

Mumbles Head to the Burry estuary. Four-fifths of its margin, measuring a total of some fifty miles, is washed by the tide. The cliff scenery of Gower from the Mumbles Head to the Worms Head and Rhossili Bay is truly magnificent, in parts unsurpassed by any even in Cornwall or Pembrokeshire. The interior, through the absence of streams and valleys, is often dreary and uninteresting, though far from unproductive. Much of the land is unenclosed ; on the north-east the soil is poor and cold, but overlies beds of coal of some value. To the lover of the picturesque, however, the deeply indented coast on the south and west compensates largely for this by its beetling bluffs, retiring creeks, and sheltered crescent-sanded bays, with their sunny woodland slopes. From the elevated ridge of Cefn y Bryn, which runs diagonally across the peninsula nearly due east and west, and rises to a height of nearly 600 feet, the prospect is grand and inspiring, bringing under the eye in distinct and varied forms—

“The negligence of nature, wide and wild,”

the coast of Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire as far as St. Govan's Head, the Bristol Channel, the western side of the Vale of Glamorgan, the Vale of Neath, and the interior of the country as far as the Black Mountains and the Brecknockshire Beacons. You stand here, also, near Arthur's Stone, and are reminded that in pre-historic times this was no common and forgotten waste,—but of this feature of Gower we shall have to speak in another section. The charming little bays of Langland, Caswell, and Oxwich, with their accompanying cliff scenery, famed bone caverns, and warm shelly sands, are the admiration of all beholders ; and a delightful and salutary consciousness comes over you, as you wander among the shadows of cliffs and caves, separated from the din of the world, in full communion with Nature in some of her noblest aspects, and haply, unless the heart be really dead, in communion with Him who gave her, and you a part of her, being and life, that the world you have for the moment left is small and paltry, and that you have a link of connection with higher things. A song of praise arises in the soul, and seems to harmonize with the sound of the waves and the breeze ; the breath of the sea and of the thymy rocks brings incense, and for altar-light you have the sun of heaven,—a somewhat loftier style of worship, one would think, than we often are pained to witness.

In this district of Gower, so wild and separate, are several mansions of note. The first we come to on our way from the pretty village of Sketty is *Kilvrough House*, the seat of Thomas Penrice, Esq. (see *Penrice of Kilvrough*), a place of much antiquity. Further on is *Penrice Castle*, the seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P. This is a modern mansion built in close proximity to the great ruin of Penrice Castle—one of the grandest pieces of desolation found in South Wales (see *Penrice Castle*). The scenery around is choice in the extreme, and the air of quiet and repose which sits as the genius of the place is delightful. Its owner is not unaccustomed to the forum, the senate, and the noisy rush of the crowded street ; and he probably realizes with as much delight as the casual stranger fresh from the storm of the metropolis the exquisite sweetness of this spot.

Near the village of Reynoldstone, a mile or two further west, is *Stouthall*, the residence of E. R. Wood, Esq., reposing under the shelter of Cefn y Bryn, and commanding pleasing and extensive views.

Of the Flemish inhabitants of this district we shall have occasion again to speak.

SECTION II.—THE GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

With the exception of Cardiganshire and Monmouthshire there is no county in Wales so much monopolized by one form of rock as Glamorganshire; but the rock which predominates in this county is one which is entirely absent in the first, and only partially developed in the second county named. This is the carboniferous or coal-bearing rock. Fully seven-eighths of Glamorganshire is composed of this most valuable formation; and the vast increase of population on its surface within the last fifty years is but a comment upon its wide prevalence and commercial importance. If a straight line is drawn from Llanmadoc on the Burry estuary to the village of the Mumbles, passing just to the north of the ridge of Cefn y Bryn, it will cut off the coal-bearing beds from the limestone and red sandstone underlying them. The whole country to the north of this line is coal-bearing as far north as Llandeibie and the foot of the *Fan* Mountains in Carmarthenshire. We may then follow the coast-line from the Mumbles by Neath and Briton Ferry, or penetrate in imagination under the bay of Swansea in a straight line, coming out at Kenfig, and shall everywhere witness the presence of the same general coal-bearing strata.

In proceeding further east, if we mean to keep in view of the coal measures, we must cut off the fine country of the Vale of Glamorgan, as being nothing worth as far as coal is concerned, by drawing a line, not far from direct, from the village or ancient town of Kenfig, passing Bridgend, diverging slightly northward to reach the lower grounds south of but close below Llantrisant, and on to Castell Coch, after reaching which we must curve to the left, making gradually for the north-east, until at Machen, or near it, we reach the borders of Monmouthshire, into which, in the direction of Pontypool, the great coal-field continues. At Machen we find ourselves on the river Rhymney, which divides our county from Monmouthshire, and, as is usual through some odd freak of custom to say, "divides Wales from England." We therefore follow this stream northward as far as the extent of Glamorganshire reaches, viz., to Rhymney Bridge—a distance of about twenty miles, and wherever we go the rocks are of the same carboniferous texture. Our search then leads us along the county boundary by Morlais Castle, and we turn nearly westward by Cyfarthfa, and continue due west until we meet our former point of northern measurement at the foot of the Carmarthenshire *Fan*. The whole of the great region included by the line thus roughly described, amounting to not less than 600 square miles, belongs to the carboniferous group. Under a large proportion of this vast area coal of some quality or other is now lying—except, indeed, where it has already been extracted by the hand of man,—in places no doubt at depths which make its profitable working with our present mining appliances unremunerative, and in places in such slender seams and with such admixture of shale and rubbish as to deter all working beyond exploring experiments.

The coal measures of Glamorganshire attain in places to an enormous thickness. De la Beche says (*Geol. Obs.*, p. 584) that while the coal-field of the Bristol district reaches a thickness of 5,000 feet, with a subjacent accumulation of silt, sand, and gravel, making a total 11,200 feet, the mass of the various beds in the neighbourhood of Swansea may be estimated at about 11,000 feet; so that if accumulated by subsidence, horizontal beds piled

on each other, it would have to be inferred that in this part of the earth's surface, and at that geological time, there had been a somewhat tranquil descent of mineral deposits, sometimes capable of supporting the growth of plants requiring contact with the atmosphere, but most commonly beneath water, for a depth by which the first formed deposits became lowered more than two miles from their original position. "It may be inferred," De la Beche further adds, that this thickness "is not that of the general mass, as the component beds might have been accumulated against each other, as happens in single sandstone and conglomerate beds, and no doubt has more often to be taken into account than it has been in the calculations of thickness."

The great *iron ore* district of Glamorganshire lies principally about Merthyr, Dowlais, and Aberdare, where the ironstone is found in seams alternating with the coal. The coal of this part is also of the harder or less bituminous kind, best fitted for the furnace, while the limestone of the locality serves an important purpose in iron-smelting. De la Beche has the remark that "Merthyr Tydfil presents an excellent example of the economic value of geological conditions, the proximity of the carboniferous limestone, the coal, and ironstone to each other in that part of the country producing a cheap combination of flux, fuel, and ore scarcely to be surpassed." As we move southward in the county we find the coal becoming more bituminous. The Valleys of Aberdare and Rhondda, and contiguous parts, are said to yield the quality of coal most valued for ocean steamers, and at present in most demand by the Government, by reason of its power to produce heat, and its very moderate amount of smoke.

Next below the coal bed is the carboniferous limestone, which everywhere accompanies it, and shows itself on its outer limits along the whole line we have above described from Gower to Bridgend, Castell Coch, and Machen, and from Rhymney Bridge to Cyfarthfa and the foot of the Carmarthenshire *Fan*. It is but a fair inference, therefore, that at the greatest depths, and from end to end of the coal-field, this sheet of limestone, in some places of great thickness, continues without interruption—except where its continuity may have been disturbed by faults.

Under the limestone basin, which thus holds in its capacious embrace the vast coal deposit of this county, we find the Old Red Sandstone formation. This also gives proofs of its continuous presence beneath the fathomless depth of the basin, by appearing here and there wherever it has opportunity, as the supporter of the limestone. Of the time it took to deposit this formation let its thickness speak. It constitutes nearly the whole of Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire; shows in the Black Mountains of Herefordshire, the Beacons of Brecknockshire, and the *Fan* of Carmarthenshire,—a mass of the enormous thickness of nearly 3,000 feet, and is calculated to amount in all to not less than 8,000 to 10,000 feet—surpassing any known development of this rock in any other part of the world (*Murchison*). It then crops up north, south, east, and west of the coal basin, but gives us no further opportunity of measuring its depth such as it gives in the eminences above named. To the exact south of the basin it makes but an intermittent appearance, lying here, as is evident, conformably beneath the *lias*. It is seen near Bridgend, and on the shore near Kenfig, and in Gower, following the direct line from Kenfig, forms the back-bone of the promontory in the elevation of *Cefn y Bryn*. Its next appearance, still faithful to its direction, and its companionship of the carboniferous lime stone, is near Tenby; and the last we see of it in

Britain is in the little isle of Skokam, beyond the mouth of Milford Haven. We have only to follow the prolongation of the line to Ireland to renew its acquaintance.

The *lias* strata are the highest and newest in the Glamorganshire series. With the exception of a slight development of the new red near Ely, and again near Llangrallo and Llangan, towards Bridgend, the whole of the undulating country between Cardiff and the estuary of the Ogmore consists of the *lias* series. These strata, as is plainly seen in the faces of the great cliffs from Penarth Point to St. Donat's Castle, and notably by entering the great caves of Tresilian, &c., lie almost undisturbed in horizontal courses, as they were deposited at the bottom of some early sea. The generally level face of the country, broken only by the abrading action of tiny streams, and slight convulsions, tells of the same long-continued repose of this district. The smooth flaggy beach has the same tale to relate. In many respects this group of rocks is invested with great interest. Unless we are mistaken, it is the newest geological formation found in all Wales, and clings to the more venerable rocks of this country more like a waif cast adrift from the Gloucestershire side of the Severn, than a congenial part of "ancient" Wales. In truth, the contiguity of the *lias* and the Old Red Sandstone in this part is very remarkable, and unavoidably suggests grave inquiries as to the quarter whither the once intervening and massive carboniferous, Permian, and Trias groups have betaken themselves.

Then the question arises, Is there no coal under the *lias*? Are we to be content with the incomparable excellences of Aberddaw lime for mortar and cement? Are there no hopes of seeing the clear and balmy atmosphere of the Vale of Glamorgan charged with the quantity of smoke, sulphur, and various odours which now almost belong as a matter of right to the greater part of Glamorganshire, and against which no protests on the part of the fair valleys of Taff and Nêdd, of Rhondda and Dare, prevail? We see no reason to stifle such hopes. Coal there most certainly may be under the Vale of Glamorgan from Cardiff to St. Donat's, and thence to Bridgend, unless the powers of evil have stolen it. About the question how far beneath the green grass it lies, let those who are apt in divining of minerals from the dew on the leaflets decide. It may be very deep, but down there in all probability it lies, and possibly there it will continue until the time, predicted by Mr. Jevons, when our "present coal-fields" shall have been exhausted, and machinery has been invented which shall as far transcend our present contrivances for burrowing towards the antipodes as these transcend the inventions of our great-grandfathers. It is of course just *possible* that the vast vegetable accumulations which resulted in the coal treasures of Glamorganshire were so localized by conditions of the surface as not to extend farther south than their present limits, and that the *lias* which stretch between them and the Channel, and which lie almost undisturbed in the beds where they were first laid, at no time covered anything better than mere carboniferous strata, without actual coal beds. This is possible, but is by no means certain.

The entire South Wales coal-field—lying in a longitudinal trough or basin, the western end of which reaches the sea in Pembrokeshire, and the eastern projects eastwards beyond Pontypool in Monmouthshire—is estimated to measure superficially above 1,000 square miles, of which nearly 600 lie in Glamorganshire. The depth of the basin is, of course, continually varying in its transverse section, being greatest in the centre, and reaching its minimum where the seams crop out to the surface. The outcroppings of the seams had

many ages ago been worked with varying success, checks often intervening through the occurrence of *faults*, which at times carried the seam vertically downwards many yards from the line of its natural bed, to the no small perplexity of the miner. It was geology which first explained the nature of these faults as the results of dislocations and convulsions in the earth's crust. But a grander discovery, made from the data supplied by this science, was that of the continuous stratification of the basin, or, in other words, the passage of the seams in curvilinear form from one side of the great basin where they were found to dip downwards to the other side, beyond valleys, hills, and towns, where they were seen to crop upwards. The deduction was as definitive and safe as it was grand—always provided no disturbance of the strata had occurred,—that, given the angle of dip and outcrop, and the distance between the ends of the arc, at such and such depths at all intervening points coal would be found.

Upon the same data it is calculated that the Glamorganshire coal-basin reaches in places a depth of 3,400 yards, of which from 2,000 to 3,000 yards are below the level of the sea. This is twice the depth of any coal workings in England; so that the amount of virgin seams hitherto untouched in Glamorganshire is enormous. The greatest vertical measurement is believed to be in the Swansea and Neath district. The great cavity which holds this vast treasure of coal is far from uniform in its curvature, for disturbing forces in past geological times have here and there sadly broken and twisted it. Almost in a straight line from Gower to Risca, in Monmouthshire, some monster power has upheaved its bottom into the form of an internal ridge or back-bone, dividing the field virtually into two, one northern, one southern; and there are divers other separations, of more or less import, which tend to baffle the miner, and turn his speculations into a game of chance. Near Swansea an enormous "fault," which suddenly takes down the bed 240 feet from its natural line, occurs. To compensate for such unfriendly operations of ancient subterranean forces, another class of operations have worked in favour of the coal-winner. Perhaps, indeed, the same insurrection of the powers of fire and water, and their resultant gases, which tossed and crushed the hills and their foundations, had a hand in scooping out or in heaving asunder the valleys of Taff, Neath, and Tawe, and many other depressions which *traverse* the Glamorganshire coal-field, and are so serviceable, both as adits to the coal and as high roads for its conveyance to the sea.

SECTION III.—HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

1.—*Roman Period.*

Little or nothing in the shape of direct reliable statement remains to us of the pre-Roman history of this county. Of its persons and events we know nothing with certainty. But if ground one degree less definite is taken we can speak with absolute confidence. The district had its persons and events, had a community and a government, was peopled by a hardy and notable race, and was under the leadership of puissant princes, when the Roman first set foot upon the land. So much is certain, independently of the testimony of native chroniclers, from the direct attestations of the Roman historians alone, and fair inferences from them. The territory included, since the time of Henry VIII., under the name

"Glamorganshire" was part of the country to whose inhabitants the Romans gave the name *Silures* (Ptol., Σιλυρες), imitating loosely, as is most likely, the native name *Essyllwyr*, the people of *Essyllwg*—a region of indeterminate boundaries, but believed to have included along with the county of Glamorgan, the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, and parts at least of Brecon, Radnor, Salop, and Gloucester. We possess no native topographical description of Britain in pre-Roman times; but there is reason to believe that the term "*Essyllwg*," with other forms of identical meaning, such as *Essyllr*, *Bro Essyllt*, &c., had descended from very early times, and had even grown antiquated before the more recent *Gwent* and *Gwentwg* came into use. The earlier term may well be taken as originating in fable; for it is in Geoffrey of Monmouth that we read how Locrinus, eldest son of Brutus, after his father's decease divided the island of Britain between himself and his two brothers, Camber and Albanactus, and after overthrowing Humyr (Humber), King of the Huns, found in one of his ships the three damsels of celestial beauty, one of whom was none other than *Essyllt* (*al. Estrildis*), "a daughter of the King of Germany," who eventually became his queen, and whose name, by some historical legerdemain, became associated with the country about the Wye and the Usk; while her daughter *Hafren* (*al. Sabre*) gave her name to the river *Hafren* (Severn), in which both daughter and mother were drowned. These are pretty legends, not more true than those about the founding of Rome by *Æneas*, or by the sons of *Rhea Silvia*, suckled by the she-wolf; but despite the legend, Rome was founded by some one, and in like manner the land of *Essyllwg* got its name from some person or circumstance; and until a better account is given, or the old is demonstrably proved to be destitute of a core of truth, the name may as well be traced to *Essyllt*, daughter of the German king, as to any other thing or person.

The ingenious and indefatigable *Iolo Morganwg*, who could find ancient manuscripts in old coffers and behind wainscotings, would have had no difficulty in bringing to light the history of ancient Glamorgan if he had been so minded; but in justice to his memory it must be said that his moderation here was commendable. He abstained from increasing confusion already too great, and delusive flickerings amid darkness hopelessly impenetrable. What he did discover in reference to his native county, "in a book that was once in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Gamage," has reference to a later period, and to this we shall have occasion again to refer. As to the position of *Iolo Morganwg* generally, we can say in passing that a critic of philological and historical competency to deal with it has yet to appear.

That the Romans found the Silurian country important for their purposes as conquerors, *i. e.*, rich in men to fill the legions, and in means for filling the coffers of the procurator, is beyond a doubt. They fixed upon *Caerleon* as the site of one of their chief cities in Britain—*Isca Silurum*, the reputed seat of *Caractacus* when leader of the intrepid *Silures*, and afterwards of *Arthur* and the Round Table. The great struggle of the Silurian power with Rome may more appropriately be noticed under *Monmouthshire*, although it undoubtedly brought to bear the whole of the resources of Glamorgan and surrounding counties, possibly to the utmost limits of South Wales. We have no right to say that the conquest which the Romans made in this region meant more than the establishment of Roman supremacy and the exaction of tribute. As their conquest of the *Silures* was about a century later than their conquest of *Kent*, their stay in Wales was comparatively short, and, it is well known,

their rule comparatively mild ; but the great military roads they formed across the country still remain as proofs of a definitely planned and settled conquest, and may be taken as memorials of a supremacy at least extending over 300 years. During this long period the toga and the helmet, the short broadsword and polished shield, were familiar objects at Caerau near Cardiff (*Tibia amnis*), Boverton (*Bovium*), Nedd (*Nidum*), and Loughor (*Leucarum*), principal stations on the great military causeway, the *Via Julia*, which proceeded from Caerleon to Carmarthen, and further west. Here military trains, cohorts, and legions frequently marched, and heavy waggons conveying the collected *denarii* to the colonial treasury at Isca Silurum slowly crept along. The line of this highway was not far from the coast, running from Caerau nearly in the track of the road which passes by Llancarvan and St. Althan's to Lantwit Major (near which was their station *Bovium*), and thence to Bridgend. As the Romans usually betrayed a partiality for straight roads, it would seem that in making this considerable *détour* they deemed it of importance to keep near the sea—probably for purposes of observation and convenience of transport. Of the actual details of events in this particular region of Glamorganshire during this period we know nothing. Through an occasional inscription, dug out of the earth, we learn more of its deaths than of its lives. The antiquarian with patient labour writes an intermittent history from personal ornaments, fragments of altars, bronze blades, and coins ; but when all the facts are brought together, the record merely tells that the Romans had here their legions, villas, altars, and fiscal bureaus for the space of three centuries more or less, and that about A.D. 400 they left the land to the care of its ancient possessors. They prepared to quit Britain altogether and finally as rulers about the year 412.

2.—Saxon Period.

We cannot speak of a Saxon period in Glamorganshire any more than in other parts of Wales, except in a qualified sense. Strictly speaking, there was a British period, a Roman period, a Norman period, and an English period, each marked by definite rule and legal government. But the Saxon authority in *Wales* was not at any time that of formal government to the exclusion of native laws and native rulers, but simply the occasional assertion from the time of Egbert and Athelstan of feudal suzerainty. The native princes everywhere ruled, albeit by degrees with a glory which paled before the rising splendour of the English kings ; and their function dwindled into those of *reguli* instead of independent princes.

Of the arrangements made for government in *Bro Essyllt* after the departure of the Romans it is impossible to speak except in very general terms. The Romans had never denied to the Cymric princes the recognition of their high descent and proper rank. They never suppressed the speech or interfered with the customs of the natives. In the few towns they established, they brought into action their municipal laws, and compelled the native princes to pay tribute ; and there, or nearly there, the Roman domination ceased to operate. On the disappearance of the Roman general and procurator, therefore, in Wales as over Britain, but in Wales with greater ease, the rule of the native princes was straightway resumed.

For several centuries before history opens her page these parts must have been governed either immediately by local chieftains, or as portions of supreme princedoms. It seems probable that before Morgan the Courteous (ninth cent.) gave his name to the region, the ancient *Glewysig*—of more circumscribed application than “*Essyllwg*” and “*Bro Essyllt*,”—unless indeed it be a form of the same word—was the name by which it was known. In the early records “*Glewysig*” is often used to the exclusion of “*Gwlad-Morgan*” and “*Morganwg*.” *Golyddan*, the bard, who wrote as is supposed in the seventh century, speaks of these parts under this designation :—

“*Na chrynned Dyfed na Glywysig.*”

Let not Dyfed or Glywysig tremble.

Asser is about the first author who throws any clear and steady light upon the post-Roman affairs of the region. When invited from Wales to the court of King Alfred, he tells us (*De Reb. Gest. Aelfr.*, ann. 884) that his countrymen in “*Britannia*” (Wales) sanctioned his going to live for a time in Saxonia (England), because they thought he might be instrumental in procuring the protection of Alfred for the church of St. David’s against its despoiler, Hemeid, ruler of Dyfed; and he observes that already Alfred had authority over “the countries on the right-hand side of Britain” (his way of expressing the *southern* parts of *Wales—Deheubarth*), having been invited to exercise it for the protection of the inhabitants against “the violence of the six sons of Rhodri,” late king of all Wales; and that “*Houil*, son of *Ris*, *king of Gleguising*,” as well as “*Brocmail* and *Fernail*, sons of *Mourice*, kings of *Gwent*,” compelled by the force and tyranny of Earl *Ethered* [of *Mercia*], had of their own accord sought King Alfred, that they might enjoy his government and protection.” The same thing is said of *Helised*, son of *Tewdyr*, ruler of *Brechonia* (*Brecknock*). Now this is from a writer, to say the least of him, quite as reliable as *Tacitus* or *Strabo*. There was, then, in the time of King Alfred, a king of *Gleguising* (*Glywysig*) of the name of “*Houil*, son of *Ris*,” whom we can call, in more modern form, *Howel ap Rhys*; and this lordship or kingdom of *Glywysig*, along with its neighbour *Gwent*, formed the southern part of the country of the ancient *Silures*.

We are informed by the *Saxon Chronicle* that those naughty marauders, the “*Danish men*,” otherwise called “*Nordmanni*” and “*black pagans*,” A.D. 894, paid a devastating visit to the borders of the *Severn*; and we learn from *Caradoc’s Brut y Tywysogion* that in this identical year the “*Normanyet*” wasted, along with *Brecheiniawc* and *Gwent*, *Morganwc*. This same incursion is also attested, under the varying date of 895, by the reliable *Annales Cambriae*. We may be sure that the “*black pagans*” left no bone in *Bro Morganwg* unpicked. Who was now ruler of the district we are not told, and must suppose that the name “*Morganwc*,” not yet born, is applied by the chroniclers just as, *ex. gr.*, we use “*Wales*,” when we say that *Wales* was conquered by the *Romans*, although *Wales* as a name had no existence in *Roman times*.

The story of *Morgan Mwynfawr* (the Courteous) is the next ray of light thrown on the annals of Glamorgan. He was the son of *Athr wys*, whom some perilously identify with *Arthur*, and so great was his renown and high his character as protector of his country, bleeding from the wounds inflicted by *Nordmanni* and *Mercian* adventurers, that the territory he ruled chose to call itself after his name—*Gwlad-Morgan* and *Morgan-wg*, indifferently,—both signifying the country or land of *Morgan*. He is often called *Morgan Mawr*, the

great, as well as Morgan *Mwyn-faur*—the greatly gentle or courteous, and it is just possible that the latter epithet in its original uncompounded form was *Mwyn Mawr*—"the great, the gentle." In the "History" of Glamorgan, "out of the book that was in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Gamage" of St. Athan's, and which passed through the hands of Iolo, it is said that he resided at Adur and Breigan, and that he and his race, both before and after, were endued with the grace of supreme good fortune up to the time of Owain ap Morgan Hên. Their good fortune consisted in this—that they were chaste in youth, full of vigour, having children in their old age, and lived to see their children's children and their children. In illustration of this blessed lot we are told that Morgan's first son was born when his father was sixty-seven years old, and that this son, called Morgan Hên—"the aged," was eighty-seven years of age when his son Owain was born. It was on the next day after the birth of Owain that Morgan the Courteous died, "and he was buried in the grave of Teilo; but it is not known now where that grave is." Morgan the Aged and his son Owain "had contention with Howel the Good, son of Cadell, King of South Wales ["South Wales" in those times did not include Morganwg, Gwent, and Brycheiniog], for possession of Ystrad Yw, Ewias, and Erging, or the Vale of Crickhowel and surrounding district, with the adjoining parts of Herefordshire." The peculiar relation at this time of the princes of Wales, including Morganwg, to the English kings, is significantly brought out in connection with this quarrel, for the "History" relates that Morgan and Owain went with their complaint against Howel the Good "to Edgar, King of England;" that Edgar interposed and made peace, giving the land of Brychan (Brecknock) and the land of Gwyr Isa (lower Gower) to Howel, and Ystrad Yw, Ewias, and Erging to Morgan; "and when the peace was settled, it was written on a roebuck's skin, and upon the altar of Teilo it was laid, and by the aid of God and Teilo a great blessing was vouchsafed to such as would maintain peace between the King of Morganwg and the King of South Wales, while a great curse was denounced against such as would disturb the peace and right now established between them."

But in this very transaction the *tributary* condition of the prince of Glamorgan is also made evident. "Teilo and Dewi," which mean the presiding ecclesiastical authority of Llandaff and St. David's, "arranged that the King of Morganwg should pay tribute to the King of London, and that the King of North Wales should not receive the tribute [which as superior *regulus* he had been accustomed to receive] because the supreme lord of Britain [Unben Prydain] is the King of London; for when personal supremacy was established in Britain, it was ordained that all kings and princes in the island should pay tribute to the King of London, in order that he might have power to wage war against all enemies." This is a remarkable passage. While tinged with the modes of thought and expression belonging to the Cymric tongue, its historic substance is true to facts otherwise known. As usual, dates are neglected, and so are names, in the allusion to a concerted supremacy; but the principle was doubtless introduced as early as the reigns of Egbert and Athelstan, and several instances of the exercise of the "King of London's" suzerainty in Wales might be mentioned. Perhaps the reference above made to a specific arrangement that all kings and princes in the island should pay tribute to the King of London, has in view a state of things brought about by Athelstan.

With Morgan Hên and his son and successor Owain, we arrive in the annals of Glamorganshire at the end of the tenth century. Caradoc's *Brut* puts the death of Morgan

at the year of "the age of Christ" 974. The *Liber Llandavensis*, generally worthy of credit, would make it appear that his rule continued longer; for at the apparent termination of that rule it records the election as kings of Glamorgan, in A.D. 983, of Owain, Idwallawn, Cadell, and Cynfyn, sons of Morgan Hên, and of Rhodri and Gruffydd, sons of Elised; a record, by the way, of much interest from what it implies as to the meaning of *brenin* and *brenhiniaeth* (king and kingdom) at that time among the Cymry, when in a territory so circumscribed so many "kings" and "kingdoms" could co-exist.

Owain, above named, was succeeded in his sovereignty of Morganwg, or such part as he inherited, by his son, *Ithel Ddu*—"the black," so called "from the intense blackness of his hair, eyes, and beard." His reign was disturbed by incursions of the Saxons, who sacked Llandaff and scattered its clergy, whose territory was afterwards restored by Ithel. The birds of ill omen hovered now in frequent flocks over Morganwg, presaging coming trouble and carnage, when the hungry Norman eagles would settle upon their prey. Already, in the words of Longfellow,—

"On helm and harness rings the Saxon hammer,
Through Cymric forest roars the Norseman's song;"

the power of England has fallen before the Dane, and Dane and Saxon combine to harass the enfeebled land of the Cymry; but soon the Norman strikes both to the dust, and undertakes on his own account the absorption of all that is fair and profitable in the eastern borders of Wales, from Chester to Glamorgan Vale. Ithel Ddu passes away from Morganwg, and is followed by his son *Gwrgant*, whose chief title to fame rests on his being father of the notorious Iestyn, and on his "gift of an extensive moorland plain in the 'hills' called *Hirwaun y brenin* (the king's long moor) to all who desired to keep cattle and sheep, and sow corn." This plain from that time forth was called *Hirwaun Wrgan*, and is the table-land between Merthyr and the Vale of Neath known to this day as Hirwaun.

As to the place of residence or castle of these princes of Glamorgan, the old historians and chroniclers say little. In our day history is expected to furnish itself with the verifying apparatus of places, dates, coherence and succession of events; but the monkish chroniclers were above recording such trifling details. They knew them all themselves at the time, and not being over-gifted with imagination, perhaps assumed that others through all time would know them equally well. But as most of the chronicles were probably written as a means of whiling away idle time, or for the information of the limited society of the monastery or family, and with no definite historical purpose or thought of future ages, panting in curiosity and alert in criticism, the looseness, contradictions, strange lacunæ, and narrowness of range by which they are characterized are intelligible and largely excusable. The Coychurch MS. tells us (see Williams' *Monmouthshire*) that Morgan Mwynfawr—said there to be the son of King Arthur,—on retiring from Caerleon and making his home in Glamorgan, resided sometimes at Cardiff, sometimes at *Radir*, at other times at *Margam*. That Cardiff had a British fortress, and was a seat of power, and therefore in all probability the residence of the ruler of the surrounding country before the Roman settlement, is all but certain, and that the Normans found it a place of similar dignity is equally credible. *Dunraven* has also the credit of having been a British princely residence under the name Dindryfan.

3.—*Norman Period.*

We now arrive at a new and very distinct era in the annals of Glamorganshire,—an era pregnant in great events, and sending down a legacy of consequences which reach our own time, and will reach times long to come. Hitherto, since the Roman age, the Cymric princes had all the land and its inhabitants to themselves (despite occasional subjection to the “King of London”), fought at their own risk their battles, and arranged as best they could their mutual differences. They met the Mercian on the border, combined to chase the Dane from their creeks, and battled with varying success with Scandinavian Magnuses and Anglo-Saxon Egberts and Athelstans; and when no enemy appeared at the mouth of Taff or Tawe, Dovey or Dee, or crossed Offa’s vallum, then the board was cleared for a native game of war, for which pretext was never wanted, between north and south, Gwynedd and Powys, or sections of either. Who would be foe or who ally was quite a chance; one thing only was certain, the weird dance must be danced, and the horrid caldron must be kept boiling.

But now a power which has already laid the race of Offa, Athelstan, and Alfred in the dust, after having occasionally swung its dragon tail to smite the Welsh—not without loss of some of its own blood and scales, lays one of its great fangs with settled purpose upon Morganwg and other districts of Eastern Wales. At this time (*circa* A.D. 1091) Iestyn, son of the already mentioned Gwrgant, of Hirwaun y brenin memory, was the madcap ruler of Morganwg. This is the common opinion, and notwithstanding some recent attempts at disproof, this is the account we are disposed upon the whole to accept. It is borne out by the largest consensus of unwavering testimony, and is most in harmony with native tradition checked and toned down by historic facts.

It is of little import whether this native ruler, Iestyn ap Gwrgant, was a man of great or ignoble qualities, of princely or inferior rank. That he did exist, was a man of authority in Glamorgan at this time, and was succeeded by sons who bravely led an unavailing assault against the Normans, it is useless to question. That he is not mentioned by this or that chronicler, that there are inconsistencies in such records as we possess about the date of his life, is of little importance. Chroniclers, as already said, were often in those days careless in registering dates; often ignored the most important persons and transactions; even at times ignored the transactions of half the island. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, *ex. gr.*, says little about Wales. The *Annales Cambriæ* scarcely notice England. A Welsh *Brut*, and even *Asser*, hesitates not to speak of Welsh affairs as those of “Britain.” Although the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* repeatedly mentions Gruffydd (“Griffin”), King of the Welsh (for which reason, perhaps, even Mr. E. A. Freeman believes that there was such a man as Gruffydd), it never mentions *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, one of the most prominent princes of Wales, and a bitter enemy of the Normans, although it professes to register the events of his time. And what if the same chronicle makes no mention of Robert Fitzhamon? did there exist, therefore, no Robert Fitzhamon? The historical reality of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and his prominence in public affairs, are nearly as well evidenced as those of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Fitzhamon, or Newmarch. He is named in the twelfth century by so credible and well-informed a man as Giraldus Cambrensis (*Itin.*, 2) in the same undoubting way as De Braose

or Newmarch is named, and the subsequent power and influence of his sons in the wars which wasted Brecknock are plainly implied. He was a man of so great consideration that his contemporaries, Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Gruffydd ap Cynan, and Rhys ap Tewdwr (afterwards his opponent and victim), all princes of Wales, in determining who should thenceforth be considered "founders of royal tribes" in Wales, ranked him along with themselves and Elystan Glodrydd, ruler of the country between the Wye and the Severn, as entitled to that dignity. We in these days may think that a prominence was thus accorded to Iestyn which he little deserved; but we are bound to allow that these princes were the best judges of what should be done, and must yield to the evidence involved in their decision—unless indeed we covet the distinction which some have won by coolly setting aside the authority of Vaughan of Hengwrt, and boldly denying that such a census was ever made. Instances are not wanting of incredulity being carried to such a point of credulity. Iestyn's reality and position are also witnessed to by numerous genealogical records of much antiquity, results of the labours of authorized genealogists, whereby many old families have traced their descent from the sept of Iestyn. Of course a stupid or ignorant prejudice may deny the value of these records; but such denial is not history.

We need not trouble ourselves with the minor criticism some writers indulge in respecting the want of accordance in the different chroniclers as to the dates of Iestyn ap Gwrgant's chief operations. It is quite enough to know, on the authority of respectable chronicles, that he engaged in war with Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and was joined in this enterprise by the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, late Prince of North Wales. This was about A.D. 1088, or perhaps a year or two later,—a most active stage, and nearly the last, in Iestyn's life. And that this chronology of his life is substantially accurate, despite the entry in the *Book of Aberpergwm* which makes Iestyn marry the daughter of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn as early as A.D. 994, is made plain by the reference made by Giraldus Cambrensis just a century later (A.D. 1188) to the *sons* of Iestyn. He says that the sons of Iestyn had been engaged in "a great war in which nearly all the province" of Brecheinioc "was destroyed." Now this "great war" had evidently occurred after Iestyn's time, because it was under the leadership, not of him, but of his sons, Caradoc, Madoc, Hywel, and Rhys, or some of them; and Giraldus alludes to it as a war which had already in 1188, when he traversed the locality, long passed away and become a matter of history. This kind of indirect evidence is always valuable, and coming in this instance from a man so observant and so well versed in the affairs of South Wales, is more to be depended upon than entries in chronicles. The war alluded to was doubtless the great struggle of the natives of Brecheinioc against the Norman, Bernard Newmarch, who, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, came to Brecheinioc in 1091 (see p. 66), a date which, whether strictly accurate or one or two years too early, most likely synchronizes with the conquest of Glamorgan by Fitzhamon. Iestyn ap Gwrgant is held to have fled the country on his defeat by Fitzhamon near Cardiff, and is variously reported to have died, having first wandered to Glastonbury and then to Bath, at Keynsham, or, as said by the *Book of Aberpergwm*, "in the monastery of Llangenyys in Gwent," and the leadership of the patriots by his sons, at the time implied by Giraldus's allusion, is therefore in itself probable and consistent.

Then, however, comes the question, What hand had Iestyn ap Gwrgant in bringing Fitzhamon and his Norman companions to Glamorgan? The usual and long-established

account represents the Norman invasion of this part as the enterprise of a number of knightly adventurers who first entered as auxiliaries to Iestyn in his unequal contest with Rhys ap Tewdwr, but afterwards, having assisted him through that difficulty, turned upon him and took possession of his country on their own account. The story holds a curious analogy to that of the conquest of Kent by Hengist and Horsa ; and Iestyn ap Gwrgant forms a parallel with Vortigern, the traitor in the general history of Britain. The bad odour attaching to Iestyn's character is owing to his inviting the Norman knights to the country, and his breach of contract with Einion ap Cadivor ap Collwyn, or Einion ap Collwyn, his successful agent at the court of Rufus, in refusing him his daughter's promised hand, and thus instigating Einion to retaliate by persuading Fitzhamon to hurl him and his race from the seat of power. This is the version, without precise date, of the *Book of Aberpergwm*—a document of common origin with *Brut y Tywysogion*, but marked by a painful confusion of chronology ; the *Brut of Ieuan Brechfa*, under A.D. 1090 ; and the "Iolo MSS." But neither the *Annales Cambriae* nor Caradoc's *Brut y Tywysogion* give this or any other story of the conquest of Glamorgan, although both narrate the overthrow of Rhys ap Tewdwr by "the French (Normans) of Brecheinioc."

Now, however unreasonable or uncritical appears, after investigation, the theory that Iestyn ap Gwrgant was not a man of prominent and unhappy notoriety in Glamorgan about the time of its conquest, and however clear it is that he had a hand in favouring the first operations of the Normans in these parts, it is still to be admitted that the *form* of the story renders it liable to some suspicion, and makes proof of its substantive truth, from what data are available, necessary. Students of antiquity, though proverbially devotees of the old, are now and then covetous of the applause won by discoverers. Mr. Floyd has recently made an ingenious attempt (*Journ. Archaeol. Institute*, xxviii., 293) to prove "that the war in which South Wales (including Morganwg) was conquered" was not the work of Robert Fitzhamon and his twelve more or less companion knights, but "was a national war," in which "William Rufus personally took part."

This new account is more liable to question than the old. It is sustained only by slender intimation and conjectural reasoning, while the other is handed down by clear, definite, and not improbable record. At the same time a careful examination of all the data within reach inclines us to believe that neither account need be entirely rejected, but that by the omission of the questionable points of each they are capable of being so blended as to form a consistent history. We are far from thinking that William Rufus in person superintended the conquest of Glamorgan, or that he ever conquered South Wales ; at the same time the work was not done by adventurer knights without the cognizance and authority of the king. The known practice of feudal warfare, and the method notoriously adopted by the Norman kings on the marches of Wales of having conquests effected for them and not by them—as shown by Sir John Dodridge, hereafter cited,—are consistently adumbrated in the older account : the fact that the king claimed the land, and that no vassal could appropriate a foot square without authority of his liege, necessitates the belief that Rufus's authority and sanction sounded in every deed of Fitzhamon, De Londres, and St. Quentin, and made the conquest of Glamorgan in this sense a conquest by Rufus the king and not by these knights ; but this is a view not contradictory of the account of the Bruts. In dealing with this subject the following points are to be borne in mind :—

1. The subjugation of Glamorgan was not a separate and solitary undertaking, but was one of a series of operations conducted by the Normans against Wales. William the Bastard himself, according to *Brut y Tywysogion*, was already, as far back as A.D. 1080, entitled, in some inexact sense, to the designation *Brenin y Saeson ar Brytanyeit*—"King of the Saxons and Britons,"—a title which he had probably obtained more by policy and the inspiration of fear than by force, for we know that there had been no proper conquest. Before even this date, between A.D. 1070 and 1080, he had sought popularity and power in Wales by making a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. David, partly influenced, perhaps, by the belief which grew into a proverb, that two pilgrimages to St. David's were equal in merit to one to Rome,—

"Roma semel quantum, bis dat Menevia tantum,"—

but not without the shrewd intention of making the "Britons" think him a very religious king; perhaps also, as the year last mentioned was within seven of the last of his life, he might begin to feel that he had nearly had enough of blood and tyranny, and that the shadow of the great coming mystery made him sober.

Brut y Tywysogion informs us that "the French (Normans) devastated Ceredigion, Dyfed, and St. David's, and that Bangor was spoiled by the Gentiles (Danes);" and the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under date 1081, states, "This year the king led an army into Wales, and there he set free many hundred persons;" but the part of Wales is not specified; probability is very strong in favour of the North; but even allowing it to be South, it might be only Morganwg or the borders. In a eulogium on the Conqueror the same chronicle says, "The land of the Britons was under his sway, and he built castles therein." These were certainly not in the South. Thus in less than twenty years after the battle of Hastings William's devouring appetite was itching for Wales, while as yet the whole of England had scarcely been swallowed, much less digested; but the evidence is overwhelming that his gains only amounted to a bare recognition of feudal superiority and occasional payment of tribute, while the native princes continued to rule.

2. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind very specially that the Conqueror and his successors pursued a somewhat exceptional policy with respect to the subjugation of Wales. It is clear that they looked upon it not merely as a different country and nationality, but as a hard and sharp substance to deal with. Having much on hand at home, in Normandy, and in Scotland, they sought some byway and auxiliary means of dealing with the proud and fiery Welsh, and conceived the happy idea of calling into play that arm of the feudal system which had the appearance of acting occasionally independently of the royal head. Authority was given to vassal lords to push their fortunes on the borders of Wales. The king's army was not at their bidding. Their men-at-arms, their own retainers, and all who coveted plunder and new settlements might join them; they might enter Wales wherever the sword made an opening for them, overturn the native and rightful authority, build their castles on the steeps or on the plains, and assume the power to rule, bound only to the acknowledgment of the king of England as supreme lord. It was precisely repeating on a smaller scale the Conqueror's own descent upon England. By an assurance of infinite audacity, William of Normandy took leave to consider the land of Britain as his own, to give it to whom he would, if only by longer sword and stronger arm he could take it. His speech to his army on the field of Hastings, "Remember to fight well and put all to death,

for if we conquer we shall be all rich ; what I gain, you will gain ; if I conquer, you will conquer ; if I take their land, you shall have it," was reflected in the letters of marque issued for plunder and murder in Wales. Then it was that the first Norman earls were settled at Chester, Shrewsbury, Hereford, and Montgomery, in almost distinct sovereignty ; but in all these cases, except the last named, the country had been already preliminarily conquered by the imperial army. The Lords Marchers in South Wales, in Glamorgan, Brecknock, Cydweli, Pembroke, Cardigan, &c., were not settled in the same manner ; they were sent more like filibusters, against all law except "the law of the strongest," authorized to murder and pillage, and subject to indignity and servitude the rightful and unoffending possessors of the land. It was a feature of the times, a natural and almost necessary operation of the feudal order of things.

While, therefore, in the subjugation of Morganwg Rufus's will may well be allowed to be the paramount moral and political force, it by no means follows that the work was not done by Fitzhamon, as a military leader, for the profit of himself and his companions, and in conjunction at first with Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and that thus the representations of the early Cymric records are substantially correct.

But is not this view rendered untenable by clear statements of direct conquest of Glamorgan by William Rufus in person? Nothing of the sort. The idea of such a conquest is a mere inference, from data peculiarly scanty and inadequate. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, although it follows with some minuteness the movements of Rufus in these years, makes no allusion to his visiting South Wales or Morganwg, or even preparing an army or expedition to invade them. In 1091 he goes to Normandy "bent upon his brother Robert's ruin," and then returns to invade Malcolm, king of Scotland. In 1092 he goes "northward to Carlisle with a large army," and here repairs the city and builds a castle. In 1093 "King William was very sick at Gloucester, insomuch that he was universally reported to be dead." And yet, without a syllable of evidence, in this year he is held to have conquered South Wales ! He was long recovering from this illness, for he is still at Gloucester in 1094, where he "holds his court." Here he receives "messages out of Normandy from his brother Robert ;" and "at Candlemas proceeds to Hastings and embarks for Normandy." Not a hint through all these years has the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* about any invasion or thought of South Wales—an omission quite incredible in a chronicle which so assiduously follows Rufus's movements, if he had actually himself been engaged in systematic aggression and conquest in this important part of the country.

In fact, the king's hands were more than full with the troubles occasioned by Malcolm of Scotland ("Moel Cwlwm, brenin y Pictait ar Albanyeit,"—*Brut y Tywysog*.) and Robert of Normandy, and his own state of health was such that the extra care of an expedition into Wales was by no means likely to be undertaken by him. On the other hand, and for these same reasons, the probability is strong that his sanction would be given to any adventurous knights who might wish to do the work. Thus the *vraisemblance* of the native account here is highly interesting.

As we have said, no facts are recorded in any chronicles of value to sustain the contrary theory. That William was sick at Gloucester in 1092 or 1093 is no proof that he was directing warlike operations at Cardiff or Brecknock. That he was torn by anxiety by the proceedings of his brother in Normandy, and was obliged as soon as his strength allowed to

hurry across the Channel, lends no probability to the notion that he was busy in personally conducting a general conquest of South Wales. That in 1092 according to the *Annales Cambriae*, or in 1094 according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the Welsh rose in arms against the Normans, and demolished all their castles in Demetia and Ceredigion except Pembroke and Rhyd-Cors (probably near Carmarthen)—a fact confirmed, without date, by *Brut y Tywysogion*, is only indirect proof that the Normans had here and there established positions and temporarily imposed their yoke on districts, but is no proof whatever that such yoke was not imposed by the Lords Marchers in the name of the king, but without his formal co-operation, and without aid of his treasury or his troops. It is true, as Giraldus tells us (*Itin.*, ii., 1), that William did at some time or other penetrate, as his father had done before him, as far as St. David's, when he uttered his threat of crossing over on a bridge of boats to conquer Ireland; but how many years after the conquest of Glamorgan that visit to St. David's took place, or whether it was a hostile visit, we are not told, and therefore the fact as quoted in proof of conquest is utterly beside the mark. So of the order he gave Fitz-Baldwin to erect the castle of Rhyd-Cors; such an order does not imply the presence of the king at the place. No evidence is producible that William Rufus conducted an armed force from Gloucester to St. David's, or superintended in person the subjugation of any part of South Wales. On his return from the journey to Normandy above noticed, he is known to have conducted, in 1095, an expedition into Wales (see *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*), but it was solely into North Wales. In 1097 he again entered Wales "with a great army," vowing, as Florence of Worcester informs us, "the destruction of every male in the country;" he remained there, if the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is correct, "from midsummer till near August, to his great loss in men and horses and many other things," and "seeing that he could not effect his purpose, returned into England ["vacuus ad sua reddit"—*Annal. Cambr.*], and forthwith caused castles to be built on the Marches." But this expedition also was into North Wales. He found it easier to build castles and plant garrisons on points he had reached than conquer the people. But even if he had done more than conduct a great army, and fail of effecting his purpose in the North, that were no proof of conquest in *Glamorgan*; and we may be sure that the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, which is so careful in noting Rufus's doings in this country, *even when they issued in failure*, would not have passed in silence a victorious campaign in South Wales, had it ever occurred. In fine, we have yet to wait for the smallest modicum of evidence that Rufus was in any other sense than through the agency of the Lords Marchers the conqueror of any part of South Wales.

That Robert Fitzhamon not only helped Iestyn ap Gwrgant against Rhys ap Tewdwr, but subsequently drove Iestyn himself from his lordship, taking possession of it in Rufus's name and by his authority, is the only conclusion we can come to, and this conclusion harmonizes as far as desirable the two apparently conflicting views we have noticed. The conquest was William's in effect, Fitzhamon's and his companions' in reality. A conquest so effected would be in harmony with feudal custom, and congruous with the whole subsequent settlements of the Marchers at Cydweli, Pembroke, Cemmaes (Pemb.), Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and the contemporary settlement of Newmarch at Brecknock.

Upon this subject the opinion of the learned Sir John Dodridge is worth citing:—"As touching the government of the Marches of Wales, it appeareth by divers ancient monuments that the Conqueror, after he had conquered the English, placed divers of his Norman

nobility upon the confines and borders towards Wales, and erected the earldom of Chester, being upon the borders of North Wales, to palatine, and gave powers unto the said persons thus placed to make such conquest upon the Welsh as they by their strength could accomplish, holding it a very good policy thereby not only to encourage them to be more willing to serve him, but also to provide for them at other men's cost; and hereupon further ordained that the land so conquered should be holden of the Crown of England *in capite*. In such manner did Robert Fitzhamon acquire unto himself and such others as assisted him the whole lordship of Glamorgan, using in some semblance the Roman policy to enlarge territories by stepping in between two competitors, and by helping the one [meaning, of course, Iestyn, as against Rhys ap Tewdwr] he subdued the other, and after turning the sword against him whom he had assisted, made himself absolute owner of all. Likewise Bernard Newmarch conquered the lordship of Brecknock, containing three cantreds, and established his conquest by a marriage with Nest, daughter of Trahaern ap Llywelyn, in the Welsh blood." (*Gov. of Wales and the Marches*, p. 37.)

Nothing worthy of the name of a "conquest" of South Wales had taken place when Giraldus wrote his *Topographia Cambriæ* (probably about A.D. 1190), for he shows the greatest desire to instruct the Normans how to accomplish a work which he seemed to consider so desirable, and gives elaborate directions how the people should be governed if once conquered (see cap. 8 and 9). "The prince who would wish to subdue this nation," he says, "and govern it in peace, must proceed thus: he must make up his mind to give undeviating attention to this purpose for at least one year; for a people who, with a collected force, will neither attack in the field nor wait to be besieged in castles, is not to be overcome at the first onset, but to be worn out by prudent delay and patience." Then, further implying that the work was yet to be done, he proceeds, "This portion of the kingdom, protected by arms and courage, might be of great use to the prince, not only in these or the adjacent parts, but, if necessity required, in more remote regions; and although the public treasury might receive a smaller annual revenue from these provinces, yet the deficiency would be fully compensated by the peace of the kingdom and the honour of its sovereign, especially as the heavy and dangerous expenses of one military expedition into Wales usually amount to the whole income arising from the revenue of the province."

The Settlements of the Twelve Knights.

It is allowed on all hands that Fitzhamon took up his abode and built his castle at Cardiff, the ancient seat of the native princes of Morganwg, with the strongholds of Tre-fufered and Cynffig, and the lands thereto appertaining, in addition. (*Brut y Tywysog*.) The remainder of the fair and fertile "Vale,"—

"Morgania tellus,
Pulchra situ, frugumque ferax, amoena locorum" (*Pentatechia*),

was partitioned among his companion knights, who probably in many instances had to take possession at the point of the sword, while in others, where the rightful owners had

fallen in war, and were represented only by widows and orphans, the task was easy. The names of these new possessors, with the manors they claimed, have come down to our time—in a few instances made ever-enduring by the impress of local names. In the *Bruts* they are given as follows :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Possession.</i>
Robert Fitzhamon	Caerdyf, Trefufered, Cenffig, with their surrounding lands.
William de Londres [so called because born in London]	Ogmor [W., <i>Aber-ogur</i> . He afterwards removed to Cydweli, where he built a castle].
Richard de Granvyl [otherwise Granvil, Grenfyld, Granville]	Nêdd, Castell-Nedd (Neath).
Paganus de Turbervill	Coyty [Coed-ty, near Bridgend].
Robert de St. Quintin	Llanblethian [or <i>St. Quintin's</i>].
Richard de Syward	Talafan, or <i>Tal y Fan</i> , and the royal burgh of Pont-faen [Cowbridge].
Gilbert de Humfrevill	Penmark— <i>Penmarch</i> .
Reginald de Sully	Sully— <i>Abersili</i> .
Roger de Berkrolles, or "Berclos"	East Orchard—St. Athan's.
Peter le Soore	Peterston— <i>Llanbedr ar Fro</i> .
John le Fleming	St. George— <i>Llanysfelwyn</i> .
Oliver de St. John	Fonmon— <i>Aberbernant</i> .
William de Esterling [corrupted <i>Stradling</i>]	St. Donat's— <i>Llanverydd</i> .

It is very remarkable how soon the blood of these foreign settlers vanished from Glamorganshire. Fitzhamon himself, dying after twelve years of possession, left no son, and his daughter, Mabel, carried his wealth to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. by Nest, daughter of Prince Rhys ap Tewdwr. In the sixteenth century the Stradlings were the only family descended in the male line from the Norman chieftains, and even these have long ago passed away. (See *Stradling of St. Donat's*.) By female descent the name *Turbervill* still continues in the county—a solitary relic of a long and distinguished line (see *Coity Castle*, and *Ewenny Abbey*).

The lands of Glamorgan being thus partitioned between his companions in arms, Fitzhamon is said to have displayed some generosity—a thing quite unusual with his race—towards a few of the foiled and deprived native chieftains, and, as was natural, towards the native leaders who had rendered him material assistance. Chief of the latter class, Einion ap Cadivor ap Collwyn, useful to him at the Norman court, as well as in the field, had assigned him, along with Miskin, the hill stronghold of *Senghenydd* (St. Cenydd), which in after times grew into celebrity and vast proportions (see *Caerphilly Castle*). Others have said that the lordship alone was given to Einion, and that Fitzhamon kept the castle to himself. Of the former class were the sons of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, four in number, who had each a portion of territory; Caradoc receiving Aberafan, and "the whole country between the rivers Nêdd and Afan, in the lordship of Rial;" Madoc receiving the lordship of "Rhuthyn;" Hywel, Llantrithyd; and Rhys, the lordship of Soflen, between the rivers Nêdd and Tawe. Another chieftain, supposed to be of the native race, Rotpert ap Seisyllt, received "the lordship of Maes Essyllt," the locality of which cannot be with certainty determined. These are the dispositions made to the Welsh leaders, according to *Brut y Tywysogion* (Aberpergwm copy), the correctness of which is not impeached by its comparison with the *extente* recently discovered at the Public Record Office, which are of so late a date as the reign of Henry III.

The government set up by Robert Fitzhamon was all but absolutely centred in himself.

He held his monthly court at Cardiff Castle, where he heard complaints and gave decisions in matters civil and criminal, and received appeals against decisions of the subordinate barons, who, each in his own lordship, likewise exercised jurisdiction. As he held from the king, so they held from him, and owed him fealty and service. The tenure of Fitzhamon, Newmarch, and the other chief lords of the Marches of Wales, differed in several points from that of the English barons, for the latter held by charters granted in writing by the sovereign, wherein the boundaries of their lands and the laws according to which they were to rule were explicitly laid down; whereas the lords of the Marches, having fought and won on their own account, held in a sense by right of conquest, without charters, and with a greater measure of independence. The reason of this exceptional advantage on the part of the chief Lord Marchers is said to have been that until their lands were gained by adventure it was impossible for the king to issue a definite charter, and when the conquest had been made the successful knight preferred not to apply for a charter which would only limit his own liberty of rule and further conquest.

It is, however, not to be understood that this freedom was enjoyed by the less prominent barons in Wales, and especially in the later conquests. In the inscription of a "Deed from King Edward to Roger Mortymer of Gene'r-glyn," &c., authorizing "the exchange between Llewelyn, son of the said Roger, and Jeffrey Clement, for Coetmor" (see further, p. 169), we have a sample of instruments of the kind occasionally met with. But they are rare, and it is said that none have been discovered relating to the chief early Marchers before the conquest of Wales by Edward.

Of the peculiar privileges of jurisdiction enjoyed by these local reguli Sir John Dodridge, referring pointedly to Fitzhamon, Newmarch, and Hugh de Lacy, says, "And because they and their posterity might the better keep the said lands so acquired . . . the said lordships and lands so conquered were ordained *Baronies Marchers*, and had a kind of palatine jurisdiction erected in every of them, and power to administer justice unto their tenants [*tenentes*—men holding land in fief] in every of their territories, having therein courts with divers privileges. . . So that the writs of ordinary justice out of the king's courts were for the most part not current amongst them." (*Gov. of Wales and Marches*, p. 38.) These privileges, termed *jura regalia*, reflections of the absolutist and summary rule of the Norman in England, empowered the lord to make as well as administer law in his own territory. Some of the harsher features of this rule were witnessed in Newmarch's government of Brecknock.

But strong as was the Norman baron's arm, the spirit of the Welsh in many instances refused to bend to new-made or foreign laws, even when their land had been taken from them, and they were allowed to hold and cultivate only on condition of doing homage to the pillager. Wounded and prostrate, they yet turned on their overthrower a look of defiance which made him tremble and grant their demands. They claimed government according to their own laws and customs. In cases this was fully, in others partially granted, in some refused; and we find to this day in use those mysterious designations of neighbouring districts, as *Wallicana* or *Anglicana*, *Welsh* or *English*, *Welsherie* or *Englischerie*, which had their origin in these practices. We find in Glamorganshire Coity Anglicana and Coity Wallicana, Avan Anglicana and Avan Wallicana; and in Breconshire, Haia Wallicana, "the Welsh Hay," and Haia Anglicana; English Talgarth and Welsh Talgarth, &c. A

district which refused to be governed by any but the ancient laws of the country were called Welsh and "Welsherie," and *vice versa*. Fitzhamon himself was besieged in his own castle of Cardiff on this very question, and compelled to give way. Even Turbervill, of Coity, one of his own knights, but who had identified himself with the Cymry by marrying the heiress of Coity (see *Coity Castle*), had joined and led the insurrection. The account, as given in *Brut y Tywysogion* (Book of Aberpergwm), A.D. 1091, says, "The men of Morganwg and Gwaen-llwg arose *en masse* ["yn un llu"], overthrew the castles of the French, killing nearly all the defenders, and Paen Twrbil, lord of the castle of Coety, was leader of the people of the country. He would not hold his lands except in right of his wife, the heiress of Meurig ap Gruffydd ap Iestyn; he led his hosts to Caer-Dydd, and began to destroy the castle. When Robert ap Amon [Fitzhamon] beheld this and asked the reason, Paen Twrbil made known that the Cymry would only consent to be governed according to the ancient privileges and customs of their country and the laws of Howel Dda, and would have their land free [*i. e.*, free from socage, or military service]; and on account of the greatness of the multitude, Robert deemed it well to follow the course that would satisfy the Cymry. The country then had rest; Paen Twrbil held his lands and privileges by right of his wife; the people of the country held their lands free, and properly enjoyed their privileges and customs, as they had always done before the time of the French. When this state of things was fully settled in Morganwg, many of the Welsh nation came from South Wales and North Wales to Morganwg, to enjoy a quieter life than was found in the other countries."

Times succeeding the Conquest.

Fitzhamon was a favourite at the Norman court, and through his brief government of some dozen years in Glamorgan was both a considerate and successful ruler. He was raised to the dignity of Earl of Gloucester; after the death of Rufus became a strong partisan of Henry I. against his brother Robert of Normandy; and upon his capture Robert was committed as prisoner to his keeping at Cardiff Castle, where he remained for many years. Fitzhamon having no son, the lordship of Glamorgan went with his daughter Mabel, who was espoused by Henry's illegitimate son, Robert of Gloucester. Though a Welshman on his mother's side, being the son of Nest, of more prominent than attractive fame, the daughter of the fallen Rhys ap Tewdwr, Robert attempted to rivet more closely rather than loosen the feudal chains which Fitzhamon had rather easily placed on the limbs of Morganwg; but he found that the people retained some notion of liberty while owning fealty and moderate service to Norman lords, and the result was a mighty rising of the country, the investment and storming of Cardiff Castle, and finally the release of Robert upon his making solemn oath to respect the laws and immunities of the natives.

For a long time Glamorgan remained a part of the possessions of the earldom of Gloucester. It was often subject to violent commotions, the spirit of the people remaining strongly national and independent, persistent and often successful in claiming the restitution of ancient privileges. Still, from the iron grasp of the feudal system they were not able to free themselves. That form of society prevailed for at least two centuries, and substantially continued till the radical change introduced by the eighth Henry.

To the 46th of Henry III., or A.D. 1262, belong a series of interesting documents recently disinterred at the Public Record Office (Wallia, Bag I., No. 15), and proofs of which through the kindness of Mr. Burt, have been placed in our hands. These consist of *Extenta*, or "returns," ten in number, from the district of Morganwg and Gwent, their object being, as usual, to ascertain under royal command ("per preceptum domini regis") the value of the Earl of Gloucester's feudal rights in these parts, in order to find a basis upon which to calculate the king's claim to revenue from the same. Those in Glamorgan relate to Cardiff ("Kairdiff"), Llantrisant ("Lantrissen"), Llangonyd ("Languniht"), Neath ("Neht"), and Llanilltyd and Llysworney ("Laniltwit and Liswrini"). The Norman spelling of names of places and persons shows a commendable attempt at imitating the native articulation. The returns show what dues were receivable by the lord from burgage rents, from free tenants and cotters, from market tolls, fairs, courts of law, demesne lands, and mills, as well as obligations of labour in harvest-time, and in repairing implements of husbandry, &c., for the lord. A board or jury of inquisitors—the modern name would be "Commissioners of Taxes"—was ordained in each lordship to conduct the investigation and render report on oath ("per sacramentum"). These in Cardiff, judging from their names—Robert Upedyke, Stephen Bagedrip, Richard Lude, and nine others,—were all of foreign blood, taken probably from castle officials and dependants, for at that time Cardiff consisted of little else; but in other places they were as exclusively Welsh, as will be seen in the example of "Lantrissen." This shows that a kind of rough impartiality as regarded the nationality of the "commissioners" was observed. At "Neht" they are quite mixed; and at "Languniht" all Welsh. The importance of the *mill*-toll (molendinum) is very obvious, for at Cardiff, while the return for the town is only £20 4s. 8d., the mill-tolls yield the respectable sum of £46. The advowson of the parish is not forgotten. It is clear that there had been recent fighting, and the superiority of peace over war is implied when the Llantrisant mill, which now produces of available dues only *twenty shillings*, "tempore pacis" yielded *twenty marks*. Another mill, whose customary value was also twenty marks, is regretfully mentioned as wholly burnt down and destroyed ("combustum est et destructum omnino"); while not fewer than a hundred houses in Llantrisant alone had been ruined by war. This inquisition had probably been made after one of the frequent incursions of the Welsh into the lordship. We give first the Llantrisant return:—

"EXTENTA DE LANTRISSEN.

"Extenta de Lantrissen per preceptum domini Regis facta per sacramentum Howell Vochan, Ivor ab Cacherot, Lewelin ab Meuric, Yorverht ab Adam, Yvwan ab Yssac, Yorverht ab Wrgeneo, Yorverht Vochan, Lewelin ab Howell, Griffid Gôch ab Lewelin, Philip ab Lewelin, Yvwan ab Wiann, et Griffid Gôch ab Howell. Qui jurati dicunt quod,—

Redditus burgi est	xiiij ^a	iiij ^d
Et de redditibus liberorum et rusticorum	x ⁱⁱ	o o
Et de auxilio ad lardarium	xv	o
Et pro molendino de Brosseley	iiij	iiij
Et dominicum debile continet v carucatas terre valet tempore pacis	l	o
Et vij acre more que potest falcari	viiij	viiij
Et de piscaria	ij	o
Et de j Molendino	xx	o
Et de Forestariis	x	o
Et de servicio rusticorum in autumpno	xiiij	iiij

Et de pannagio	iiij	o
Et de redditu plumbi	x	o
Et de Trewern et Lanveir ad auxilium ad lardarium	vj	o
Et de redditu et servicio liberorum et rusticorum captorum de tenementis de Sancti Fagano	lxiiij	ix ob
Et de erbagio ibidem	x	o
Et de terra locata ibidem	xix	o
Et de redditu Adaafab Yvor pro j esperuario	ij	o
Et de placitis et perquisitis curiarum	x ⁿ	o o

Summa xxxijⁿ x^a v^{ob}

"Et est ibi advocacio ecclesie de Lantrissen que valet xx marcas et pertinet ad Comitum. Et advocacio ecclesie de Pentirech que valet iiij marcas. Et memorandum quod predictum molendinum tempore pacis solet valere xx marcas. Et aliud molendinum quod ibidem similiter solet valere xx marcas combustam est et destructum omnino. Et C. mansiones sunt ibidem destructe et de gwerra. Et memorandum quod filii Morgan Cadewalthan habent Glynrotheni."

Then follow the signatures of the jury, "Howel Vochan," &c., as above ; with certain names omitted, not being within call, perhaps, at the time.

When a hundred dwellings lay in ruins in Llantrisant alone, we may judge of the devastating character of the "gwerra" carried on between the recalcitrating Welsh and their Norman lords ; and also that the population of the parts was not very sparse. The sons of Morgan Cadwallon, here mentioned as in possession of Glynrothen, were doubtless men of some note ; but whether holding their lands in fee to the lord of Morganwg, or in defiance of him, the word "habent" is scarcely sufficient to show.

Welsh proper names in this foreign dress give us a clue to the Welsh pronunciation of the thirteenth century. "Vochan" not only detects *Fychan* (junior, little) on its way to the modern Vaughan, but plainly tells that the Cymric *y* was sounded in those days in Morganwg in the broad way still preserved in North Wales. The *b* in the patronymic *ab* also shows that this contrast to the *af* of the North is not of recent birth. "Yowan" is Ievan beginning to assume the form Owen ; and "Yorverht" intimates the existence even then of the terminal aspirate now represented by *th*, but then attempted to be represented by *ht*. The same is observable in "Neht" below.

"EXTENTA DE NEHT [Nédd].

"Extenta de Neht per preceptum domini Regis facta per sacramentum Henrici Vochan, Madoc ab Rees, Lewelin ab Hailon, Cradouc ab Wasmeir, Cradouc ab Wrgan, Madanev ab Yorverht, Mauricii Molendinari, Gilberti Cachevrench, Rees ab Ithenerht, Johannis le Wogare, Petri de Corndune, Ade Huse. Qui dicunt quod,—

De redditu burgensium et Cotariorum	cxij ^a	o ^a
Et de redditu libere tenencium forinsecorum	xvj	o
Et de redditu Walensium	xxxij	x ob
Et de Molendino	xl	o
Et dominicum parvum et debile valet	xiiij	x
Et de xij acris prati	vj	vj
Et de prisie cervisie	v	o
Et de tholoneo	xij	
Et de gurgite et piscaria	vj	viiij
Et de finibus et perquisitis curiarum	xx	o

Summa xijⁿ xiiij^a xj^a ob

"Et est advocacio ecclesie ibidem de Neht pertinens ad Comitum que valet x marcas. Et molendinum supradictum tempore pacis solet valere ix marcas [= £7 6s. 8d., but now, alas ! only forty shillings]. Et vij^{na} et x mansiones [150 dwellings] ibidem sunt combuste et destructe per guerram."

Then follow the names of the jury of returns, "Henricus Vochan," &c.

Thus we see, without quoting further from these valuable documents now being prepared for publication in the forthcoming *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, that the inhabitants of Glamorgan in the thirteenth century were generally placed under the conditions of feudal service. Those who held lands, held under the then lord of the district, the Earl of Gloucester, and a large proportion of the inhabitants were probably of the free *villein* class ; but it is improbable that any were reduced to the low condition of the *theowes* of the Anglo-Saxons. The Norman demand was not for absolute property in the person, and his degradation into a chattel, but that in return for his freedom, his holding of land, his keeping a mill, or enjoying an ecclesiastical benefice, he should pay so much tribute or service to his gracious superior. Adaaf ab Yvor at Llantrisant, if he must indulge in the luxury of sport with a *sparrow-hawk*, might go to the lord's woods and take game, but he must pay for the pleasure "two shillings" to dominus Rex. His reverence, the curé of Llantrisant, in those sunny days for priests, might go about, as *Piers Plowman* has it,—

"A pricker on a palfrey from manor to manor,
An heap of hounds [behind him] an he a lord were ;"

or as Chaucer says,—

"When he rode men might his bridle heare
Gingling in a whistling wind, as clear
And eke as loud as doth the chapelle belle ;"

but he must remember that he held an "advocacio" which belonged to his lord the earl ("pertinet ad comitem"). The *mill* at Llantrisant, which in time of peace paid twenty marks, now that the war, making eaters fewer and the fields less productive, had reduced its custom, was allowed to go on the easier terms of "twenty shillings ;" but, no tax, no grinding. If the *cottarii* wished to fatten their hogs on acorns in the lord's forest, and thus provide bacon for winter (as the Welsh cottiers still are fond of doing), they must obtain this "auxilium ad lardarium" at the cost of "fifteen shillings." Fishing was allowed in the streams, ponds, and in "gurgites" (weirs ?) ; and the well-to-do Cymro, like the idlers of the foreign race, might while away his leisure in the "gentle art," the only penalty being "de gurgite et piscaria," six shillings and eightpence,—the prototype, perhaps, of the modern attorney's fee for writing a letter. Though a *solidus* of that time was of far greater value than the shilling of to-day, the imposts on the whole were moderate for an age of conquest, amounting perhaps to a considerably smaller per-centage than the cost of "cheap government" under constitutional management in the England of to-day, where we have an income tax for those who have incomes, and a series of taxes, "direct and indirect," still more heavy for those who have no "incomes," but still must try to eat, be clothed, and housed.

● The *extenta* give a picture in few but expressive and faithful touches of the state of things in Glamorgan about the end of Henry III.'s reign. To the west of Glamorgan, in Dyfed, or what in those days went by the name South Wales (*Debeubarth*, "the part to the right," as you looked, in the orthodox fashion of the time, to the east), things were very different, and not quite so bad in point of systematic subjection to a foreign yoke, albeit quite as bad or even worse in point of real popular suffering, by reason of the contentions of the various chieftains. Glamorgan, at least, had the advantage of being in some measure settled. We have no adequate proof that west of Glamorgan and Brecknock the principle of feudal tenure and service had been established ; but the Norman power had nevertheless

made considerable progress since, a century earlier, Giraldus encouraged the work of conquest (see p. 494). The Lords Marchers had not only planted castles as temporary posts when making raids or hasty progresses, as facilities for retreating, but had built powerful and permanent fortresses, and taken possession of large districts—as at Cydweli, Pembroke, Cardigan, and even ancient and royal *Dinefawr*. Prince Edward, soon to become Edward I. and conqueror of Wales, was already born; and the coming end was foreshadowed in ever-deepening lines in the deprivation of the Welsh princes in succession of power to rule in their own name *as princes*, and their reduction to the status of “lords” only. (See under “Carmarthenshire,” p. 239.) But they had not been forbidden the form of rule. They had their armies, and through cunning policy were allowed to maintain their contentions. But their movements were at any time liable to be checked, and themselves to be called to account by “the King of London,” and one of their chief functions was to collect “tribute” for that king.

Several earls in succession had been instrumental in bringing Glamorgan into the condition indicated above. The Earl Robert last mentioned, son of Henry I., was followed by his son William, who is said by Giraldus (*Itin.*, 6) to have possessed by hereditary right, besides “the castle of Caerdyf, all the province of Gwladvorgan.” In his time, the arch-deacon adds, “an extraordinary circumstance occurred at Caerdyf. The earl “had a dispute with one of his dependants, *Ivor Bach*—a man of short stature but of great courage,” who was “owner of a tract of mountainous and woody country, of the whole or part of which the earl endeavoured to deprive him. At that time the castle of Caerdyf was surrounded with high walls, guarded by 120 men-at-arms, a numerous body of archers, and a strong watch. The city also contained a large number of stipendiary soldiers; yet in defiance of all these precautions, Ivor, in the dead of night, secretly scaled the walls, and seizing the count and countess, with their only son, carried them off into the woods, nor did he release them until he had recovered everything that had been unjustly taken, and received a compensation of additional property.” The story throws light on the relations of conqueror and conquered at the time.

Through Earl William's daughter, Amicia, the lordship of Glamorgan passed to the line of De Clare. Four of her sons followed in succession, of whom the last, Gilbert, fell at Bannockburn A.D. 1314, when the lordship descended to his three sisters. About this time, A.D. 1315, the natives revolted; frequent changes had weakened the proprietors; and the revolt was not suppressed until some feudal exactions which gave offence were removed. The eldest of De Clare's sisters married the rapacious Sir Hugh Despencer, who in her right claimed the lordship of Glamorgan. Edward II. made the Despenchers his favourites, and advanced their views in every possible way; but the county became the scene of violence and confusion; the barons confederated against the Court, ravaged Despencer's manors, and at last, A.D. 1321, drove him into banishment. On the return of the Despenchers, the younger not only obtained the restoration of his Glamorgan estates, but their augmentation by new grants. In the subsequent revolt of the barons, headed by Edward's queen and Earl Mortimer, A.D. 1327, the king, clinging to the family which was dragging him to ruin, rather than consult the interest of his kingdom, when Bristol was captured and the elder Despencer, its governor, brutally executed, embarked in company

with the young Despencer for Ireland, but being driven back to his fate by contrary winds, landed on the coast of Glamorgan, and took refuge in Neath Abbey. When discovered in this retreat, he was removed to Monmouth, and then to Kenilworth, soon after to be deposed; while Despencer was taken to Hereford, and there hanged and quartered.

Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, son of Isabella Despencer, left the lordship of Glamorgan to his sister and heiress, Ann Beauchamp. Ann Neville, her daughter by the king-making Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, was espoused first to Edward, Prince of Wales, killed at Tewkesbury, and secondly married to Richard III., who fell on Bosworth Field, A.D. 1485. At this time and since the revolt to join Owen Glyndwr, the condition of the people was wretched. The lordship was now bestowed by the Tudor Henry VII. upon his uncle, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Bedford, on whose demise in 1495 it reverted to the Crown. The lordship during this interval had rest and prospered. Henry VIII. in his twenty-seventh year abolished the *jura regalia* of the Lords Marchers, and constituted Glamorgan a county. Thus ends the separate history of this important district. The Crown, however, continued after the Act of Union and the obliteration of the Marches to exercise extensive rights of property in the county, for it was by Edward VI. that numerous manors, including that of Newton Nottage, were given to Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke (see Rev. H. H. Knight's *Newton Nottage*).

In the British Museum (*Harl. Coll.*, Nos. 368 and 6103 Plut.) are some particulars of interest bearing on the history of Glamorgan, written, judging from internal evidence, in the time of Mary or Elizabeth. They relate to the geography, conquest, lordships, Middle Age government, and later history of the district, agreeing in many points with the information embodied in the preceding pages, and furnishing a few new facts. The power of the "lorde of this lordshippe, ever since the .wynnyng of the same," is said to embrace "the triall of all accions as well reall as personalle, and plees of the Crowne, and auctoritie to pardone all offences, Treason onlie excepted." The eleven lordships subordinate to Cardiff are said like that lordship itself to possess "*jura regalia* used in all thinges saving that yf anye falsse judgmente given in anye of the Cowrtes" of the said inferior lordship, "it shoulde be reverssed by a writte of falsse judgmente in the Countie Cowrte of Glamorgan and Morgannok as superior Cowrte. . . . Also *all matters of conscience* happeninge in debate in any of the saide members should be hearde and determined in the Chancerie of Glamorgan and Morgannok before the Chancellor thereof." These terms "chancerie" and "chancellor" would seem to refer to an arrangement which came into existence under Edward III.

We then are told, "The bodie of the said lordshippe of Glamorgan and Morgannok was before the alteration of the lawes in Walles a countie of itsealfe, wherein the lorde had two Castells and three Market Townes, viz., the Castell and towne of Kenfyge, in the weste parte thereof, and Coubridge towne in the middeste, and the towne and Castell of Cardiff in the este part, in the which Castell of Cardiff the Lorde did moste inhabit, and therein he had his Chancerie and an escheker, and a faire Cowrte-house wherein the Countie Cowrte was monthlie kept on the Mondaie for all the suters of the shere fee, that is to witte, of the bodie of the saide lordshippe itsealfe withoute the saide members."

Further :—"In the saide shere, or bodie of the saide Lordshippe, were 13 Castells, and

36 Knyghte fees and an halfe that helde of the Lordshippe of Gamorgan and Morgannok, by knyghte service, beside a great nombre of freeholdars. . . . In eyghte of the saide membres were 10 Castelle and 4 borough townes."

The date of the document is approximately implied where it says that of the eleven lordships, "Mr. Robarte Gamege, Esquier, occupieth one *at this daie*, descended unto hym from the Turbervilles, his auncestors, that is to witte, the Lordshippe of Coetye. [See under "Old and Extinct Families," *Gamage, Coity Castle*.] And the heire of John Bassett enjoieth an other, that is to witte, the Lordshippe of Talavan by purchasse from Kinge Edwarde the VI."

"And the other 9 membres with 12 of the aforesaide knyghte fees, and all the Castells, mkett Townes and borough townes, with the demains of the same, and all the landes els that were in the saide Lordshippe and p'cell of the saide Lordshippe and membres, the erle of Pembroke hath purchased, so that there remayneth the nate [now to the] seignorie Lordshippe of Glamorgan and Morgannok 2 mth hands [Queen's Majesty's hands] but the moiety onlie of the mannor of Dynnaspoys [Dinas Powys], &c."

Thus crown lands in Glamorgan were disposed of to the Herberts (Earl of Pembroke) and the Bassets in the reign of Edward VI., and there still remained of such lands, when this document was written, a moiety of the manor of Dinas Powys. It is noticeable that here the lordship is invariably designated "of Glamorgan and Morgannok," two names commonly understood as synonymous, but evidently at that time not precisely so used. "Morgannok" comprised the hilly parts and some of the eastern district between the Rhymney and Usk, which on the division into counties by Henry VIII. went with Monmouth.

The Lordship of Gower.

Gower, the ancient *Gwyr*, which for many ages has been ranked a part of Glamorgan, in earlier times belonged to Dyfed. In the division of Wales into cantrefs and comots, *temp.* Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, *Gwyr* formed one of the three comots of *Cantref Eginawg*, in Ystrad Tywi (Carmarthenshire), the others being Cydweli and Carnwylion. But before this time, and subsequently to the settlement of the other Norman lords in Morganwg proper, the peninsula had been taken by Henry de Newburgh (Beaumont), who had obtained a grant of it from the English king, and conquered it by force of arms. In the *Triads*, also, we find it laid down that *Pendaran Dyfed* comprised "the men of Dyfed, Gwyr, and Ceredigion;" but *Gwyr*, in this relation, must have had wider boundaries than the peninsula of Gower. The river Tawe was the western limit of Morganwg up to the sixteenth century.

In a MS. collection of *charters*, and other ancient documents made by and now in the possession of Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A., at Cae Bailey, Swansea, we find several documents bearing upon the lordship of Gower. King John, in a charter afterwards confirmed by the first, second, and third Edwards, gave the whole territory of Gower with all rights thereto belonging ("totam terram Guher, cum omnibus pertinentibus suis in Wallia") to William de Braose (Breos) and his heirs for ever on terms of one knight's service. In 1305, William de Braose confirmed to the burgesses of Swansea all the liberties granted by his predecessors.

In the 25th of Elizabeth, as shown in these MSS., a commission was issued in

reference to the lordship of Gower, in which it was declared "that the said lordshippe is a Lordshipp Marcher, and hath had jurisdiction royal [*jura regalia*] in all poynts, trial for life, member, and lands taken awaie by statute onlye excepted ; and the lord thereof is to have wrecke *de mare*, treasure-trove, deodands, felons' goods, felons' lands, infange-thieve [A.-Sax., *in-fangen-theof*—*in*, to take ; *thief*, the right to try a thief taken within a lord's fee], out-fange-thieve [the same right to take and try a thief from without], waife, straife, socke, sacke and toll, through custom of strangers' goods and graunting of cocketts for the same, with killage and anchorage in all his ports and creeks within the said Lordshipp."

King James I., in his fifth year (A.D. 1608), by letters patent, granted to Edward, Earl of Worcester, "within his borough, castle, and manor of Swansey, Oystermouth, and Loughor, and also within all that his lordship and lands of Gower and Kilvey, and within his manor of Kebhall, and Trivdra, Lannon, Pennard, and West Gower, in the co. of Glamorgan, these liberties following, viz. (*inter alia*), that he, the said earl, his heirs and assigns, &c., may have the wrecks of the sea, wharfage, and tolls, within the castles, manors, and lordship, lands and boroughs aforesaid, &c., and that the said earl . . . may have and hold within the said castles, &c., all courts baron, courts leet, and have view of Frankpledge, and all other things which belong to Frankpledge, and all fairs, markets, tolls, &c."

At intervals between these changes the lordship was held by several others. A later De Braose (Breos) sold a part of it to different purchasers, and afterwards faithlessly transferred the whole to the younger Despencer. It fell, after the disgrace and extinction of the Despenchers, to the lot of Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and afterwards to the Somersets, Dukes of Beaufort, who are still lords paramount of the district, a good part of which, however, is possessed by C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., of Penrice and Margam ; T. Penrice, Esq., of Kilvrough, and others.

In the year 958, according to the *Annales Cambriæ*, Owain, of South Wales, son of Howel Dda, devastated Gower (Goher), then perhaps under the princes of Morganwg ; in 970, Einion, son of Owain, paid it a similar visit, and repeated it the year following ("iterum vastavit Goher"). The *Annales* also tell us that (about A.D. 991) Owain, son (grandson ?) of Einion, with a force under command of the English Edelisus, assisted by the South Britons ("dextralium Britonum"), ravaged the territory of Maredydd (who we believe was his brother), namely, "Demetia and Ceredigion, Guhir and Cydweli." Who the South Britons were, after deducting all these invaded districts, it is hard to conceive, unless they were simply the men of Ystrad Towy. The same chronicle has it that A.D. 1095, or thereabouts,—for the year is not specified with sufficient distinctness, the French (Normans) ravaged *Gohir*, Cydweli, and Ystrad Towy ; and so complete was the destruction, that Dyfed, Ceredigion, and Ystrad Towy are said to have continued desert places.

Of course the great Rhys ap Gruffydd, of Dinefawr, "the Lord Rhys," the most formidable foe of the Norman in the South, was not a likely man to leave Gower untouched ; accordingly, we find in the *Annales* under the year 1189 this record :—"Rhys, son of Gruffydd, carried on a war in South Wales, gave Rhôs and Pembroke to the flames, plundered *Gouhir*, destroyed the castle of Carnwillion, and took other castles in Dyfed." Nor was Gower forgotten by Llewelyn the Great (the Normans' plague in North Wales) when,

in 1216, he made his victorious progress through the South. Swansea Castle was then the chief fortress in the district. The *Annales* record the prince's visit thus :—"Llewelyn, prince of North Wales, moved a great army into Gower, and on the first attack took the castle of Swansea ; thence, along with his confederate generals, Maelgwyn, Rhys the Less, the sons of Gruffydd, and others, he went to Rhôs." Gower had also the honour of a visit from Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last and greatest prince of Wales, in 1257 (*Annal. Camb.*). "With a mighty army ["*grandi exercitu*"] he came to Cydweli, Carnwillion, and *Gohir*, burnt the *English* portion of these territories, and Abertawy ; but all the Welsh of the same regions he made his subjects, and before Easter returned with rejoicing to his own country."

The Flemish Settlers in Gower.

The distinction noted above as made by Llewelyn between the *Anglicæ* and *Wallenses* of these parts, giving the property of the former to the flames, and taking the latter under his own government, reminds us of the two nationalities which now inhabited Gower, often indicated in old records by such terms as "Gower Anglicana," "Gower Wallicana," and for the most part separated geographically by the ridge of *Cefn Bryn*—the English occupying the parts towards the sea. The *Anglici*—with whom he dealt so summarily—were in all probability a mixture of Normans and Flemings. A Norman element had been introduced, partly, as a matter of course, under the Lord Marcher Henry de Newburgh when he conquered the peninsula, and amplified under the De Breoses. The Flemish element, about the introduction of which there is some degree of obscurity, is generally held to have been settled in the reign of Henry I. contemporaneously with the settlement of their countrymen in Pembrokeshire, but definite statement respecting a settlement in Gower is much wanted, and the facts respecting Pembrokeshire are too often made to apply to Gower. William of Malmesbury makes no mention of the latter settlement, nor does Giraldus Cambrensis (see *Flemings*, "Pembrokeshire").

We are inclined to believe that the "English" colony in Gower was an amalgam of these two Continental elements, with others of the English race proper, who along with the Normans had come from England. The mere fact of their being all aliens would give them a basis of union and a sense of sympathy, while the English tongue, which the Normans were acquiring for convenience of intercourse with their English companions in arms, would be adopted as their general speech ; and it may well be conceived that under the circumstances that speech would assume the hybrid character which that of the Gowerians has always exhibited. The old British race, made inferior but not dislodged, would view all the foreign interlopers with indiscriminate jealousy and hatred, and from "French" would soon learn, by reason of their language, to call them "English." The two peoples for many ages kept distinct and shy of each other, in the earlier stage of their acquaintance maintained a hostile feeling, and came to occasional sanguinary conflict. In the *Annales Cambriæ*, under date A.D. 1258, the year after Prince Llewelyn's visit just mentioned, an attack was made upon the "*Anglici*," when "two hundred, less six men, and six women were massacred."

We are often told that the *language* now spoken by the peasantry of Gower, like that of the "Englishry" of Pembrokeshire, is marked by strong peculiarities, and it is somewhat strange that no effort has as yet been made to collect and explain them. The impression is prevalent among the "Welshery," that in point of religious culture the English-speaking Gowerians are sadly deficient; but it is on all hands admitted that they are industrious, cleanly, and orderly, and not behind in intellectual faculty. The mental soil is good if only tilled.

Note on the Name "Gower."

We have seen no rational attempt at settling the etymology of this name. That the word is of British origin, and has usually and from early times appeared in the form *Gwyr*, is about all that is said of it. We believe it to have been first used as a term descriptive of the country as a narrow and *long* tract, and that the ancient British pronunciation made it to be two syllables, *Go-hir*—far, outstretching, long, very long,—at last softened into *Gwyr*. This etymology is confirmed, and was indeed suggested by the old Latin representative of the word as seen, amongst others, in the quotations given above from the *Annales Cambriae*—one of our earliest and most reliable chronicles,—“Goher,” “Gohir,” “Goer,”—forms which could only arise as imitations of an original vocable of two elements.

SECTION IV.—ANTIQUITIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

As the preceding sections of physical description and history have ended with Gower, our notices of the antiquarian remains of the county may as well commence there. It is a region as much marked by the hoary and venerable, the primitive and unchanged, as any in much-disturbed Glamorganshire. In the costume of the inhabitants there may still be here and there observed a waif floating down from the olden time; a persistent long-lived Flemish chimney marks some of the rural dwellings; and a large proportion of the parish churches claim paternity from Flemish or Norman masons. But the antiquarian fame of Gower rests mainly upon its pre-historic remains, and its numerous military fortresses.

The most impressive monument of a remote antiquity in Gower—we might almost say in all Britain (always excepting that at Henblas, Isle of Anglesey)—is that mysterious solitary structure at the end of *Cefn Bryn* ridge, known as ARTHUR'S STONE. Before a stone was laid of any of the ivy-covered ruined castles now looked upon as memorials of a hoar antiquity, when the first Norman rode up to Cefn y Bryn to view the goodliness of the land, this strange structure looked as hoary and sphinx-like in its mystery as it does to-day, and equally defied the knowledge and conjectures of men to explain its origin or its reason. Perched on the breezy height, in sight of the swelling sea, as indeed most of its *confrères* are found, there it has stood—it is useless to conjecture how many ages,—the memorial of a people rude as masons, but bold and aspiring as thinkers, and of noble ideas associated with the dead and with the interminable future. “Arthur's Stone” by its very form confutes

the theory that it was ever intended to be an "altar" for the immolation of human victims ; and confirms the conclusions which recent careful researches into the cromlechs of Brittany and Wales have authorized, that they were burial-places of the great and venerated.



ARTHUR'S STONE, IN GOWER.

No evidence has as yet been discovered, even by the minute investigations of Mr. Lukis in the Channel Islands and Brittany, which fixes with certainty the age or people which gave origin to the *cromlech* tomb ; but it is more probable than not that it is an expression of the Celtic ideal. Nor is there any evidence that the people who built these tombs all over Britain and the Continent were not the *Cymry*. Nor can any one say that they were not the *Cymry* in times not long anterior to the Christian era.

"Arthur's Stone," as it now exists, is an unshapely mass of the conglomerate of the Old Red of the locality, about fourteen feet long, seven feet in depth, and six feet six inches in its greatest breadth, standing over some seven or eight uprights, four of which only actually bear the load. Its weight is calculated at about twenty-five tons. The great stone is now, however, much reduced from its original dimensions ; for on the ground on its western side lies a ponderous fragment, three feet thick and thirty feet in circumference, which has fallen off from the smooth perpendicular side visible in the engraving. The whole mass before the fracture must have weighed from thirty to thirty-five tons.

Magnificent as is this venerable tomb in dimensions and conception, it only forms the small remains of a far mightier work. Not only was the whole at one time, in all probability, buried under an artificial mound, either of stones or of earth, but there are still clear indications that Arthur's Stone was only the central or principal of an accumulation of monuments once existing on the same ridge. Several *tumuli* are still remaining. A great *cairn*, seventy yards in circumference, stands to the west, and another to the north-west. The whole range of Cefn Bryn seems to have been the site of a pre-historic cemetery, on a

smaller scale corresponding with the monumental congregation seven miles long at *Carnac*, in Brittany.

The *bone caves* of Gower belong to a class of antiquities which excite much attention among pre-historic inquirers in our day, principally from their bearing upon the question of the *antiquity of man*. Ludicrous blunders, made by men hasty of fame, have alternated with some interesting *scientific* findings. Not a bone of mastodon or *Elephas primigenius* is found, but by a strong effort of a strong imagination, or a fortunate move of the spade, a human bone is found near it. The rhinoceros and cave bear, if we believe some explorers, had man as their contemporary in Britain, for flint flakes and arrow-heads have been found in the same beds of gravel with their bones. Then man began life as a cannibal, for we often find his own bones split—of course not by hyena or lion, but by man; and by man to get at the marrow. But in spite of the credulities and hasty generalizations of some so-called men of “science,” the exploration of caves has not been without substantial and reliable result. Those of Paviland, Bacon Hole, and others in Gower, have been found to abound in bones of a primitive age, which throw great light upon the climate and fauna of this country when the animals lived. Among the chief explorers have been Dr. Buckland, Mr. Moggridge, F.G.S., J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Esq., F.R.S., Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A., and L. W. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P.; and the result of their investigations is in great part found in the palæontological collection in the Royal Institution Museum of Swansea. Col. Francis has also recently exhibited a part of his own private collection before some of the London societies. The caves are in the face of the limestone cliffs, near Rhosilly Bay, above high-water mark, and accessible only at low water. Mr. Moggridge, after stating that the cave (Bacon Hole) was originally formed by the action of the sea on the loose detritus of a fault in the limestone cliff, and that a subsequent elevation of the land brought the caves out of reach of the waves, makes these observations:—

“From this period the bodies of animals inhabiting the adjacent country have from time to time been left in the cave. Some of the lowest mammoths possibly drifted in by water, the higher remains, for the most part, carried in by carnivora; but the unbroken state of the bones, and the absence of any quantity of cave earth, strongly infer that the cave has seldom been used as the constant retreat of the latter for the purpose of consuming their prey. It is more probable that the open and exposed state of Bacon Hole, well-mouthed at its entrance, and consequently freely admitting light, would not be inhabited by carnivora; whereas it was from the same reason more approachable to the larger animals, whose remains were preserved in the lower parts of the cave. Of these the mammoths have been the first deposited. The three jaws of the rhinoceros were found below the second stalagmite, and the remains of bear, bos, and deer throughout the whole deposit. After the formation of the second stalagmite, it would appear that a large portion of the overhanging limestone rock had fallen in.

“The period at which the upper bed of stalagmite ceased to form was, at any rate, before the extinction of red deer and roebuck in this part of the country, as their remains are found in the black mud above the upper stalagmite. The remains of wolves are so scarce at Bacon Hole, that finding some below and some above does not finally conclude that the upper stalagmite was not formed even before their extinction in South Wales. The mass of rock above the cave is not of great thickness; and although water still continues

to percolate freely, the limestone has long since exhausted its power of yielding carbonate of lime, and the formation of stalagmite had consequently ceased prior to the deposit of the bones found in the black mud.

"All the known Gower bone caves are about the same height above the sea, and were therefore, in all probability, raised and made accessible to the mammalia inhabiting the adjacent dry land at the same period of time; but on observing the fossils, saved from the neighbouring caves of Spritsail and Paviland, I have noticed that in the former the teeth of hyenas and horses are in conjunction most abundant, in the latter the teeth of wolves and deer; whilst in Bacon Hole I am not aware of one single specimen of horse having been found beneath the upper stalagmite. . . . But the cave of Bacon Hole has evidently been so seldom used as a constant retreat by carnivora, in comparison with other caves, that the absence of horse by no means proves that that race did not inhabit the adjacent lands during the period of these deposits. *No remains of man are found below the upper stalagmite.* In the mud above it were pieces of ancient British pottery.

"In conclusion, I may remark, that from the thickness, and consequently unbroken state of the upper stalagmite at Bacon Hole, a far more perfect separation of the ancient from the recent bones has been maintained than in any other of the Gower caves; and had any remains of man been found beneath the lower stalagmite, they would have afforded clear proof of the co-existence of the human race with the mammoth in this country.

"On the contrary, the absence of any human remains beneath even the upper stalagmite, in a cave so large and accessible as Bacon Hole must have been, is a strong proof that the existence of man in this country was subsequent to the formation and covering up of this cave deposit." The era of that deposit is quite a matter of conjecture, but cannot be extremely remote.

The succession of layers of deposit in Bacon Hole cave was as follows:—The explorers first arrived at a bed of alluvial earth, containing recent shells, such as are now on the neighbouring beach, bones of the ox, red deer, roebuck, fox. Then came a layer of stalagmite. Next they encountered a bed of hard breccia, in which were bones of the bear, ox, and deer. The next layer was stalagmite, and below it more breccia with cave earth, in which were bones of mammoth, rhinoceros, hyena, wolf, bear, ox, and deer; but the lowest of all were those of the mammoth.

The most extensive military ruin in Gower is *Penrice Castle*, occupying a moderate elevation facing Oxwich Bay. It is the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., whose modern mansion, a plain structure of the same name, stands close by, under shelter of the grand old ivy-covered walls.

From some unknown reason this great fortress has received little notice from topographers, or even writers of guide-books. One of the latter (Black's), evidently in complete ignorance of the place, simply refers to it as an "ancient fortress, of which there are some *slight* remains"! The ruin has been inspected and, for the first time, photographed for this work, but from the nature of the ground no photograph can be taken which would give an adequate idea of the vastness and grandeur of the ruin.

Of the origin of Penrice Castle we have no certain history; but it is generally held to have been first established as a post of strength by the British inhabitants, and from the

position must be supposed to have been intended to guard the little bay of Oxwich, where sea marauders were likely to land. The name Ox-wich is doubtless a memorial of the Danes, who in the age of Alfred in England, and of Rhodri the Great and Howel Dda in Wales, were an incessant plague upon our coasts. They have left fragments of their language in many creeks of South Wales, from Goodwick at Fishguard, Gelliswick, Wathwick, Musselwick, in Pembrokeshire, to this Oxwich. But on the Norman descent upon Gower the post was taken and fortified by those settlers. The great Earl of Warwick, whose daughter Ann



PENRICE CASTLE, GOWER (from a photo. by Gulliver).

became the consort of Richard III., is credited by some as the builder or the actual structure now in ruins. The possessors were at that time called "Lords of Oxwich,"—the name *Penrice* not having yet become associated with the manor.

Pen-Rhys, the ancient Welsh name, was possibly the designation of the rock or eminence upon which the castle is planted, and adopted by the *Penrhys* family, who lived here before the Mansels of Margam, through marriage with the heiress, entered into possession. We read in the pedigrees that "Sir Hugh Mansel, Kt., son of Richard Mansel by Lucy, daughter of Philip Scurlage, Lord of Scurlage Castle (the ruins of which are still traceable near Llanddewi in Gower), temp. Richard II., married Isabel, daughter of Sir John *Penrees*, Lord of Oxwich and other large possessions in Glamorganshire," and that "this Sir Hugh was the great-grandfather of Anthony Mansel, Esq., who was slain in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster." (See Jenkin's MS., 4to.) The property continued in the Mansels till 1750, when, by default of heirs male, it passed to the second son of Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas, by her husband, J. Ivory Talbot, Esq., of Eacock' Abbey, Wiltshire, of whom the present proprietor is descendant. (See *Talbot of Margam*.) The time when the castle of Penrhys ceased to be inhabited and was dismantled is not, however, known to the writer, nor is there any means at hand of tracing the connection between the old *Penrhys* family and the earlier Norman proprietors.

Standing on any favourable point near Oxwich village, the view of Penrice Castle and its richly wooded park, occupying the mid-scene between you and the heathy heights of Cefn Bryn, is extremely fine. The luxuriant and extensive woodland, broken sufficiently to afford the eye here and there the variety of verdant meads, and the gravelled walks and terraces of the modern mansion, receives a picturesque and perfect finish in the grey and broken ramparts of the great castle, which mount up defiant of time and elements in the midst. It must be confessed, however, that the venerable pile is much neglected; no care is taken to preserve it from dilapidation, and if it were not for the friendly ivy—ever partial to the old and neglected—its disappearance would hasten apace.

Oxwich Castle, close by, can only by a latitude of expression be termed a military ruin. Topographers and tourists' books have again been as widely at fault respecting this as respecting Penrice. Malkin says that "a fine Gothic window is nearly all that remains of Oxwich Castle." So far from this being the case, the ruin is one of considerable dimensions, the principal part being a lofty tower, six stories high, something in the form of a keep, but pierced with arched windows irregularly placed, and so numerous as to suit a residential and comparatively recent rather than a warlike fortress of the Middle Ages. The place was in fact built by Sir Rice Mansel, Sheriff of Glamorganshire (according to Jenkin's MS.) in 1541, and purchaser of Margam Abbey on the suppression, *temp.* Henry VIII. (see *Margam Abbey*). Perhaps it was built as a summer-house or marine residence, and still made strong to meet the uncertainties of the times.



PENNARD CASTLE.

Pennard Castle and Church occupy the side of a wild hill, at once commanding the sea and a little creek or pill leading up into the Gower country between Penmaen and Kilvrough. This stronghold guards the eastern side of Oxwich Bay as Oxwich Castle guards the western, and has the appearance of having been a great castellated residence built in warlike

times, and perhaps of the British, or possibly Norman age, rather than a regular Norman fortress of the more formidable class. It was a strong place, but devoid of architectural splendour. Its history is unknown—a circumstance which, coupled with the bold and romantic spot it occupies, has occasioned the creation of a variety of tales and legends which in the popular imagination clothe it with peculiar interest. The simple swain believes that the castle had a supernatural origin, that its monster bulk was planted there in one night, and that it has ever continued the abode of elves and fairies.

Oystermouth Castle, well known to all visitors to the Mumbles, is an extensive and beautiful ruin, better preserved than many of the great ancient monuments of these parts. It is the property of the Duke of Beaufort, who has sanctioned the expenditure of some money on its clearing and protection, under the pious care of Col. Francis. The founding of this fortress is ascribed by some to Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, who subdued Gower, and by others to Richard de Granville, one of Fitzhamon's knights, and founder of Neath Abbey. (See *Neath Abbey*.) The plan of the castle is polygonal, without bastions or projecting towers, except at the great south-west entrance. The chapel at the north-east end, which has often been described as the "keep," is of fine architecture, the features of which have been further brought to light by the recent clearance of accumulated *débris*; the great hall, and many of the chief apartments, are recognisable, and several Gothic windows with mullions and some elegant tracery remaining, long walled up and entirely concealed by plaster and tangled ivy, have been recovered to view.



SWANSEA CASTLE.

Swansea Castle is said to have been erected about A.D. 1120 by that conqueror of Gowerland, Henry Beaumont, otherwise called Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, the same who obtains credit for founding *Oystermouth Castle*. Gruffydd ap Rhys had destroyed a castle here

some years previously (A.D. 1113). The greater part of Beaumont's original structure has disappeared, either through absolute destruction, or through alteration and conversion at different times for other purposes, such as public offices, gaols, market-houses, storehouses, &c. When Swansea was a smaller town a part of the castle served as town hall. One of the large apartments, perhaps the fortress chapel, served for a long time as a Roman Catholic chapel. The remains of the castle still surviving, although comparatively small, include some beautiful features of the original. But it is subject to doubt whether the interesting tower or keep, the best part of the ruins, shown in our engraving, is not an addition made by Bishop Gower of St. David's in the fourteenth century. Leland, in his *Collectanea*, favours this opinion; and the idea is further rendered probable by the fact that the beautiful line of arches near the top, enclosing an open parapet running round the building, are exact copies of those found in the remains of the Bishop's Palace, St. David's, and Lamphey Palace, near Pembroke, both known to have been built by Bishop Gower.

Swansea had also "religious houses," one of which, the *Hospital of St. David*, has left some faint traces of its existence.

Loughor Castle, like the village of which it forms a part and was once the chief constituent, is a desolate-looking object. The position of this place on the ferry of the Loughor river (*Llŵchwr*) naturally gave it importance from the earliest times; the Romans added to this importance by establishing here one of their stations on the *Via Julia*, giving it the name *Leucarum*, in imitation of the early British *Llŵchwr*—a purely Celtic term. The post-Roman Britons naturally took advantage of works left by the Romans; and thus the Norman lord who first took this district—probably the same Henry de Beaumont already mentioned in connection with other castles in Gower—fixed upon the site for a Norman castle. The river *Llŵchwr* washes its base; the mound on which it stands indicates a place of strength and considerable extent; but for many ages the ponderous ivy-covered fragment which remains has only been a habitation for the sparrow and the owl; the country around, cold and unattractive, is yet full of industry in coal and iron, and the whistle of the railway, with its frequent and rapid trains, tells the castle keep, its dungeons, mounds, and ditches, that their day, and the habits and modes of their day, are for ever past and gone.

Scurlage Castle, in Gower, the fortified home of the family of that name (see *Scurlage of Scurlage Castle*), was probably nothing more than a mansion with strong walls and parapets, and a surrounding ditch, suited to times when every owner of a tract of country had to defend his own by force. Some traces of the place, not far from Llanddewi, still continue.

Neath Abbey, on the marsh near Neath, is a great ruin which cannot be witnessed without a mixed sense of sadness and admiration. It tells of days when great wealth, gotten by rapine, was freely given to the holiest of purposes (as then understood), when a priesthood only less potent than the spirit of martial adventure and devouring cupidity of conquest forced the mailed warrior, with his hands red with blood, and grasping the treasure of the murdered, to kneel meekly at the altar and attempt atonement for his deeds by building a church or endowing a priory. Thus it was that Richard de Granvil, otherwise Granville, one of Fitzhamon's knights, and it is said his brother, to quiet his conscience after a painful dream, resolved to build on the lands he had taken from the Welsh a magnificent abbey (see *Llanover pedigree*). Bishop Tanner says that Richard and his wife Constance (but about

her name there is a doubt) gave their chapel in the castle of Neath, the tithes belonging to it, a large tract of waste lands and other possessions, in the time of Henry I., to the abbot and convent of Savigny, near Lyons, that they might build an abbey here in Wales.



NEATH ABBEY.

The date A.D. 1129 is assigned for the completion of Neath Abbey. The *Brut* tells us that the architect employed was one Lalys, "a man very skilful in the art of building," whom De Granvil had brought with him on his return from the Holy Land. He also is said to have built Margam Abbey. The monks here stationed were first of the Franciscan, but were soon changed into those of the Cistercian order, and came at first from Savigny. Leland, having visited the place about 1540, calls it "an abbey of white monks," and "the fairest abbey in all Wales." Edward II. sought here a sanctuary, but was taken and afterwards deposed.

Lewis Morganwg, the bard, in an encomium on Lleision, the Abbot of Neath *circa* 1525, uses the most glowing epithets in describing the structure as it then stood:—

"Like the sky of the Vale of Ebron is the covering of this monastery: weighty is the lead that roofs this abode—the dark blue canopy of the dwellings of the godly. Every colour is seen in the crystal windows; every fair and high-wrought form beams forth through them like the rays of the sun—portals of radiant guardians! . . . Here are seen the graceful robes of prelates; here may be found gold and jewels, the tribute of the wealthy. Here also is the gold-adorned chair, the nave, the gilded tabernacle work, the pinnacles, worthy of the Three Fountains. Distinctly may be seen on the glass imperial arms; a ceiling resplendent with kingly bearings, and on the surrounding border the shields of princes, the arms of Neath, of a hundred ages; there is the white freestone, and the arms of the best men under the crown of Harry; and the church walls of grey marble. The vast and lofty roof is like the sparkling heavens on high; above are seen archangels' forms; the floor beneath is for the people of the earth, all the tribe of Babel—for them it is wrought of variegated stone. The bells, the benedictions, and the peaceful songs of praise, proclaim the frequent thanksgivings of the white monks."

The charters, with details of the liberties and privileges of the abbey, are collected and skilfully edited by Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A., in his valuable work on Neath and its abbey, privately printed, 1845. The conventual buildings as well as the church must have received large additions since the first erection, but much of the history of such changes has been lost through want of record. Their style is of the Tudor period.



NEATH ABBEY—THE CRYPT.

After the dissolution of the monasteries this abbey, with its lands (yearly value, according to Dugdale, £132 7s. 7d.), was given to Sir Richard Williams, an ancestor of Cromwell, and subsequently came into the hands of the Hoby family (see *Hoby of Neath Abbey*). When Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, made his lordly *progress* through Wales, A.D. 1684 (recently printed, but privately), he halted at Neath Abbey, and has left some interesting notes on the condition of the building at the time. "This at present is famous for one of the fairest roomes in Wales. In the old painted glass and in the stone worke are seen the coats in the margin [figured on the margin of the book]. The first is of Gwrgan ap Ithell, King of Glamorgan, lineally descended from Meyric ap Tewdry, King of Glamorgan, that erected the cathedrall church of Llandaff, and appointed the same a seat for the bishop thereof, and gave liveing for maintenance. The next coat impaled is of Yngharad, daughter of Ednowen, Lord of Ardudwy." How "Yngharad" (Angharad) came into these parts is not known.

At the time when the Duke of Beaufort was at Neath Abbey, the Hoby family, who had been in possession only two or three generations in the male line, may still have been in residence there in the female branches or their descendants; but the last male representative here was Philip Hoby, Esq., who died 1678, and was buried in the Herbert Chapel of St. Mary's Church, Swansea.

Neath Castle had its origin at the same period with the abbey. Its builder was the same Richard de Granvil, or Granville, who had "come over with the Conqueror," accompanied Fitzhamon into Wales, and after the conquest of Glamorgan had assigned him

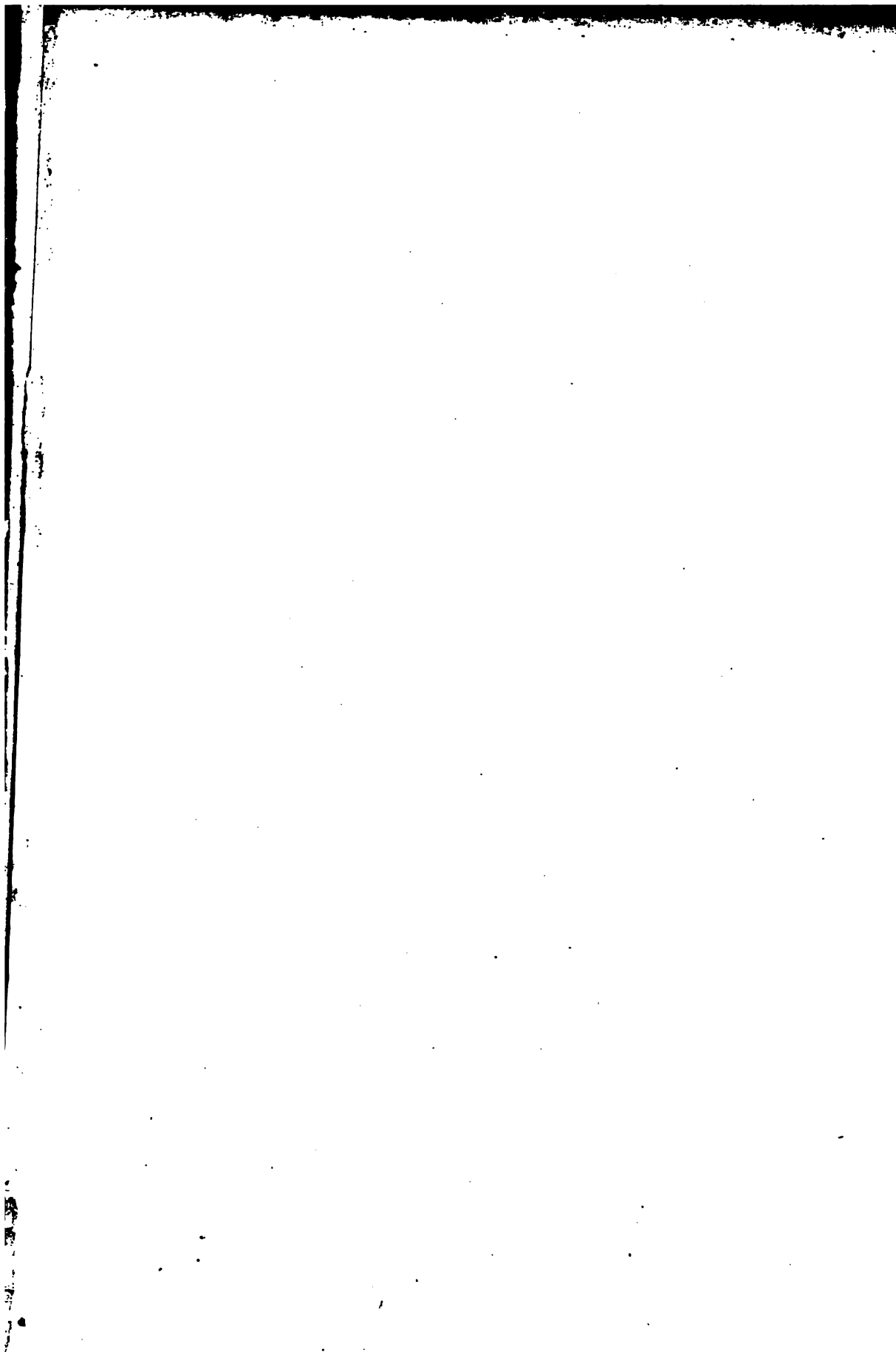
a lordship at Nêdd, whereupon he built his castle. Why he chose such a flat situation—the castle is in the midst of the town of Neath—instead of one of the beautiful slopes or picturesque eminences flanking the delightful valley it is impossible to say. His native



NEATH CASTLE—PORTCULLIS GATE AND TOWERS.

Normandy was more undulating than hilly, and he may have had associations with home in his mind when fixing the sites of castle and monastery. A British stronghold belonging to Iestyn ap Gwrgant is said to have been on the spot; a Roman structure may have existed anterior to that, and the *genius loci* may have forbidden its own removal. It must, however, be remembered that the Norman soldier had little reverence for “use and wont,” but implicit faith in *use* by itself. The position near the centre and mouth of the vale would guard the splendid demesne, which stretched inland, against marauders from the sea, and from south and west. No beauty of situation, not even strength of position, could rival a consideration of this kind in the calculation of advantages. Here Richard built his castle early in the twelfth century, and here his successors in the lordship for some generations dwelt, but he himself is said to have returned to his Continental possessions, which were largely augmented at the decease of his relative, Robert Fitzhamon, Lord of Glamorgan.

Granville appears to have been a man of large ideas and large performances. His abbey and priory of Neath were conceived and completed magnificently; and although the history of his castle is not one of splendour, or its remains indicative of large original proportions, his household and its appointments seem to have been on a distinguished scale, for the bard *Lewis Glyn Cothi* (*temp.* Henry VII.), in an ode to “Rhisiart Twrbil (Turberville) o Landudwg,” celebrates the grandeur of his hero’s state by declaring (*Works*, p. 101).—



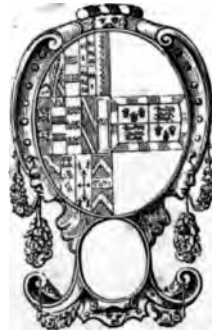
(From the *Beaufort Progress*, 1684.)



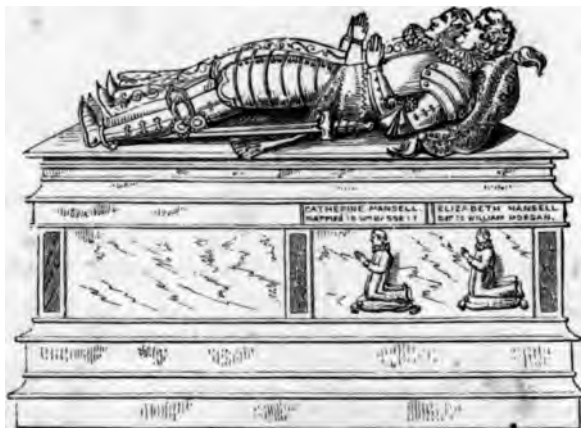
MARGAM ABBEY, AS IT WAS IN 1684.



ARMS OF SIR RICE MANSELL.



MANSELL IMPALING SOMERSET.



TOMB OF SIR RICE MANSELL, KT., OF MARGAM (d. 1589), AND DAME CECIL HIS WIFE.

"Caer wen y barwn . . .
Y sy gaer unvaint a llys Greinvil "

(To Grenville's palace is the baron's fair fortress equal).

Margam Abbey, the next antiquarian monument of importance as we move eastward, has a fame noted as that of Nèdd, albeit the sight of its desolation is not so impressive. It has the advantage of perishing amid scenes of unsurpassed quiet, the songs of birds, and the shelter of mighty forest trees; while the ruins of Neath Abbey and Castle are made to lie in deeper gloom by the grime and smoke, the stifling breath of furnaces, the din and turmoil on all sides surrounding them. The abbey of Margam stands in the extensive park of the demesne of Margam, the seat of C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., M.P., and formerly of his ancestors, the Mansels of Margam, Penrice, &c.; and was unquestionably the nucleus around which this great historic manor and its fame and influence grew. The date of its foundation, if we take Dugdale as our guide, was A.D. 1147. Its founder was Robert,



MARGAM ABBEY—THE CHAPTERHOUSE.

Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., who married the daughter of Fitzhamon, the Norman Lord of Glamorgan, and succeeded him in the lordship. Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited the place in 1188, says, "We pursued our journey by the little cell of Ewennith [the abbey of Ewenny not having been *seen*, perhaps] to the noble Cistercian monastery of Margam. This monastery, under the direction of Conan, a learned and prudent abbot, was at this time more celebrated for its charitable deeds than any other of that order in Wales. On this account it is an undoubted fact that, as a reward for that abundant charity which the monastery had always in times of need exercised towards strangers and poor persons in a season of approaching famine, their corn and provisions were perceptibly, by divine assistance, increased, like the widow's cruse of oil by the means of

the prophet Elijah." Then come a series of strange prodigies, the relation of which, in Giraldus's estimation, enhanced the glory of this celebrated abbey and its monks.

After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the abbey of Margam, with its wide domain, whose revenues were valued at £181 7s. 4d., was sold to Sir Rice Mansel, of Oxwich Castle, who fitted up part of the building, with extensive additions, as a family residence of no mean splendour, and this for several generations continued to be the chief abode of the Mansels. In the *Beaufort Progress* the following account is given of this magnificent abbey residence, as it stood in 1684 :—

"Margam or Margan was anciently an abbey, one of whose abbots, John Delaware, became the thirty-ninth Bishop of Landaff, and died June 30, 1256. The arms in the margin [of the Book] of Gwrgan ap Ithell, King of Glamorgan, viz., *Mars*, three chevronels, *Luna*, are often repeated in the old stone worke of Margham."

"Margham is a very noble seat, first purchased by Sir Rice Mansell, Knight, who, with his lady, ly buried in Little St. Bartholomew's, neer Smithfield, London. It appears, from some noble ruines about it, to have been formed out of an ancient religious house; the modern additions are very stately, of which the stables are of freestone, . . . the roof being ceiled, and adorned with cornishes and fretwork of goodly artifice."

"The ancient gate-house, before the court of the house, remains unaltered, because of an old prophesie among the bards thus concerning it and this ffamily, namely, 'That as soon as this porch or gate-house shall be pulled down this family shall decline and go to decay; *ideo quere.*'"

"Its scituation is among excellent springs, furnishing all ye offices thereof with excellent water, att the foot of prodigious high hilles of woods, shelter for the deere, about a mile

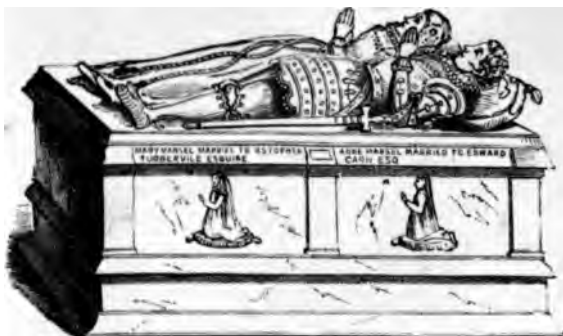


MARGAM ABBEY—THE CRYPT.

distant from an arm of the sea, parting this shore and the county of Cornwall in England, below which, and washed almost round with the salt water, is a marsh, whereto the deer, the tide being low, resort much by swimming, and thrive to such an extraordinary weight and fatness as I never saw or heard the like."

The Duke of Beaufort, as the Lord President of Wales, was welcomed on this stately

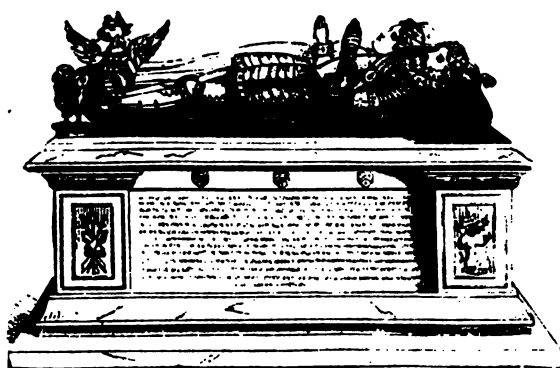
(From the Beaufort Progress, 1684.)



TOMB OF SIR EDWARD MANSEL, KT., OF MARGAM, (d' 1585), AND JANE SOMERSET HIS WIFE.



ARMS OF SIR RICE MANSEL, OF MARGAM, WITH 14 QUARTERINGS.



TOMB OF SIR LEWIS MANSEL, BART., OF MARGAM, AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE.

occasion at Margam, as indeed everywhere, with the greatest "loyalty" and respect. He was "conducted to the summer banqueting-house, built after the Italian, where regular simitrie, excellent sculpture, delicate graving, and an infinity of good Dutch and other painting, make a lustre not to be imagined. Its pavements are of marbles, black, red, mixt, and white, chiefly the product of his own quarries in lands in the county. Here nothing was spared that the noble place could afford of diversion; hence his Grace was entertained with the pastime of seeing a brace of bucks run down by three footmen, which were afterwards led into Margham anti-court alive, and there judged fit for the table, before y^e huntsman gave the fatall stroke with his semiter." The house was thrown open to all, "where as many as came, eat and drank as their appetites led them." The customs of the seventeenth century gave full licence, and we may well imagine the consequence!

It is strange how little notice the Duke, or his secretary and reporter, T. Dineley, took of the abbey buildings which still in great part survived. One of the objects of the *Progress*, judging from the result, was to collect *monumental inscriptions*, and several of these, with neat cuts of the massive altar-tombs of the Mansels, with effigies in full armour, are given. They are described as being "in a small neat chapell on y^e south side of the chancell." An "honorary monument in white marble, carrying a representation of Sir Rice Mansell, Knight, dame Cecill, his lady, at length lying on cusheons" (died A.D. 1589, but buried in London); others "to Sir Edward Mansell and the Right Hon. dame Jane, his lady, youngest daughter of Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert, seconde Earle of Worcester of that name; Sir Lewys Mansell, Kt. and Bart.," and "dilectissima ejus conjux Elizabetha," &c., are given. There they lay, and there perhaps they still lie, effigies and all, a peaceful and distinguished line—once the lords of many acres, the holders of great entertainments, warriors and statesmen:—

"The knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

The *Progress* is not unmindful of heraldry. "The paternall coat of the Mansells is—*Argent, a chevron between three maunches or, sleeves sable*. This word maunche is French, and hath its derivation from the Latin word *manica*, signifying the sleeve of a garment."

The male line of the Mansels of Margam became extinct in 1750; some years after this, about 1780, the house was pulled down, and its contents removed to Penrice Castle. The abbey chapterhouse was still nearly perfect in 1774, when Mr. Wyndham visited the place; but the ruins were left uncared for, and went into rapid decay.

The modern mansion of Margam is a superb structure. (See further *Talbot of Margam*.)

But what of the earlier tombs of Margam Abbey? of the long succession of abbots and of holy monks, whose crosiers and crosses, with their names, once marked many a stone of the place, and had been viewed with reverence by the eyes of many generations? In the duke's progress no mention is made of them! They had given place to a new generation of tombs, more splendid and more interesting, which themselves have now become "relics of antiquity." Still, in some obscure corners of chapel or crypt some of them must have lain. The lords of Avan, large contributors to the abbey, and buried there, must have had some durable memorials. A fragment of an effigy, in chain mail, supposed to be one of them, still exists, but without name or other sign; and two elegantly sculptured stones, one

bearing a foliated pastoral staff of the twelfth century with imperfect inscriptions. The inscription on one of these is legible :—

“Constans et certus, jacet hic Ryewallis opertus,
Abbas Robertus, cujus Deus esto misertus.”

Camden notices a stone with a crosier, a memorial of “Abbot Henry,” as in his time covering a drain. The duke commemorates in his progress only the family who entertained him. The old abbey belonged to a corrupter phase of religion. The reformed church now set up—though at the date of the progress, the days of the Rye House Plot, and Charles II.’s sorry exit from the stage of life, in a tottering state—must at least on the surface be respected; and prudence might counsel silence about abbots and monks, even though belonging only to the dead past.

Kenfig town and Castle, both alike mere fragments left on the strand, not far from Margam, supply to that splendid demesne the most striking contrast. The early records say that Kenfig was a princely British residence, retained by Fitzhamon as part of his own acquisitions in Glamorgan. The town, once large, and still recognised in the formalities of county business as a contributory borough, was partly destroyed in the sixteenth century by a fearful storm and inundation of the sea, which left the place and adjacent lands covered by a wilderness of sand.

The *Ogham stone* of Kenfig, on the road-side between Kenfig and Margam, was, if we remember rightly, the first monument with true “Ogham” characters discovered in Wales. Since that time six others have been made out—some by the late Longueville Jones. The stone itself was long known, and mentioned by Camden as bearing the inscription PUNPEIUS CARANTORIUS, probably in memory of some man, Briton or Roman, of Roman or post-Roman times; but the marginal indentations it bears had not been thought worthy of attention until made out by Mr. Westwood as characters of the Ogham alphabet. This monument is an undressed monolith, standing about 4 ft. 6 in. above ground. The Ogham does not correspond with the Roman inscription, and Camden is not quite correct in his rendering of the latter. (See *Archæol. Cambr.*, i., 182.)

Coity Castle, near Bridgend, marks a spot of historic note more than coeval with the Norman subjugation of Glamorgan. The name, *Coed-ty*, “wood-house,” intimates that at the time it received that designation it was surrounded by woodland, as indeed from the nature of the country it is easy to believe; but of the time of its first settlement by a British lord, or the extent of the demesne, we have no certain information. At the time of the Norman invasion the hereditary lord of Coity was Morgan ap Meurig, of the line of Iestyn ap Gwrgant (*pace* Mr. E. A. Freeman, who stoutly disbelieves pedigrees unless they happen to be of Saxon or Norman birth); and in the old account by Sir Edward Mansel, quoted in all histories of Coity, and upon whose fidelity no doubt has been cast, Morgan’s daughter and heir is said to have been married to Paganus Turbervill, one of Robert Fitzhamon’s knights, who thenceforward became lord of the place. The romantic story is as follows :—

“After eleven of the knights had been endowed with lands for their services, Pain Turbervill asked Sir Robert where was his share; to which Sir Robert answered, ‘Here are men, and here are arms; go, get it where you can.’ So Pain Turbervill with the men went

to Coity, and sent to Morgan, the Welsh lord, to ask if he would yield up the castle; whereupon Morgan brought out his daughter Sara [otherwise called "Sar" and "Assar"] by the hand, and passing through the army with his sword in his right hand, came to Pain Turbervill, and told him if he would marry his daughter, and so come like an honest man into his castle, that he would yield it to him quickly; 'and if not,' said he, 'let not the blood of any of our men be lost, but let this sword and arm of mine, and those of yours, decide who shall call this castle his own.' Upon this, Pain Turbervill drew his sword and



COITY CASTLE.

took it by the blade in his left hand, and gave it to Morgan, and with his right hand embraced the daughter; and after settling every matter to the liking of both sides, he went with her to church and married her, and so came to the lordship by true right of possession, and being so counselled by Morgan, kept in his castle two thousand of the best of his Welsh soldiers."

The account further states that Turbervill, having thus without aid of Fitzhamon's men and by lawful and peaceful process become owner of Coity, was unwilling to acknowledge his obligation "to pay the *noble* that was due to the chief lord every year to Sir Robert, but chose to pay it to Caradoc ap Iestyn, as the person he owned as chief lord of Glamorgan,"—thus siding visibly with the native race. "This caused hot disputes, but Pain, with the help of his wife's brother, got the better [see p. 497], till in some years after that it was settled that all the lords should hold of the seigniori, which was made up of the whole number of lords in junction together."

In the "Iolo MSS." it is recorded that Pain Turbervill was succeeded at Coity by eleven generations of his descendants, ending in the male line with Sir Richard Turbervill, who, leaving no legitimate son, settled his property upon his nephew, Sir Laurence Berkrolles, son of his sister Catherine and her husband, Sir Roger Berkrolles, Lord of St. Athan's. Sir Laurence married Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Despencer, then of Caerphili Castle. These records give her a character and end not out of keeping with those of her kindred, for she is said to have "poisoned her husband, so that he died," whereupon "she was buried alive, agreeably to the sentence pronounced upon her by the country and the lord, Sir Richard Begam, Lord of Glamorgan."

The demesne of Coity now passed to a member of another of the great houses of Glamorgan, also of Norman descent, Sir William Gamage, "son of Gilbert, the son of Sir William Gamage by Assar [Sarah], the fourth daughter of Sir Pain Turbervill, the third" of that name. Then comes this curious piece of information from the same MS.: "And now, as the possessions had thrice descended by distaff, that is, by the right of a daughter, the royal lordship of Coetty became alienated, and went as an escheat of Sir Richard Begam, as the law required. But although property may, prerogative cannot descend beyond three times successively by distaff, hence the king is now lord of the Court of Coetty, and is supreme governor of the county halls of justice; but the Gamage are the lords of the land, and to them appertain the possessions and manorial supremacy of the estates." The line of *Gamage of Coity* terminated in an heiress, Barbara, daughter of John Gamage of Coity Castle, who, *circa* 1584, became wife of Sir Robert Sydney (brother of Sir Philip Sydney), of Penshurst, afterwards Earl of Leicester. (See further *Gamage of Coity Castle*.)

The other side of Bridgend from Coity is *Ogmore Castle*, another of those spots in Glamorgan made memorable by the Norman settlement. It stands at the junction or *aber* of the Wenny stream with the Ogwr, and was called by the Welsh *Castell Aberogwr*. By some freak of pronunciation, since the days of Leland, the "Ogwr," as he properly calls it, has come to be called Ogmore. There must have been here a British settlement and estate, if not a stronghold, for the *Brut* informs us that Fitzhamon gave to William de Londres (William de Lwndwn) "the lordship of *Aber-ogwr*, and the lands thereto belonging." William is credited with having strengthened the place, and built the "keep," still standing, and said to be in the early Norman style. But his stay here was not long, for, as noticed elsewhere, he pushed his way onward to Carmarthenshire (although some accounts say that this was done by his son, Maurice de Londres), where he built Cydweli Castle, possibly ambitious of escaping the position of a retainer to the conqueror of Morganwg, and becoming owner of an independent lordship held directly from the king. But he also held lands in

England, as did most of the inferior lords of Glamorgan,—Humfreville, Fleming, St. Quentin, and Sully; like them he considered the other side of the Severn Channel as his home, and there he, like them, was buried.

At *Newton Nottage*, nigh to the harbour of Porthcawl, we find a neighbourhood possessing a good deal of antiquarian interest, which has had the advantage of careful illustration from an antiquary on the spot, the Rev. H. H. Knight, B.D. (see *Account of Newton Nottage*, reprinted from "Arch. Cambr.," 1853). The chief antiquities consist of British circles, barrows, and Celtic and Roman remains, a Medusa face, coins, &c., which prove either that the *Via Julia* passed that way (an improbable thing judging from the position), or perhaps that "some officer from the cohorts quartered in the Roman camp about Pyle was tempted by the sheltered aspect and pleasant sea view to fix his residence here; or some British chief, unmolested while he paid taxes to the Roman authorities, resided in this part of the extensive tract called *Tir y Brenhin*," as Mr. Knight conjectures. Some of these antiquities were found near Danygraig House. Mr. Knight's brochure throws a good deal of light also upon the old manor lands, estates, and families of this primitive district, and is a model of what ought to be attempted in every part of the country.

At *Marcross* are the remains of a *cromlech*, unless recently destroyed. The "spirit of improvement," now abroad, is so fatal to pre-historic monuments that nothing respecting them is certain except that they are in daily peril of destruction, and therefore there may no longer be a cromlech at Marcross, called the *Old Church*. The ruins of either a castle or a monastic building, also pointed out here, may be safely considered to be the latter, both from the name Marcross (Mary-cross), and the monastic *barn* near at hand. (See further *Van of Marcross*, and *Marcross of Marcross*.)

Eweny Abbey falls behind none of the ecclesiastical and monastic ruins of Glamorgan either in the bold and impressive character of its architecture, its age, or the perfect preservation of many of its parts. Though the monastery is a ruin, the nave of the priory church is still used for worship—the aisles and north transept having disappeared. The style is pure Norman, the plan of the church a Greek cross; the stone of which it is built—perhaps the *lias* of the locality—has stood so well that the angularities are still sharp, and the joints close and regular. The whole of the buildings, church, convent, offices, gardens, &c., were surrounded by lofty walls and powerful tower defences, indicating that the inmates lived in times of danger, and in a country unsettled if not unfriendly. The chief entrance is by a magnificent gateway, defended by towers and portcullis, still remaining in tolerably good preservation; and these, with the terrace walls, partly existing, are picturesquely mantled with ivy. Under the tower of the south gate there was a deep dungeon, only six feet in diameter, the entrance covered by a strong iron grating, through which prisoners were let down. The great central tower is exceedingly massive—too much so to be graceful, but is a picture of strength and durability, sustained by buttresses of such dimensions as almost to defy time. On the whole, this great monument, in the early Norman style, is one of the most interesting architectural studies in the country.

This priory was founded for the Benedictines soon after the conquest of Glamorgan, by William de Londres, Lord of Ogmor (Ogwr), and made by Maurice de Londres, in 1141,

a cell to St. Peter's Abbey at Gloucester. It contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to the memory of Maurice de Londres, having an ornamental cross in relief extending from one end to the other, with the following inscription deeply engraved round the border :—

“ Ici gist Morice de Londres le fondeur,
Dieu lui rend son labeur.”

The living of Ewenny is a donation in the patronage of Thomas Picton Turbervill, Esq., whose mansion, built about the beginning of the present century, on the site of the old priory, stands within the fortifications of the monastic edifice. (See further, *Turbervill of Ewenny Abbey*.)

It would be a mistake to suppose that these religious foundations at Ewenny, Margam, and Neath, were any proofs of extraordinary piety on the part of their Norman donors. These lords only yielded to the demands put upon them by the times. The Welsh princes of the same age were doing the same work north and south. Madoc, Lord of Dinas Brân, was building *Valle Crucis Abbey*; the Lord Rhys, of Dinefawr, was building those of *Ystrad Eflur* and *Talley*, and Rhys ap Tewdwr probably had long ago set up the great abbey of *Whitland*.

Dunraven Castle, a modern structure, the seat of the Earl of Dunraven, stands on the site of an ancient British castle of great fame and antiquity on a lofty promontory near the sea, where a little stream joins the tide. Its early name is said to have been *Dindryfan*, and tradition has clothed it with the dignity of chief palace of the kings of Wales from times so remote as those of Brân ap Llyr and his more renowned son, the brave Caractacus. It is enough to say that of this we have no evidence beyond tradition; but as Caractacus is allowed by all, even critics of Mr. Freeman's school—who reject the British accounts in order apparently to have more room to swallow “English,”—to have existed, he must have resided somewhere, and, during his leadership of the Silures, *Dindryfan* may well be supposed to have been one of his castles; and who will say that Caerleon or Caerwent was not another?

Dunraven, on the parting of Morganwg between Fitzhamon's knights, fell, along with Ogmor, to the share of William de Londres; and either he or his son Maurice gave it and the lands or lordship thereto belonging to Sir Arnold Butler. This family continued at Dunraven for ten generations (see *Butler of Dunraven*), till it terminated in an heiress, Eva, who married Sir Richard Vaughan, of the Vaughans of Bredwardine, Tre'rtwr, &c.; and the manor remained in his descendants till the time of his great-grandson, Sir George Vaughan, son of Sir Walter, grandson of Sir Richard, who, losing his three sons by an untimely death by drowning, “sold the lordship and estate of Dunraven in 1642 to Humphrey Wyndham, Esq.” (See *Vaughan of Dunraven*, *Wyndham of Dunraven*, and *Dunraven of Dunraven*.)

St. Donat's Castle, already partly described (see *engraving*, p. 466), derives its name from the little parish church in its grounds dedicated to *St. Dunawd*, an early Welsh Christian,—perhaps that staunch abbot of Bangor Iscoed, who withstood the assumption

of the monk Augustine. (See Williams' *Eccles. Antiq. of the Cymry*, 141.) Fitzhamon gave William le Esterling, one of his knights, "the lordship of *Llanwerydd*" (*Brut y Tywysog.*), the Welsh name of St. Donat's, who founded here a family which in course of time became known under the altered form *Stradling*, and continued in possession of the estate for a period of more than six hundred years. William le Esterling built here a castle, but whether in substitution for another belonging to a Welsh chieftain or on a virgin site it is hard to say; but that there was a lordship of Llanddunwyd or Llanwerydd before the Fitzhamon conquest, and that the land was taken from its rightful owner and given to Le Esterling, is clearly taught us in the Stradling pedigree (Jenkins' 4to. MS., p. 223), for it is there stated that in the fourth generation "Sir Robert Stradling married Hawisia, daughter of Sir Hugh Brin, Kt., whose mother was the lawful Welsh heiress, on failure of male issue, to the castle and manor of St. Donat's (in Welsh, Llanddunwyd)," and that "by this marriage the Stradlings acquired a rightful title by just heirship to the estate," and ever since "successively continued to enrol their names as Welshmen" and "warm patrons of Welsh literature." The last of the Stradlings of St. Donat's was Sir Thomas, who died *s. p.* 1738, at the age of twenty-eight, when the extensive estates were divided, St. Donat's falling, by virtue of a deed made by Sir Thomas, to the share of Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhit, Sheriff of Glamorgan-shire 1750. (See further *Stradling of St. Donat's*, in "Old and Extinct Families.") The estate afterwards passed to the Drake family, and is now, by purchase, the property of Dr. J. Nicholl-Carne. What portion, if any, of Le Esterling's first castle remains in the present venerable structure it is difficult to determine, but it is quite certain that the bulk of St. Donat's Castle as it now stands is of a comparatively recent age.

The castle of St. Donat's is unquestionably one of the most perfect of the ancient baronial halls of Wales, and highly interesting as having never been left uninhabited through the changes of several centuries since it was founded. Several parts of the venerable pile clearly belong to an earlier structure, but the great bulk of the building is said to be of the age of Henry VIII. In the MS. above quoted it is said, pp. 223—226, that Sir John Stradling, created a baronet by James I., "made the new park and planted it with trees; he planted also many trees in the old park, and rebuilt in a great measure the old tower which was blown down by a tremendous storm in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when many of the old trees in the park were thrown down"; that Sir Edward Stradling, *temp.* Henry VI., who in 1412 inherited the estates of Berkrolles, returning from Jerusalem, where he was made Knight of the Sepulchre, "brought with him from Italy a man skilful in carving, who made the ornamental columns to be seen in St. Donat's Castle." We have no account at hand of the erection of the main part of the present structure. Since its purchase by Dr. Nicholl-Carne it has been subject to careful and extensive restoration, its antique features scrupulously spared as far as possible, and the new work done, under the guidance of the learned proprietor, in keeping with the character of the whole.

The church of *Lantwit Major* and its precincts, indeed the whole site of the village and surrounding spaces, offers to the antiquarian a field of research of the greatest interest. The earlier name was *Caer Wrgan*. The later and present Welsh name, *Llanilltyd-fawr*, of which "Lantwit-major" is partly a corruption and partly a translation, commemorates St. Illtyd (Iltutus), the celebrated monk-professor of the fifth century, who here either originated or resuscitated a school which with growing strength and reputation continued to

flourish for 700 years. It was, of course, a monastic seminary, and both depended upon and fed what in process of time became an imposing monastery. The institution became the resort of youths noble, ignoble, and royal, and ecclesiastics high and low from all parts of Britain and the Continent; the college sent forth learned men as teachers and bishops to many distant parts, among them St. David, Paulinus, Bishop of Leon, Samson, Archbishop of Dôl, in Brittany, &c. The Norman conquest of Glamorgan gave a blow to the establishment of Llanilltyd-fawr. Robert Fitzhamon transferred the property it had accumulated to Tewkesbury Abbey; but the college and monastery still retained a portion of their income till the time of Henry VIII., whose Act for dissolving the monasteries included this place, and bestowed its revenues upon the new chapter of Gloucester Cathedral. The ancient *tithe-barn*, in ruins, still survives; the monastery, halls, and other buildings, which have wholly disappeared, "stood on a place called Hill-head, on the north side of the tythe-barn." The ruins of the schools are in a garden on the north side of the churchyard. Strewn far and near, in garden walls, field fences, jambs of cottage doorways and windows, and in the furrows of the paddocks around, are fragments of hewn and carved stone—relics of what at one time was a town of no inconsiderable dimensions, suggestive of wholesome reflections on the change which ages make in human things, and calling up unavailing regrets at the little we really know of the men and the doings which once distinguished so remarkable a spot. And yet the past seems to rise with something like distinctness, constructed by the imagination from the few authentic facts we know,—

"Visions of the days departed, shadowy phantoms fill the brain;
They who live in history only, seem to walk the earth again."

Lantwit-major, by long and holy tenure consecrated to education and religion, is on the estate of Dr. Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's Castle, and that gentleman a few years ago gave proof of the estimation in which he held this feature of the place, as well as his concern for the advancement of education in modern Wales. When the editor of this work inaugurated the movement for university education for Wales, and visited Glamorganshire to advance the scheme, Dr. Nicholl-Carne offered as a free gift six acres of land on this spot, including the very site of the ancient buildings, for the erection of a university college for South Wales. It was then proposed to erect a corresponding college for the North near Menai Bridge, where a site of seven acres had also been tendered gratis. The decision, however, to establish one central college, and the purchase of the noble Castle House premises at Aberystwyth, prevented the final acceptance of the Lantwit-major site,—in many respects, and especially in the history of Welsh culture, the most interesting in all Wales. The projected institution at our date of writing is still unopened; but a large sum of money remains funded, and a building of ample capacity and unrivalled architectural excellence has been purchased since 1867; while a college such as that proposed, free from sectarian narrowness, and superior in the quality of its teaching, now that elementary and middle-class education is so happily progressing, is more than ever demanded in the Principality.

The church of Lantwit-major is itself a huge and complex monument of antiquity. It seems a thing almost entirely of the past. The date accorded to its first foundation is A.D. 408; but the building now standing consists of several parts of unequal age. The

lady chapel and the old church to which it is attached are very ancient, the former measuring forty feet long, decorated with statues of saints, &c. ; the latter sixty-four feet long, displaying great rudeness in the arches, and an imperfect clerestory, but with a reredos of some beauty. Then continues what has been usually considered a more modern structure of three aisles, of the age, it is said, of Henry I., and erected by Henry Neville, Lord of Glamorgan. This extends to a length of ninety-eight feet, by fifty-three feet in width, and supports a tower "containing six bells of exquisite tone."

The church and churchyard abound in antiquities. The chief object of interest in the latter is the *Cross of St. Illutus*, erected in the sixth century by Archbishop Samson of Dôl, in Brittany, and a pupil of the Llanilltyd College. Its height is now about six feet above the surface ; its breadth at the base about two feet six inches, diminishing upwards to one foot ten inches. The carving on its face is well done ; and a border divided into sections runs along the side, with an inscription yielding the words CRUX ILTUTI . . . SAMSON POSUIT HANC CRUCEM PRO ANIMA EJUS. The head of the cross has been broken off—of course, as all the guide-books say, by the "Puritans,"—for as Cromwell destroyed all castles, so the "Puritans" alone did all the mischief to ecclesiastical monuments !

Another cross shaft, of almost equal interest, and of more curious history, stands against the church wall. A tradition floated among the old people that a huge stone monument had fallen into a new grave and been left there. In 1789, *Iolo Morganwg*—whose vocation seemed to be to bring out the hidden things of darkness, whether of stone or parchment—felt a desire to search for the missing object. He lived at Flimstone, a few miles away ; and being a mason by trade, had perhaps a cunning art with stones. At all events, remembering the tradition, he began digging, and, strange to say, soon came upon the ancient cross, and placed it in its supposed original position against the church wall, where it now stands. It is a ponderous stone, slightly pyramidal in form, six feet nine inches high, one foot three inches across the centre, seventeen inches at the top, and eighteen inches thick. An inscription on the side, judged to be of the same era as that of the *Crux Illuti*, partly illegible, shows that it is a monument to a king or kings of Glamorgan.

A third cross, discovered in 1730, of similar date with that of the first mentioned, seems to be a monument set up by Howel, Prince of South Wales, on his penance and absolution for the murder of his brother, Prince Rhys.

Llantrisant Castle, whose remains occupy the craggy heights on which this historic little town is planted, was a place of great strength under the lords of Glamorgan. From its towers its master could view a wide extent of fertile country lying at his mercy. On the division of the lands by Fitzhamon, Llantrisant, centre of the hundred of Miskin, fell to the share of Einion ap Collwyn, along with Senghenydd (Caerphilly). In A.D. 1247 it had come under the power of the line of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, in the person of Howel ap Meredydd, who was expelled therefrom by Gilbert de Clare, then the supreme lord of Glamorgan ; but the Norman was foiled in his attempt to possess Miskin and Llantrisant by Cadwgan Fawr. From hence, after leaving Neath Abbey and Caerphilly Castle, Despencer, the favourite of Edward II., was taken to Hereford for execution. Edward le Despencer confirmed the charter of Llantrisant, *temp.* Edward III. Thomas le Despencer did the same. Leland says,

"Llantrissant Castelle, longing to the king, as principal house of Miskin, lyith half a mile from the est ripe of Lay (Ely). . . . The castelle stondeth on the toppe of a hille, and is in ruine. It hath been a fair castelle and had two wardes, and the inner diked, having among other toures one great and high caulled 'Gigvran' [W., *cigfran*, a raven], and at this castelle is the prison of Miskin and Glyn Rodney. There were 2 faire parkes by South Llantrissent, now onpalid, and without deere."

Near Cowbridge, which has no castle or other important object of antiquity to boast of except a tumulus and part of a cromlech, is *Llanblethian Castle*, otherwise called *St. Quintin's Castle*, whose entrance gateway, ivy-covered, would indicate a place at one time of great extent and strength. This castle had its origin in the Norman conquest of Glamorgan, when the lordship of Llanblethian fell to the share of Sir Robert St. Quintin, one of Fitzhamon's companions. "To Robert de Sancwintin," says the *Brut*, "was given the lordship of Llanfleiddian-fawr and the royal burg of *Pontfaen*" (Cowbridge). The castle, which was probably first built as a Norman stronghold by De St. Quintin, on a site which is said to have been previously occupied by a British place of defence and centre of a lordship, stands on high ground on the western bank of the little river *Daw*.

The St. Quintin family are said to have continued to enjoy the castle and lordship until the time of Henry III. The property afterwards came into the hands of the Herberts of Swansea, and thence to the Marquess of Bute. (See *De St. Quintin of Llanbleiddian*.)

In the same immediate neighbourhood, commanding views of exquisite richness and beauty, is the *castle of Llandough*, with its contiguous little parish church, already partly noticed. Llandough or *Llandocho* lordship came to Sir William Herbert from his great-grandmother, daughter and heir of Sir Matthew Cradock, Kt., who had here one of his principal residences. The castle of Llandough was not a military stronghold, but a castellated mansion. It is now inhabited by the Rev. T. Stacey.

Penlline Castle (now the seat of John Homfray, Esq.) has been a place of note from the twelfth century, when it became the property of a Norman settler named Sir Robert Norris, *vice-comes*, or sheriff of the lordship under Robert of Gloucester, successor and son-in-law of Fitzhamon. The Norris family continued at Penlline for several generations; were in possession at the time of Spencer's survey; and ceased in the male descent with Sir John Norris, Kt.

Beaupre Castle, also near Cowbridge, is a complete and picturesque ruin standing in a field between St. Hilary and St. Mary Church. Tradition relates that prior to the Norman subjugation of Glamorgan, a British fortress existed on the spot, and the early Welsh name of the place is said to have been *Maes Essyllt*, which some have considered as the proper original of *Beau-pré* (Fair-meadow). *Maes* certainly means a field, but how *essyllt* can be the original of the French *pré* or the English "meadow" we know not. D. Jenkin's MS. has it (p. 457) that this Maes-Essyllt was the ancient and "favourite abode of the *Sissyllt* family, from whom are descended the noble family of Cecil, Marquises of Exeter and Salisbury," and that "Llewelyn ap Sissyllt [Prince of North Wales], who inherited the principality of South Wales in right of his wife [*d. circa* 1020], frequently held his court at this place." In this princely line the lordship is reported to have continued until it was purchased (*temp.* Henry II.) by Sir Philip Bassett, Lord Chief Justice of England, a near descendant of John Bassett, chancellor or *vice-comes* to Robert Fitzhamon. We believe the lands of Beaupre have

ever since continued in the family of Bassett, although the place of residence has been removed to a little distance, and the original seat allowed to fall to ruin. (See *Basset of Beaupre*.)

The entrance-porch of this ruin is at once an extremely beautiful specimen and a peculiar medley of architecture containing Italian features, held by some to be the earliest of that order introduced into England. The age, as shown by a date over the entrance, is 1586, and the work was done by a native of the neighbourhood, Richard Twrch by name, who acted in the double capacity of architect and working builder. The story is that this man and his brother William were stonecutters (*temp.* Edward VI.), and worked the Sutton freestone quarries; that, a disagreement arising between them, Richard left the country, and for many years worked at his trade in London, and afterwards in Italy, where he attained "great proficiency in the science of architecture and the arts of masonry and sculpture." At last, returning to his native neighbourhood, he re-entered upon his former business at Sutton quarries, and executed work in a manner so superior as soon to command admiration and large employment. He was engaged by the Bassetts to build at Beaupre Castle first the chapel in the year 1586, and afterwards the porch in 1600. This porch is in the three Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, wrought with an elegance and delicacy not often to be seen in structures of much later date and by the most celebrated architects. It is remarkable, however, that the doorway arches in the porch and chapel are in pointed Gothic, while all besides is in the composite Grecian. See a paper on this subject by *Iolo Morganwg*, *Cambr. Journ.*, v., 138.

Fonmon Castle, *Penmark Castle*, and *Wenvoe Castle*, all of Norman origin, and noticed elsewhere, lie in the south-eastern part of the county, not far from the sea. (See *Jones of Fonmon Castle*, *Thomas of Wenvoe*, and *Jenner of Wenvoe*.)

Llancarfan, in this same district, is a place of antiquarian and historic interest, chiefly as the site of an early monastery, and as the birthplace of the celebrated chronicler, *Caradoc* of *Llancarfan*. *Caradoc* lived in the twelfth century, but of the details of his life little is known. His memorial is in his work, *Brut y Tywysogion*,—"Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," several copies of which in MS. have come down to our time, varying considerably in dialect, and in the copiousness of their narrative, but substantially agreeing in their *facts*, as copies of the same original work, modified by different transcribing editors of different ages and provinces, might be expected to do. For the *Brut*, in four different recensions, see *Myvyrian Archæol. of Wales*, vol. ii.

The *monastery* of *Llancarfan*, called also *Llanfeithin*, is said to have been founded by *Germanus*. *Dubricius* (*Dyfrig*) has the credit of having been its first head, or abbot, before his appointment to the see of *Llandaff*. This college sent forth six missionaries to convert "the Scots of Ireland." The monastery of *Llancarfan* is believed to have been destroyed about 1400, by the Normans, since which time we find no mention of its affairs.

The celebrated *cromlech* of *St. Nicholas*, known by the name of *Llech y Filast*, is the largest in *superficial* measurement in Britain, being in length twenty-four feet, in greatest breadth seventeen feet, by about two and a half feet in thickness. The cubic measurement of this magnificent flag is three hundred and twenty-four feet. A crack runs across at about six feet from the narrower end. The supporting stones, five in number, prop it up at a

height of some six feet, and enclose, on three sides, an apartment not less than sixteen feet by fifteen. One of the supporters forms a wall sixteen feet in length. Truly a stupendous tomb! A companion *cromlech* at Dyffryn, at a short distance from the former, measures fourteen feet by thirteen feet in the widest part, supported by three stones above seven feet high. These, and *Arthur's Stone*, in Gower, already described, are the chief *pre-historic* remains in Glamorganshire.

In passing from *Lantwit-major* and *Llancarfan*, by *St. Fagan's*, to *Llandaff*, it is impossible not to feel that we are treading at every foot on ground possessing peculiar interest in the history of the Christian Church in Britain. These were all early settlements of the faith. Dyfrig, Catwg, Iltyd, and Dewi, and considerably earlier, Fagan, are foremost names in the ecclesiastical antiquities of Wales, and all of them were intimately connected with the Vale of Glamorgan.



ANCIENT CROSS AT LLANDAFF.

The cathedral church of *Llandaff*, whose more recent history has already been noticed, is said to have been invested with the dignity of a chief church, whose head pastor was an overseer of neighbouring pastors, in other words a bishop, as early as the fifth century. *Dyfrig* (Dubricius), already named as first abbot of the monastery of *Llancarfan*, was its first bishop, and next to him was *Tiilo*. By the liberality of Meurig, King of Glamorgan, all the lands between the rivers Taff and Elwy were conferred upon this church. The early structure, on the same spot as the present cathedral (see engravings, pp. 468-9), was repeatedly destroyed and rebuilt during the incursions of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and the contentions of the British princes among themselves. The cathedral, out of the dilapidations of which the beautiful pile now standing forth in its renovated glory has arisen, was a work of the time of Henry I., and the year given for its foundation is A.D. 1120,

Urban being then the bishop. The conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans, and the barbarities therein practised, had reduced the former sanctuary to ruins, and the work was now to be done from the foundations. It took about sixty years to complete the nave, and eighty more to complete the choir, or "eastern chapel."

It was during the progress of this work (A.D. 1188) that Giraldus Cambrensis, in company with Archbishop Baldwin of Canterbury, on their tour through Wales preaching the *Crusades*, visited Llandaff. He says little about the cathedral, and makes no allusion to its building; but from what he incidentally mentions we are given to understand that the church had then a "high altar,"—an essential part, of course, in a church of the twelfth century, but a part which here might be only substitutionary and temporary. "On the following morning," he says (*Itin.*, 7), "the business of the cross being publicly proclaimed at Llandaf, *the English standing on one side, and the Welsh on the other* [showing a sharp line of race distinction !], many persons of each nation took the cross; and we remained there that night with William [de Salso Marisco], bishop of that place, a discreet and honourable man. The word Llandaf signifies the church situated upon the river *Taf*, and is now called the church of St. *Teileau* [*Teilo* is spelt by Giraldus to suit the Norman-French pronunciation], formerly bishop of that see. The archbishop having celebrated mass early in the morning before the high altar of the cathedral, we immediately pursued our journey by the little cell of Ewenith [we must suppose that Giraldus, pursuing a too northerly route, had not seen Maurice de Londres' great monastery of Ewenny, which by this date was building, if not complete,—see p. 523] to the noble Cistercian monastery of Margan."

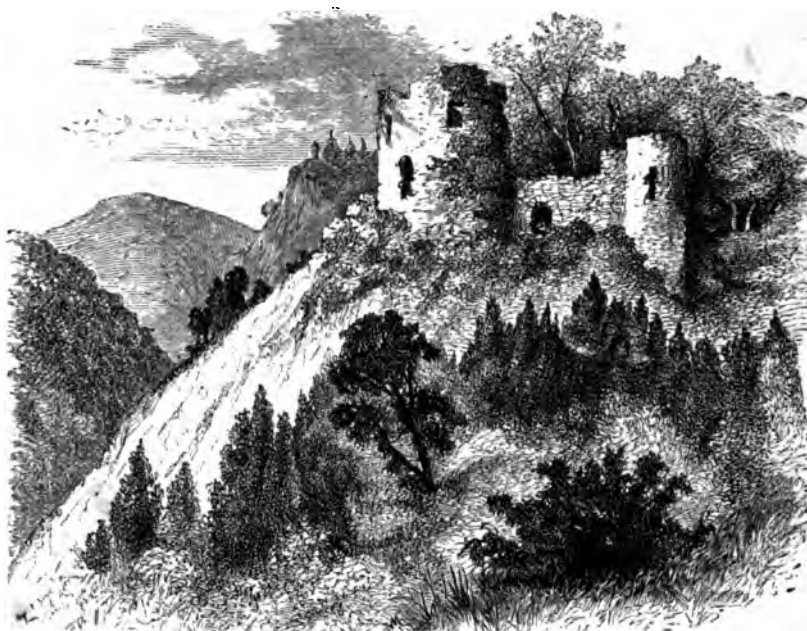
The cathedral which was in process of building in the twelfth century had become a crumbling pile by the eighteenth. Browne Willis, writing of it in 1715, says, "The glorious structure has fallen into a most deplorable state of decay within these few years." The southern tower at last fell. The authorities now collected a sum of money, and set to work to "deface" what remained, and to add to it incongruous deformities by way of supposed restoration and improvement. It was now that those objectionable features were introduced, already referred to at p. 471. The nave, however, "was left roofless, and St. Mary's Chapel deserted." Thus it continued until the modern restoration, which has ended in so much majesty and beauty. (See pp. 467—471.)

"The western façade of our cathedral," says Dean Conybeare, in a paper in the *Archæol. Cambrensis*, "is a very beautiful and characteristic specimen of the transition between the later Norman and early pointed styles contemporaneously with the age of our Richard Cœur de Lion. It appears to rest on the clearest evidence that the principal features of this new style—its pointed arches with its multifoil or cuspidated mouldings—were borrowed from Saracenic architecture, and first introduced by the influence of the Crusades; and we therefore naturally associate the style so derived with the name of a monarch so identified with these military adventures."

"Our western façade presents a specimen of this style, exquisitely beautiful, and nearly unrivalled for the elegance and simplicity of its composition and execution, and, from the great predominance of its pointed over its Norman features, seems to be a late example of the transition style. It is composed of three stories, besides the extreme angle forming the upper termination of the pediment. Of these three stories, the lowest exhibits the great western doorway, which is Norman just so far as its rounded arch can entitle it to that denomination;

but this is supported by triple clustered columns with slender shafts, surmounted by capitals with long thin necks, overhung by protruding foliage, intermingled with birds, apes, and human figures, all marked characters of the confirmed pointed style."

"The second story of the western façade presents three narrow and lofty lancet windows, which, with their two intermediate piers, are faced by an arcade of five lancet arches, alternately broader and more narrow, the former corresponding with the windows, the latter with the dividing piers. The third, or sub-pedimentary story, exhibits a central window with an arch very nearly, if not exactly round. This is flanked on either side by an arcade gradually lowering, which is formed by a series of three arches. . . . All the shafts and capitals of this arcade are still of the early pointed style."



CASTELL COCH, ON THE TAFF.

Following the Taff a few miles to the interior, we come in view of *Castell Coch* (the Red Castle ; so called by reason of the colour of its stones, taken probably from the durable red dolomite of the Radir beds). This picturesque ruin stands boldly on a craggy declivity facing the Taff, high enough to command a view of the Channel beyond Cardiff, and of the mountain gorges and passes inland,—a most important post to watch and guard against incursions from the Vale of Glamorgan into the hilly parts, and the contrary. The age of the structure is not known, but the spot is believed to be the site of the castle of *Ivor Bach*, the chieftain of short stature but puissant spirit mentioned by Giraldus (see p. 501), who broke into Cardiff Castle, carried off William, Earl of Gloucester, his wife and son into the woods, and declined their release until his demands were fully satisfied. The present castle is thought to be a Norman work of later date than Ivor's time ; but of its builder and its subsequent history next to nothing is known. Ivor Bach, at the very time of the above

exploit, was holding his lands in fee from the Lord of Glamorgan, whom he imprisoned, and it was inevitable that sooner or later a post so important as Castell Coch should become a mere outpost of Cardiff Castle, and in connection with Caerphilly, Llantrisant, and Cory Castles, serve in checking the Welsh and cutting off their retreat when ravaging the Vale of Glamorgan.

Caerphilly Castle is the grandest and most wonderful ruin in Wales or England. We have already given a large engraving showing the vastness of its extent from one of its sides (see *frontispiece*), and here supply two others, the one giving its general position among the bleak hills of Senghenydd, the other a view of its main entrance and leaning tower. A strange obscurity rests upon the *name* of this fortress. The earlier British name, *Senghenydd* (a corruption of St. Cenydd, who is said in the *Brut* to have founded a monastery on the spot), is both familiar and intelligible, but the modern *Caerphilly*, or, more correctly, if the components are Welsh, *Caerphili*, is a perfect puzzle. How it arose, and what its reason, no man can tell. Conjecture, therefore, has been rife: and the most far-fetched and strained derivations have been proposed. It were beneath the dignity of scholars not to search for a



CAERPHILLY CASTLE—GENERAL VIEW

key among the archives of Greek or Latin, and we have been accordingly offered *Caru-filia*, on the assumption that some one's "beloved daughter" had held some relation to the place. The wise in the legendary lore of Britain would fetch the word from *Beli Mawr*, and supply *Caer-Beli*—forgetting that the name to be explained is in reality of comparatively modern manufacture. Edward Lhwyd makes it to be *Caer-ryli*, "the king's stronghold or city," from *rol*, a king. But did the Welsh contain such a word for "king" in the thirteenth century? And was Caerphilly the city of a king at any time, except in one or two instances as a place of temporary lodgment? Others have an idea that the name may be from *Philip*. We

know of no "Philip" who called this castle his own. Philip ap Meredydd, of Cilsant, once held the castle for a time, and entertained there 500 horsemen, and it has been ingeniously suggested that the name might have arisen from that circumstance. But Philip ap Meredydd, it is to be remembered, lived in the fifteenth century, for his son, Sir Thomas Philips, received the honour of knighthood, according to the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middlehill—a branch of the Cilsant stock—in 1511, and we have ground for believing and showing hereafter that this castle went by the name Caerphilly long before his age.

On the partition of Morganwg by Fitzhamon, *circa* A.D. 1092—1094, this lordship, under the British name *Sainghenydd*, fell to the share of Einion ap Cadifor ap Collwyn (*Brut y Tywysog*). A.D. 1217, Llewelyn the Great, during one of his victorious marches through the south, gave the castle, called by the same chronicle *Seinhenyd*, to his son-in-law, Reginald de Breos, after Rhys Fychan had attacked it, and the garrison, out of fear, had set fire to both castle and town. In 1221 John de Breos repaired the castle of *Sang Henyd*. In 1270, *for the first time*, we meet in the *Brut* a form of the new name *Caerphilly*. "In that year Llewelyn ap Gruffydd took the castle of Caer-Filu." At this time the castle and lordship of Caerphilly were held by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, Lord of Glamorgan. The reason of the change of name in the *Brut*, from *Senghenyd* to *Caer-Filu*, is the one thing to be found out. The time when these entries were actually made in the *Brut* of Caradoc is



CAERPHILLY CASTLE—MAIN ENTRANCE AND LEANING TOWER.

not of much importance; for whenever made they must be presumed to give the castle its proper name for the time being—"Senghenyd" when it was called Senghenyd, and "Caer-filu" when it came to be called Caerfilu. Neither in person, place, nor event can we discover a plausible reason for the new and ever since persistent designation.

The first of the De Clares who possessed this lordship was Gilbert above named, sur-

named "the red;" but how he obtained it is not quite clear. Some say it was by purchase. Like most of the Lords of Glamorgan he held immense estates in England, and was a man of foremost influence and activity under Henry III. and Edward I., and married Joan of Acre, daughter of the latter. The repulse he met when attempting to arrest the lordship of Miskin and castle of Llantrisant from the line of Iestyn has already been mentioned. How much of the castle, now in ruins, existed in his time it is impossible to say. Dying in 1295, he left his vast possessions, including Caerphilly Castle, to Gilbert, his son by Joan, a boy only five years of age. He grew up a strong partisan of Edward II., and in defence of his failing cause fell in the battle of Bannockburn, A.D. 1314, in the twenty-third year of his age, leaving no issue, when his manor and castle devolved upon his three sisters, the eldest of whom, Eleanor, married Hugh le Despencer the younger, who in her right became, as Lord of Glamorgan, seised of Caerphilly Castle.

Hugh Despencer was at once the most splendid and most unfortunate of the lords of Caerphilly. He so far enlarged, strengthened, and decorated the fortress that the fallen and crumbling masses which now open such a field of desolation to the beholder may be said to be the ruins of Despencer's castle. He, like De Clare, was devoted to the feeble Edward. In 1326 the king fled to Bristol, pursued by the queen and barons of the kingdom, but encouraged to persist by the two Despenchers, father and son. The elder Despencer was executed at Bristol; and the younger, with the king, fled. There is confusion in the accounts of subsequent events and their sequence—the embarking for Ireland, or Lundy Island; the refuge at Neath Abbey; the defence of Caerphilly Castle; the escape thence, and the subsequent capture of Despencer and the king near or at Llantrisant; and the execution of the former at Hereford, &c.: but it is certain that in 1326 the younger Hugh Despencer, after his father's execution, and after the concealment at Neath Abbey, had the king with him at Caerphilly Castle, and that they were here hotly besieged by the queen's forces, under command of Roger Mortimer, who, besides serving her Majesty, claimed the castle as his inheritance by a right preceding that of Despencer, viz., the will of Joan of Acre, his mother by her second husband, Ralph de Mortimer.

The investing army on this occasion is said by some to have numbered 10,000 men, but the same number is assigned as the investing army under the Glamorgan insurgent, *Llewelyn Bren*, who is said to have reduced the castle in 1315; and it is just possible that the two sieges are confounded. Although Despencer and his master seem to have thrown themselves into the castle precipitately, they must have contemplated such a step long before, and Despencer had counted the cost of defending his stronghold against a formidable attack. Improving upon the work of De Clare, he had built a castle second to none in the kingdom; he felt that he and the king, with a few partisans, had to confront the popular cause supported by the queen and the barons of England, and that the estimation in which he and his family were held presaged no good if he failed in the conflict. He had therefore entrenched himself strongly, gathered the largest force available, stocked his fields and his barns, and laid in provisions on an immense scale.

The castle being of vast extent, there has been no end of exaggeration respecting the number of live animals and other provisions laid up within the walls preparatory to the siege. We hear of "2,000 fat oxen, 12,000 cows, 25,000 calves, 30,000 fat sheep, 600 draught-horses, and a sufficient number of carts for them, 2,000 fat hogs; of salt provisions 200

beeves, 600 muttons, 1,000 hogs; 200 tuns of French wine, 40 tuns of cider and wine the produce of Despencer's own estates, with wheat enough to make bread for 2,000 men for four years, and salt filling the great round tower (now 'the leaning tower'), being laid up within the castle. But the extravagance of this account is patent. The truth probably is that Despencer had provided food to this extent on his estates, partly within and partly without his castle; but that he had driven within his walls, even if the walls were sufficiently capacious to admit, such a multitude of live cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep, which would require for their daily sustenance such an amount of provision, is totally incredible on any other supposition than that of his suicidal folly. We believe the story has arisen from the confounding of preparations for this siege with other and later accounts we have of the great wealth of the Despenchers in cattle as well as in money. Another Despencer, Thomas (the last of his race), Lord of Glamorgan, and, by restoration, of Caerphilly, on petitioning Parliament for the reversal of the sentence of banishment pronounced against his forefather, Hugh Despencer, delivered an inventory of the said Hugh's territories and property at the time of his impeachment. From this we find (see *Collins' Peerage*) that this Hugh Despencer was lord of not less than fifty-nine lordships in various counties in England and Wales, was possessed of 28,000 sheep, 1,000 oxen and steers, 1,200 kine with their calves, forty mares with their colts of two years, 160 drawing horses, 2,000 hogs, 3,000 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacons, fourscore carcasses of Martinmas beef, 600 muttons in his larder, ten tuns of cider; armour, plate, jewels, and ready money better than £10,000, thirty-six sacks of wool, and a library of books."

All this bustle at Caerphilly, we may remember, took place after the conquest of Wales by Edward I. But that conquest had nothing or little to do with Glamorgan—this Lordship Marcher, since the time of Rufus, being a fee under the English king. And this Edward II., who was now being hunted about by his own queen and subjects, and hiding his head at Caerphilly, was a son of that conqueror of Wales, as well as father of an equally puissant soldier, Edward the Black Prince. Queen Isabella's forces succeeded in reducing this great fortress, whose defence was, at least in part, conducted for Despencer by John de Felton. It took a great deal of arrow-throwing, stone-throwing with the *ballista*, and battering with ponderous *rams*, before a breach was effected. This was made, it is said, near the "leaning tower," which was thrown out of its perpendicular, if report be true, by an explosion, but far more likely by undermining, either at that time or subsequently. As the castle was long inhabited after this attack, such a leaning tower would scarcely have been allowed to continue to mar the structure and record the disaster, so that the fracture is more likely to be the result of later attacks, either by Owen Glyndwr (A.D. 1400) or during the Civil War.

For four generations the Despencer family suffered degradation, until another Hugh, mentioned above, succeeded, *temp.* Edward III., in recovering a vast amount of his forefathers' landed estates, but had scarcely completed this success when death overcame him. He left a widow, but no issue. He was followed by his brother Edward, by his brother's son Edward (who went with the Black Prince to France, fought at Poitiers, and is styled by Froissart "a great baron and good knight," died at Cardiff 1365), and by the same Edward's son, Thomas, who died on the scaffold at Bristol for treason A.D. 1400, when all his estates were confiscated. His daughter and heiress, Isabel, married as her second husband Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. (See *The Despenchers*.)

The Beauchamps and the Nevilles, Earls of Warwick, next Lords of Glamorgan by marriage alliance, were men of great note and splendour, and passed away in rapid succession, their line ending in heiresses who married princes and kings. During their brief day of stately magnificence we hear little of Caerphilly Castle, or whether it always continued in the same succession, but have much reason to believe that soon after the extinction of the Despencer glory it was allowed to fall into neglect. It was at last used as a prison, and finally dismantled after the Civil War. Leland, *circa* 1540, describes "Cairfilly Castelle" as "sette among marisches, where be ruinous walles of wonderfull thicknesse, and a toure kept up for prisoners." It is the property of the Marquis of Bute. After lying long in silent desolation, visited only by the curious tourist and antiquarian, its repose was broken in July, 1871, by a great gathering of archæologists, for whose reception the great hall of the castle had been fitted up with considerable magnificence. The noble owner, who presided, invited his guests to a sumptuous luncheon in the ancient banquetting-hall of the Despenchers, roofed in for the occasion, and the entertainment was continued by a discourse on the castle from G. T. Clark, Esq., of Dowlais, and by inspection of the plan and chief features of the fortress, and the wilderness of ruins lying about. Will there ever be another great event at Caerphilly Castle?

The *extent* of this fortress when in its glory it is now hard to ascertain ; but it is believed that the walled castle, with its projecting earthworks and redoubts, covered not less than thirty acres of ground. Lewis has described the castle as follows :—" The buildings in the several courts, together with a spacious area, were enclosed within a lofty outer wall of great thickness, defended by square towers at intervals, between which a communication was kept up by an embattled corridor. In the outer court were the barrack for the garrison, and from it was an entrance through a magnificent gateway flanked by two massive hexagonal towers, leading by a drawbridge over the moat into an inner ward, from which was an eastern entrance into the extensive court that contained the state apartments, by a massive gateway, strongly defended with portcullises, of which the grooves are still remaining : the western entrance to this court was also over a drawbridge, through a splendid arched gateway, defended by two circular bastions of vast dimensions. The court in which were the superb ranges of state apartments is seventy yards in length and forty in width, enclosed on the north side by a lofty wall strengthened with buttresses, and in the intervals pierced with loopholes for the discharge of missiles, and on the other sides by the buildings and the towers which guarded the entrances. The *great hall*, on the south side of the quadrangle, is in a state of tolerable preservation, and retains several vestiges of its ancient grandeur. This noble apartment was seventy feet in length, thirty feet wide, and seventeen feet high, and was lighted by four lofty windows of beautiful design, on which the ogee-headed arches, richly ornamented with fruit and foliage, are finely wrought in the Decorated style. Between the two central windows are the remains of a large fireplace, of which the mantel is highly embellished in beautiful and elegant detail : on the walls are clusters of triple circular pilasters, resting upon ornamented corbels at the height of twelve feet from the floor, and rising to the height of four feet, for the support of the roof, which appears to have been vaulted. The suite comprises various other apartments of different dimensions, and of corresponding elegance, in a greater or less degree of preservation. Near the south-east angle of the central building is the armory, a circular tower of no great elevation ; and

almost adjoining is the 'leaning tower.' This tower, already referred to above, and pictured in the engraving, is eleven feet out of the perpendicular, and is seventy feet in height. Near the armory is a spacious corridor, above one hundred feet in length, in the wall of the inner enclosure, communicating with the several apartments, and with the guards who were stationed in the embattled towers which protected the walls." The position of the stables, and yards for horse exercise, &c., is ascertainable; showing provision for men-at-arms and garrison forces, storing places for material, &c., on a scale unequalled, it is believed, in any feudal castle in the kingdom.

As might be expected, Caerphilly Castle at one time occupied a large space in the popular imagination; tales respecting the exploits of its besiegers and defenders were numerous; even to this day it is doubtful whether the apparitions of the mailed and fierce De Clares and Despencers are not occasionally seen flitting among its broken and gloomy ramparts. The wholesale spoliation and cruelty practised by the latter family towards the inhabitants burnt deep into the native mind. Whenever a man's lands were cleared of cattle, or his house of goods, it was known that Despencer had been at work. Hence arose the popular saying (which to this day plays on the lips of the peasantry), when anything was hopelessly lost, "It's gone to Caerphilly;" and when an excited temper bade its object depart to the worst and hottest of places, the volition went forth in the energetic words, "Go to Caerphilly!" This saying is old, for we find it in the works of the bard *Dafydd ap Gwilym*, *circa* A.D. 1380, the period of the later Despencers,—

A gên y gwr gan ei gi, a'i gorff el i Gaerffili!
 "Let his soul pass into his dog, and his body go to Caerphilly!"

When Caerphilly Castle was in its prime, and Castell Coch and Llantrisant co-operating with it to protect the lordship of Glamorgan, and its heart the castle of Caerdyf against the free children of the mountains, there existed in the Valley of Rhondda Fâch, not far off, an important monkish establishment, of which, at present, not a single trace is discoverable—the *Monastery of Penrhys*. Dugdale says nothing of it; Bishop Tanner does not name it; but here and there in the Welsh records, in the songs of the bards, and allusive expressions of annalists, it often occurs. The "Holy Well," near its site, still pours forth its pellucid waters,—full of virtue, it used to be believed, to cure the ailments of pilgrims. According to Mr. Llewelin, who personally inspected the place (*Cambrian Journal*, 1862), "the spring, which is entered by stone steps, is arched over, and at the back, above the spring, there stands a niche, in which it is evident that there stood originally an image of the Virgin, to whom the monastery was dedicated." He adds, "When I visited Pen Rhys about twenty years ago, some portions of the monastery existed, though incorporated with modern erections, and difficult to identify. The present farmhouse of Pen Rhys has been erected on the site of the ancient monastery. . . . The barn, which stands in a field near the house, called to this day 'Y Fynwant,' or the churchyard, was formed, to a considerable extent, out of portions of the ancient monastic buildings; one of the windows, and parts of the old walls of which were, at that period, very clearly discernible."

Since that time, however, a new spirit has entered the Rhondda Valley, which cannot afford room for other rubbish than its own. Deep pits, tall chimneys, whistling engines, long-drawn-out villages, with teeming multitudes of men, women, and children, white by

nature but black from coal, are now the visible objects; and it is hard to believe that this vale was once the gem of Glamorgan for its lovely scenery, and the calm and silent home of drowsy, bead-counting monks—who, however, for the times, were not without their use.

The monastery of Pen Rhys is supposed to have been founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the successor of Fitzhamon as Lord of Glamorgan, and grandson, on his mother's side, of Rhys ap Tewdwr; and tradition says that it was built as a memorial of that celebrated prince, who is held by many to have fallen in this neighbourhood, and not, as is more probable, near Old Brecknock. In the "Iolo MSS." it is said that on the spot where Prince Rhys was beheaded, "at a place called Pen Rhys, was afterwards erected the great monastery of that name in the parish of Ystrad-dyfodwg;" and over his grave "was raised a large tumulus near the monastery, which is called Bryn y Beddau, *i.e.*, the hill (or tumulus) of graves." The same allusion to the monastery is found in Rees Meyrick's *Morgania Archæographie*, 1578. In the Iolo MSS. it is recorded, "After the insurrection of Owain Glyndwr had come to an end, the monastery of Pen Rhys was suppressed, and its possessions sold by Henry V., about the year of Christ 1415, for the favour it had shown to Owain and his party." This partisanship had been discovered in the fact that a meeting of bards, held at the monastery, had been presided over by Owain Glyndwr during his raid into Glamorgan (A.D. 1402). That this meeting had taken place is a fact borne out by other evidence, for in Dr. John David Rhys's learned grammar, *Cambro-Brit. Cymraeæve Ling. Inst.*, 1592, we find an ode to *Wyrif Fair Wenn o Ben Rhys* (Mary, the Fair Virgin of Pen Rhys), which was delivered at the congress by the bard *Gwyllim Tew*.

Morlais Castle, near Merthyr Tydfil, is a ruin of whose history very little is really known. Planted on an eminence above the lesser Taff, it was evidently intended to guard the narrow valley against the enemy. But whether the enemy first provided against was Briton or Norman it is hard to say. On two sides it is made proof against assault by the deep escarpment of the valley, and on the remaining sides by a deep excavation in the rocks. In form it is an irregular pentagon. Part of the ruins are Gothic, which would suggest a Norman, or at least not pre-Norman origin.

Cardiff Castle, which comes last in our way to describe, was the cynosure of all the other strongholds of Norman Glamorganshire, as, through the development of new circumstances and industries, it has come to be a centre of mighty influence of a different kind in our own day. At the mouth of the river *Dyf*, now called Taff (from the same Celtic root with Tâf, Teivi, Dovey, Tafwys, *Thames*), the British princes of Morganwg had long planted their chief residence. Its site appears to have been the very mound on which the ancient keep of Cardiff Castle now stands (see p. 462). Morgan, and Gwrgant, and Iestyn, the son of Gwrgant, had here their castle; and Robert Fitzhamon, when he crushed the last-named ruler, appropriated the residence as well as the territory to his own use. The castle lies conveniently in the mid-distance between the champaign country stretching westward as far as Margam, and eastward as far as and beyond the Usk. It has never been doubted that on this spot the Norman pitched his tent, and that on this spot his successors continued their state and riot for four hundred years.

The Britons, even after the Roman occupation, had not developed that type of civilization which creates large towns, a circumstance which scarcely of itself speaks to their disadvantage;

for it is hard to see any great superiority in the "civilization" of such modern creations as the Seven Dials, or the crowded districts of the "Black Country." At *Caer-dyf*, when Iestyn ruled, and when the Normans conquered Glamorgan, there was no "town." The "*Caer*" first, the castle afterwards, was the only paramount interest existing, all the other atoms of mill, church, monastery, smithy, armory, gathered around it to draw for themselves succour and life. After several generations of Norman settlement, the dues payable to the Lord of Glamorgan from the town ("*burgus*") of Cardiff were not half the amount payable by the "mill." This is shown by the *Extenta de Kairdiif* returned, *temp.* Henry III., or about A.D. 1262, already partly quoted (see pp. 40, 41). Of course the lord of the land at the *castellum* paid himself no taxes; he felt it hard enough to have the trouble to receive, and to receive so little. He was responsible in life and service to his "sovereign lord, the King" (*souzerain, souverain*; Lat., *superus*), and for the land he was to no other power responsible—a state of things to which the whole "land question" in England must by and by refer itself in order to encompass itself with light. The dues from "*Kairdiif*" in 1262 were as follows, as testified on oath by Robertus Upedyke, Stephanus Bagedrip, Richardus Lude, and nine other jurors:—

Redditus burgi est [town return]	xx ⁱⁱ iiij ⁺ viij ⁴	
Et Molendina valent [mills, do.]	xlvi	o o
Et de prisa cervisie [prisage on beer-- <i>Cwrw</i>]	xiiij	o o
Et de piscaria [fishing]	viii	o o
Et de theloneo mercati [market toll]	iiij	o o

Other miscellaneous but trifling charges follow, making a total of fourteen times twenty, and sixteen pounds sixteen pence, or £96 1s. 4d., which only slightly more than doubles the mill dues alone. Where the "mills" were situated, or how many existed, it is of course impossible to say. There were more than one, and probably they were all on the river side.

The earlier castle of *Caer-dyf* was doubtless strengthened and enlarged, if not entirely rebuilt, by Robert Fitzhamon, for it is not conceivable that the requirements of a Norman feudal fortress could be met by the simple *Llys*, or fortified palace, and *Caer* of a British chief. Fitzhamon also surrounded the town with walls. He died 1102, and was buried at Tewkesbury. The castle whose remains still partially continue in the "ancient keep," is believed to have been chiefly if not wholly built by his successor and son-in-law, Robert of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. He died 1147, and was succeeded as Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan by his son William. The surprise and capture of the castle by Ivor Bach, the Lord of Castell Coch, related by Giraldus, who visited Caerdyf in 1188, took place in his time (see p. 43). The castle was then "surrounded with high walls, guarded by one hundred and twenty men-at-arms, a numerous body of archers, and a strong watch, and the city contained many stipendiary soldiers." (*Itin.*, 6.) The name of the town at this early time was "*Caer-dyf*," of which the modern English Cardiff is a better representative than the modern Welsh *Caerdydd*. So was the Norm.-Latin *Kair-diif* of the *Extenta* above quoted. In fact *Caer-dydd* is nothing better than a *lapsus pennæ* which crept into the *Brut*; and its derivation from Aulus Didius, the Roman general, is a pedantic makeshift. The name is taken from the river on which the "*Caer*" stood.

For several generations, as the De Clares, Despencers, Beauchamps, and Nevilles

succeeded each other as Lords of Glamorgan—taking, however, a far more prominent part in English than in Welsh affairs, and ruling with a sway more cruel than facile over Glamorgan,—we hear little of the castle of Cardiff as such. The estates which, after many changes, confiscations, restorations, and sales, remained to the lords of this castle, came at last by purchase from Edward VI. to the Herberts, and by marriage, in 1766, of John Stuart, Earl, and afterwards Marquess of Bute, with the heiress of the Herberts, to the line of Bute. (See *Bute, Marquess of*.)

The present residential castle of Cardiff was built by the first Marquess of Bute on part of the site of the ancient fortress. Of the latter scarcely anything remains except the “keep” illustrated on p. 462, and the *Curthose Tower*, sometimes called the “Black Tower,” standing on the left, close to the chief entrance from the town, and celebrated chiefly for having been the place of confinement, for the space of twenty-six or twenty-eight years, of Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, detained here by his brother, Henry I.



THE CURTHOSE TOWER, CARDIFF CASTLE.

Robert had doubtless given both Rufus and Henry a good deal of trouble both in Normandy and England, but no small part of their anxiety concerning him arose from the fact that as eldest son of the Conqueror he, by right of succession, was entitled to the throne of England. He fell into Henry's hands while drawing the sword to do battle for that throne. That his confinement, however, in Cardiff Castle until death, A.D. 1134, released him, was of the severe and cruel character generally represented, and that he had been deprived of his eyesight by command of Henry, are things by no means worthy of implicit credit. The story of the blinding by means of “a hot brass basin being held so near his face that the humours of the eyes thereby dried up,” though related by Matthew Paris and in Caradoc's *Brut*, implies a brutality not quite in keeping with the indulgence generally granted him. William of Malmesbury, usually accurate, tells us that his imprisonment was made as easy as possible, and that he was supplied with an elegant table, buffoons to divert him, &c. True, indulgences of this kind might be granted to a blind man; but there is a strange silence about this blinding where it might be expected to be mentioned. After

Robert had been confined about thirteen years, Lewis of France, suzerain of Normandy, brought a complaint before the Pope, A.D. 1119, respecting Henry's imprisonment and hard treatment of Robert, stating that he "treated him contrary to all right and reason," and "in a most scandalous manner made him prisoner and detained him in a long captivity;" but of putting out his eyes nothing is said. (See *Ord. Vitalis*, xii., 21.)

In the same year Henry, in a conference with Calixtus, defends himself thus:—"I laid siege to Tinchebrai [in Normandy], the real cavern of demons, where William, Count de Mortain, brought my brother against me with a great army, and I fought against it on the Starved Field in the name of the Lord and for the defence of my country; there by the aid of God, who knew the purity of my intentions, I conquered my enemies, making prisoners of both the count my brother, and his cousin, with many traitors, and I have detained them in close custody to the present day for fear of their causing some disturbance to me and my kingdom. As for my brother, I have not caused him to be bound in fetters like a captive enemy, but treating him like a noble pilgrim worn with long sufferings, I have placed him in a royal castle, and supplied his table and wardrobe with all kinds of luxuries and delicacies in great abundance." (*Ibid.*, 24.) Could he thus ignore the cruel act of blinding if it had been done? It is true that Robert, after this, continued nearly fourteen years a prisoner, and might in that space of time be subjected to worse treatment; and Henry's affectation of leniency, like his affectation of piety, may reasonably be taken with distrust; but Robert's age at this time—for he was nearly eighty years old when he died in 1134—would both have made him a quiet prisoner, and inclined his brother to refrain from wreaking upon him unnecessary barbarities. But that Robert of Normandy was a prisoner in the Curthose Tower until he died is as well substantiated as any other historical fact.

In A.D. 1402, "the irregular and wild Glyndwr" came with fire and sword to Glamorganshire, burnt the bishop's palace, and the archdeacon's residence at Llandaff, then attacked and burnt Cardiff, with its castle and "religious houses," and proceeded to deal the same measure to the castle of Humfreville at *Penmark*, which he finally cast to the ground. He also in this incursion devastated the castles of Penlline, Landough, Flemingston, Dunraven, Talyvan, Llanblethian, Malefant, &c.

In the Civil War, Cardiff, like many other towns in Wales, zealously espoused the cause of Charles I., and Cromwell was brought upon the scene. The castle was "bombarded from an entrenchment about a quarter of a mile to the west of the town, and a cannonade was kept up for three days; the castle offered a stubborn resistance, but was afterwards taken through the treachery of a deserter, who in the night conducted a party of the besiegers through a subterranean passage under the Taafe into the castle." (*Cardiff Guide*, 1829.) Of course, Cromwell profited from the deed and took the castle; but, *suo more*, immediately commanded the traitor to be hanged. In 1642 the Marquis of Hertford surprised the castle, "having crossed over from Minehead with a few royalists; but it was shortly afterwards retaken by the Cromwellians" (*ibid.*). In 1647, Colonel Prichard, the governor, refused to surrender the castle to Major-General Henry Stradling, the commander of the Royalists.

In the Duke of Beaufort's *Progress* (1684) we find the following notes on the castle:—"The castle of Cardiff hath in it the coat armors of the twelve knights belonging to Robert

Fitz Hamon, who gained the dominion of the shire of Glamorgan from Justin ap Gwrgan in the reign of William Rufus, where he kept his court monthly, and used therein *jura regalia*, having his twelve knights to attend him, . . . they having their severall lodgings and apartments given them, and their heires for ever within the castle."

"*Castle Hall.* The chimney-piece is formed of the shields and coat armour of the said Robert Fitz Hamon and of his twelve knights about it."

"The Black Tower thereof is famous for the imprisonment of Robert of Gloucester [?], who remained there for the space of twenty-eight years, and had his eyes put out."

Seal of the Corporation of Cardiff. "I have scratched off the Common Seal of Cardiff, which was affixed to a Deed of Surrender of the Ancient Charter of this town to his Majesty, and which this community most humbly desired his Grace, the Duke of Beaufort, to deliver up accordingly. The form of which seal, as it appears to me (and I have exhibited [in engraving on margin] from a bare impression in soft wax received from the hands of Mr. Thomas Jeyne since the Progress), is, as to the circumscription,—S. COMMUNE DE KERDIF. As arms, I guess it to be—The field . . . [not filled] two lyoncel's rampant combatant, . . . ; upon a rock in base . . . ; a chief, . . . with an Inescutcheon of the ensigns armorial of"

Caerdiff Church is fair. "Adjoining to the north wall of the east end of the north aisle is seen the chiefest monument (almost gone to decay by the injury of time, and by neglect) of two brothers, Herbert. *John Herbert*, who was principall secretary to Queen Elizabeth and King James, having had the honour of being employed in severall foreign embassies, viz., to Denmark, Poland, Holland, and France, &c. *Sir William Herbert* of Swansey, Knight, at whose quondam house there his Grace was entertained in his Progress."

The Priors of Cardiff.—In olden Cardiff there were "severall religious houses," which met with severe treatment from "the rude hands of that Welshman," as Shakspeare has it, Owen Glyndwr. Bishop Tanner (*Not. Mon.*) describes them as "[1] a goodly priory, founded by Robert, first Earl of Gloucester; [2] a priory of black monks, or Benedictines; [3] a house of black friars in Crockerton Street; [4] a house of *grey friars*, dedicated to *Saint Francis*, under the custody or wardship of Bristol; and also [5] a house of white friars." None of these orders experienced any favour from our hero except the *Franciscans* in "Crockerton Street." They, being firm adherents to the late King Richard, Owain's friend, were carefully protected, and Crockerton Street (now "Crockherbtown") was not burnt. Leland says that Owain Glyndwr "spared the Friars Minors, on account of the love he bare them," but he "afterwards took the castle and destroyed it, carrying away a large quantity of treasure which he found therein; and when the Friars Minors besought him to return them their books and chalices which they had lodged in the castle, he replied, 'Wherefore did you place your goods in the castle? If you had kept them in your convent, they would have been safe'" (*Collect.*, i., 389). There still remains on the side of Crockherbtown towards the castle ground a portion of this old priory of the Franciscans, carefully protected by the friendly ivy; and this is probably the only visible memorial existing of all these "religious houses."

The *Roman camp* on "Bryn y Gynnen," near Neath, is remarkable more for the memorial

contained in the *name* than for the remains surviving—*Bryn y Gynnen* meaning “the hill of contention.” But as the camp was probably used during disturbances long subsequent to the Roman age, it is quite possible that the designation is comparatively recent.

The stone called *Maen Llythyrog*, on the hill near Margam, contained, as mentioned in *Camden*, a rather doubtful inscription, but conjectured to read, *BODVOCUS HIC JACIT FILIUS CATOTIS, IRNI PRONESSOS, ETERNALIVE DOMAN* (*i. e.*, “eternali in domo”).

The age of the stone in the parish of Cadoxton, near Neath, considered by Edward Lhwyd as remarkable, is not known. Its name of *Maen dau lygad yr Ych* is from two cavities in its surface once serving as mortices to hold upright pillars, one of which, not long removed, was found at a gate by the road-side. It bore the inscription, *MARCI* (or *Memoriae*) *CARITINI, FILII BERICI* (or *Bericii*). See *Gough's Camden*.

The cross on Mynydd Gelli-Onnen, Llangyfelach, described by Edward Lhwyd in *Camden*, is probably early. It was a flat stone, three inches thick, two feet broad at bottom, and about five feet high, with rounded top, “formed round like a wheel,” and adorned with “a kind of flourish or knotted work,” with a man’s face and hands on each side further down, and at the bottom “two feet as rude and ill-proportioned as the hands and face.”

We must probably consider as *pre-historic* or “Druidic” the *circle*, mentioned also by Lhwyd in *Camden* on “*Carn Llechart*” hill. It is described as “above seventeen or eighteen yards in diameter, the highest stone then standing not above one yard high.” In the centre of the area was a *Kistvaen* about five feet long by four wide, the top stone fallen.

Modern Cardiff—with which this work has little concern, except as it regards some of its chief families—may be summed under three heads,—the castle, the port, and an energetic municipal government. The increase of the town has been remarkably rapid (see p. 3); but it has too many of the features of a place marred morally by a seafaring and foreign intrusion and a rank licentiousness. In the suddenness of its rise it has been subject to a disproportionate growth, but the law of a healthy community is asserting itself; intelligence and Christian culture are nourishing the youthful blood of a vigorous and orderly city, by and by to appear as distinguished for its moral tone as for its trade, wealth, and populousness.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRY, CONDITION OF SOCIETY, AND CRIME IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Glamorganshire, beyond all other counties in the United Kingdom, Lancashire itself not excepted, is distinguished for the fewness and at the same time stupendousness of its staple industries. They are three or four only in number, and all relate to minerals and metals. The *copper* mart for all the world is at Swansea; Merthyr, Dowlais, and surrounding places dig, melt, and work *iron* for all lands; as for *coal*, it has been already shown that nearly 600 square miles of the county belong to the coal measures, and these are being drawn upon as fast as home and foreign requirements and the capabilities of miners permit. It is not the province of such a work as the present to enter into the statistics or the methods of metal-

lurgy and mining, otherwise in Glamorganshire a tempting field would be found open; general references have been made to the development of the vast iron and coal trade of the county (see section *Physical Description*), and it only remains here to touch upon the *copper-smelting*, which, being nearly peculiar to this county, possesses a more distinctive character.

That mystery of trade—its tendency to group and concentrate its various branches—which has made Manchester the centre of cotton, and Sheffield the workshop of cutlery, has made Swansea the home of copper-smelting. The local supply of coal had something to do with the matter in all these cases, but it was not the only reason in any of them, for the coal of Glamorganshire might have told for cotton-mills as well as for copper-working, and the coal of Lancashire might have made Liverpool the emporium and furnace for copper. If people knew as much two centuries ago as is known at present, Milford Haven had been made the port for cotton, and the country from Pembroke to Glamorgan would have by this time become the land of chimney-stacks and spindles.

Copper-smelting.

Copper-smelting in Swansea and Neath had its origin in the nearness of the ports to the mines of Cornwall, and to the coal supply of their own locality. The trade, although largely developed within the present century, is by no means of recent beginning. In fact, it is entitled to be considered of some antiquity. Col. Grant-Francis, F.S.A., has industriously searched out the "rise and growth" of the trade, and has embodied the account in an interesting work (privately printed 1867) called *The Smelting of Copper in the Swansea District*, from whose reliable pages we gather our information. The real cradle of the trade was Neath. Copper ore was worked at Treworth, "near Perin Sandes," in Cornwall, in 1583 by a company whose head-quarters were at Fenchurch Street, London, and who in that year erected a "melting-house at Neath in Wales." To Neath was sent in 1584, from "Keswicke," one of the company's "copper makers with an under melter and y^e Douch [Dutch] carpenter for a time to serve and ready him in these causes." The skilled workmen first employed seem to have been Dutch or German, the overlooker at the first melting-place at Neath being named Ulricke Frosse, having first been "a lovinge servaunt and ov'seer of y^e minerall woorkes at Treworth."

In July, 1585, after things had long gone on very slowly, with much anxiety and many pious committals of the enterprise to the care of Almighty God, Ulricke Frosse reports some progress. "We have founde out a waye to melte 24 c. of owre everye daye with one furnas, the Lord be thanked, and if we have owre anoughe from yo'r side [Cornwall] we maye with God's helpe melte w'th tow [two] furnases in 40 weekes 560 tons of owre." October 4th following "came John Bwaple, one of Wales, with his bark for a frayght of copper owre, and [we] did delyver hem the 21 of October 15 ton and 8 hundred of copp' owre for Wales. The 15 October came one Thom's Roberts from Wales from the company, with a fraight of tymber and necessaryes for the workes." Still in 1586 not much progress had been made in the "meltinge," for Frosse writes to his superiors in London, "We looke dayly for the copper refiner from Keswicke, and have in readines as much copper roste and blake copper as will make a 20 tonne of good fine copper. We have done nothing all this winter for lake of ewre. We are able to melte w'th two furnises in the space of 40 weekes the quantitie of 560 tonne of ewre if wee might have it, and if the ewre be clean and well sorted the mor

England." From the appliances which they had then by way of experiment set up, he thought that "they would produce manure enough for something like 40,000 acres of turnip every year." Superphosphates have now become an important article for the agriculturist, and we would fain hope that no more "beautiful white smoke is seen rolling away over Kilvey Hill."

The Nationality of Crime in Glamorgan.

So peculiar is the composition of the population of this county that its social and moral phenomena may be expected to have some features of their own. Drawn together from all parts of the kingdom by the prospect of employment and high wages, and in many cases by the hope of shelter and prey, the crowded denizens of Merthyr, Aberdare, and Pontypridd, as well as of Swansea, Neath, and Cardiff, are not to be looked upon as belonging to the Welsh nation except in a qualified sense, and that nation cannot be properly credited with their good or bad qualities as citizens. It is established beyond question that Wales is distinguished for its comparative freedom from crime; it is equally clear that the populous county of Glamorgan has more than the Welsh average of misdemeanants, and much more than the average of heinous crimes. These facts suggest unavoidably the questions, Is the prevalence of breaches of the law in Glamorganshire traceable to the mixed character of the inhabitants? and, What, among cases of conviction, is the proportion of Welsh persons to persons of other nationalities?

We are supplied with the following valuable observations on the general subject from the pen of J. C. Fowler, Esq., stipendiary magistrate for the Merthyr district, who beyond most others is qualified to speak upon it with authority:—

"To a student of social characteristics nothing can be more interesting than the tracing of crime to its birthplaces. An investigation of this kind throws much valuable light upon the moral condition and social virtues and vices of any distinct populations, and on the incidents and circumstances which may be supposed to affect their conduct. The immediate object of the following remarks is to discover and disclose how far the population of the Principality yield to the temptation to crime, and what are the influences and circumstances which may be supposed to restrain them from yielding more than they do.

"The Principality comprises twelve counties, of which the entire population is about 1,250,000. Of this number more than 400,000 souls are found in the single county of Glamorgan; that is, one-third of the entire population of Wales. This county contains within its boundaries three very large parliamentary boroughs (of which two are great seaports), and also very extensive works of various kinds. All these commercial enterprises are carried on by the aid of large masses of Irish and English labourers and artificers. If any one will take the trouble to follow the accounts in the newspapers of the circuits of the judges of assize in Wales, he will perceive that their charges to the grand juries are almost always couched in complimentary terms in every county except Glamorgan. For example, on the 18th of July, 1871, the judge of assize at Carmarthen is reported to have 'congratulated the Grand Jury on the fact that the calendar contained so few cases for trial.' The number of prisoners was five. But the same judge is reported to have said in his charge to the Grand Jury of Glamorganshire on the 21st of the same month that 'he could

not congratulate them on the appearance of the calendar,' which contained the formidable number of thirty-six prisoners, and disclosed many serious offences. The calendars of prisoners for trial at the Quarter Sessions for this county are also exceptionally long,—far longer than the great majority of English counties produce. It therefore becomes important and interesting to discover how far these unpleasant phenomena are attributable to native vice, and how much is due to the immigrant population. For this purpose we take a return which has been supplied by the governors of the county prisons of the birthplaces of all the prisoners who have been in their custody for the last five years. The total number of prisoners in the county gaol at Cardiff during the last five years was 8,226. Of this number no less than 2,133 were English, 129 Scotch, 555 foreigners, and 2,228 Irish, leaving a balance of only 3,181 Welsh prisoners out of the total of 8,226.

"Again, the total number of prisoners who have been in the custody of the governor of the county gaol at Swansea during the last *ten* years was 7,857. Of these, 1,570 were English, 82 Scotch, 1,461 Irish, 191 foreigners, 14 natives of colonies, and 74 unknown, leaving a balance of 4,471 Welsh prisoners out of the total 7,857. Again, if the calendar of one Quarter Sessions is taken at random as a sample, it will be found that in October, 1869, ninety prisoners were committed for trial. It appears that only about fifty of this number were natives of Wales, and still fewer natives of the county of Glamorgan. And at the sessions of June, 1870, out of 74 prisoners for trial 37 were not natives of Wales. These local indications are entirely corroborated by the general return of the birthplace of persons committed for trial in England and Wales. If the commitments for the year 1865 are examined, it appears that out of 98,656 commitments only 3,435 related to natives of Wales, while 18,569 were Irish cases. These facts and figures seem to establish the conclusion that though a dark shade of criminality has fallen upon the county of Glamorgan from the statistical returns supplied to the Legislature, it would be a grievous error to attribute it to the vicious tendencies of the native population. The fact is that whenever masses of persons are transferred from their native counties and parishes to distant localities, many powerful and restraining influences are withdrawn from them. Ireland is remarkably free from *ordinary* crime, but when the Irish are transplanted to England and Wales, they figure very darkly in the criminal statistics. The Welsh at home have the benefit of many restraining influences. The population is in general sparse, and consequently that natural police exists which consists in everybody knowing everybody and their pursuits. Then the Welsh people have a strong sense of the importance of religion, and almost every family is connected with one denomination of Christians or another. The result of these and other corrective circumstances is the happy and creditable fact that probably very few families resident in the rural districts of Wales, not excepting Glamorgan, would feel any apprehension in retiring to rest without taking any precautions whatever against nocturnal violence or intrusion."

The question thus temperately and judiciously presented is worthy of the consideration of the county authorities, and administrators of justice. Our judges of assize, coming as comparative strangers, are struck with the contrast between the calendar of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire and those of other counties of Wales (for Monmouthshire is in reality in Wales), and too readily ascribe the difference to density of population. The cause is a much more complex one—the admixture of foreign nationalities, and not always the best materials of those nationalities. These parts are also sadly blighted by "the curse of intemperance,"

the prolific breeder of crime. That ingenious contrivance of modern legislation whereby revenue is made by multiplying temptations to intemperance, and spent in providing police and prisons to curb and punish the resulting disorder and crime, displays its working in Glamorganshire with most deplorable effect.

SECTION VI.—OLD AND EXTINCT FAMILIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The two classes of families belonging to this section—those that are totally *extinct*, and those that are *old*, but in some cases in the collateral and female descents not quite extinct—are unusually numerous in Glamorganshire. And it is noteworthy that in the former class is included a large proportion of foreign households introduced by the conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans. Glamorgan, in a far more marked degree than Brecknockshire, became a Normanized region, as the latter county was more Normanized than any of the remaining counties of Wales. The disappearance of the Norman families has been total and most remarkable. No favour of fortune has been able to prolong their race. To some extent, no doubt, this is attributable to the fact that notwithstanding their possession of large estates in this country, their homes were properly the other side the Severn; there they had their widest domains, their family sepulchres, their alliances, and in most cases there their descendants continued longest to flourish. This applies to the De Breoses, Despencers, De Londres, De Clares, Humfrevilles, Bronvilles, Flemings, &c. But even there, for long ages, the effigies that repose upon their tombs, and the names inscribed in the annals of old England, are the only memorials left of the pride and renown of many of them. It is not retribution, but the stern operation of natural law, before whose measured march all things human are made subject to incessant change, which has borne them away to oblivion. In Wales, of course, they were interlopers and unconscionable plunderers, but were not a whit worse than others of their time who had equal opportunities. Might was the patent to right in those days of violence, not only as taught by the gigantic trespass made by William the Bastard on the liberties and rights of Englishmen, but by the semi-barbarous sentiments of the age in all European lands.

By reason of the dominance of the Normans in this county, and the entire change they effected, we shall give them precedence in the memorials here introduced. On the ground of antiquity of origin most of them are not entitled to much consideration as compared with the households they overthrew; for they were, in the literal sense of the term, adventurers, obtained property and founded families by one stroke of pillage. Drawn from the “free companies” which traversed France, selling their lance and battle-axe to the highest bidder, hosts of William’s knights had left no homes in that land, and had come in his train merely from a hope of bettering their fortune. And they are entitled to be called “Normans” only by a sort of courtesy—assuming that there is something honourable in the name beyond the halo which our cowardly nature ever paints around the head of success. We have no proof that of the twelve knights who became lords in Glamorgan, and the dozens of others less distinguished who under their shadow settled on the lands of the Welsh, there were half a dozen men of Norman blood. William himself, as we have already shown, was but in small

part of Scandinavian origin. Not a seventh part of his subjects in the duchy of Normandy were anything else but Celts—the old race, somewhat mixed, of ancient Gaul. But in drawing together his great army of invasion he had gone out to all the neighbouring provinces of France, and notably into Brittany—that country of a purely Celtic race, next relations to the Cymry of Wales; and who will now say that most of the “Normans” who became Lords of Morganwg under Fitzhamon were not of near consanguinity with the people whose lands they appropriated? This is doubtless novel doctrine, but it necessarily follows from a candid scrutiny of historical facts.

I —EXTINCT FAMILIES OF “NORMAN” DESCENT.

Robert Fitzhamon.

It has already been noted that Fitzhamon himself founded no family. Of four daughters he had, two embraced a religious life, and he was succeeded in his vast estates by his daughter Mabelia, or “Mabel,” wife of his successor, Robert of Gloucester. Fitzhamon's name therefore disappeared with himself. But although a conqueror—and often after the Norman fashion disposed to rule with a strong hand,—and in spite of the fact that his rule extended only over a period of some dozen years, and left little space therefore to soften down the asperities of conquest, Fitzhamon left behind him a character not entirely hateful to the Welsh. He had qualities which tended, had the age been of a milder temper, to cause the burden of oppression to lie lightly upon his vassals. Of his antecedents we know little, except that he was nearly related to William the Conqueror, succeeded his father, Hamon Dentatus, as Lord of Astreuveville in Normandy, came to England as a knight in the service of the Conqueror, had assigned him the possessions of Brictric the Saxon, Lord of Gloucester, of which he was seised when commissioned by Rufus to push on his fortunes among the South Welsh. Holding Gloucester and Glamorgan, he had also the care of his lands in Normandy, and while employed in a warlike expedition in that duchy was wounded with a spear at the siege of Falaise, of which wound he died A.D. 1102. He was brought to be buried at the abbey of Tewkesbury, which, as Lord of Gloucester, he had founded. He is said to have borne—“*Sa., a lion rampant guardant or, incensed gu.*”

Robert of Gloucester.

The second lord paramount of Glamorgan was Robert, natural son of Henry I. by Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. Robert, by his wife Mabel, dau. of Fitzhamon, had four sons,—William, his successor as Lord of Glamorgan; Roger, Bishop of Worcester, who died at Tours in France, A.D. 1179; Hamon, who died at the siege of Toulouse, A.D. 1159; and Philip. Robert of Gloucester was the founder of Margam Abbey and Keynsham Abbey. To him was committed by Henry I. the custody of Robert, Duke of Normandy, whose long imprisonment in the Curthose Tower of Cardiff

Castle we have noticed. William was that Lord of Glamorgan (as well as of Gloucester) who was captured by Ivor Bach, Welsh Lord of Castell Coch, in his castle of Cardiff, and, with his wife and son, carried away to the hills, and there detained until he had restored to Ivor "everything unjustly taken from him," and given "compensation of additional property" (Giraldus, *Itin.*, 6). He *m.* Hawise, dau. of the Earl of Leicester (the lady thus unceremoniously dealt with by Ivor), and dying A.D. 1173, was buried at Keynsham Abbey, which his father had founded. Leaving no son his line ceased with himself, and he was ultimately succeeded by his younger daughter, Amicia, whose husband, Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, became, in his wife's right, Lord of Gloucester and Glamorgan.

The De Clares.

The De Clares, next to Fitzhamon and Robert of Gloucester, were the greatest of the Lords of Glamorgan. The first of their line in that lordship was the Richard just mentioned, who married Amicia, dau. of William, Lord of Glamorgan, son of Robert of Gloucester, and through her became Lord of Gloucester and Glamorgan. His son, Gilbert de Clare, his successor, active among the barons who brought King John to grant Magna Charta, *m.* Isabel, dau. of William Marshall (Mareschal), Earl of Pembroke, and had with other issue an eldest son, Richard, who, upon his death in Brittany A.D. 1229, inherited his lordships as a minor, under the guardianship of the famous Hugh de Burgh, Earl of Kent. Hugh de Burgh had a dau., Margaret, whom young Richard de Clare had a liking for and married, much, it is said, to the displeasure of the king—the king in those days being considered entitled to advise, and at times even more than advise his barons in the matter of marriage,—but from whom he afterwards was divorced. His second wife was Maude, dau. of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had issue. His eldest son,—

Gilbert de Clare, surnamed by the Welsh, Gilbert *Gŏch*, "the red," *m.* Alice de March, dau. of Guy, Count of Angoulême. She was niece of the French king, who bestowed upon her a portion of 5,000 marks. He was the first Lord of Glamorgan who obtained possession of Caerphilly Castle (p. 76). Gilbert de Clare, like his father and grandfather, was zealous for the cause of the barons as against King Henry III. On the death of the king, A.D. 1272, he was one of the barons who met at the New Temple, London, to proclaim King Edward I.; and on Edward's return from the Holy Land, where he was pursuing his knightly duties at the time of his accession, was the first to welcome and entertain him at his castle of Tonbridge. Having divorced his first wife, he *m.*, after the lapse of some years, Joan of Acre, dau. of King Edward I., who, in her turn, *m.*, as her second husband, Ralph de Mortimer (see *Caerphilly Castle*). Gilbert de Clare *d.* at Monmouth Castle A.D. 1295, and was buried at Tewkesbury Abbey. He left by his second wife, Joan, a son and successor,—

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and Lord of Glamorgan, who at the time of his accession was only five years of age. He grew up to manhood, and was guardian of the kingdom during Edward II.'s absence in the Scottish wars. He fell in the battle of Bannockburn, A.D. 1314, in his twenty-third year, and was buried at Tewkesbury Abbey with

his ancestors. Dying unmarried A.D. 1313, and leaving no issue, he left his great possessions to his three sisters, co-heiresses, and the earldom of Gloucester as well as the line of the De Clares became extinct. The arms of the De Clares were—*Or, three chevrons gu.*

The Despensers.

Hugh le Despencer, *temp.* Edward II., had a son Hugh, who *m.* Eleanor, eldest sister of the last Gilbert de Clare above named, and in her right became Lord of Glamorgan. Too ambitious of extending his territory, and favoured by the king, he came into conflict with De Breos, Lord of Gower, and other barons, among whom were De Bohun, Mortimer, Audley, Mowbray, Berkley, Seys, and Talbot, who took up arms, ravaged his lands in Morganwg, formed so large a confederacy among the barons of England and the Marches as to overpower the king, Despencer's protector, and obtain a sentence of deprivation and banishment against the obnoxious Despencer family. The Earl of Leicester, however, who was at their head, was defeated in the field, and the Despensers' prospects once more brightened. The young Hugh Despencer is said now to have procured from the king, in addition to his former lordship of Glamorgan (see *Dugdale*), the manors and castles of Swansea, Oystermouth, Pennard, and Loughor, in Gower, which he exchanged with Eleanor, wife of John de Burgh, for the manors and castles of Usk, Tre-grug, Caerleon, &c., in Monmouthshire. The ruins of his magnificence are still seen at Caerphilly (see *Caerphilly Castle*). Adversity, however, in time overcame both king and favourite, and (his father having already perished) Despencer lost his life on the scaffold, having been impeached before Parliament at Hereford A.D. 1326. His sentence was, "to be drawn upon a hurdle, with trumps and trumpets, throughout all the city of Hereford, and then to be hanged and quartered."

He left two sons, Hugh and Edward. The former became Lord of Glamorgan, having been received into favour by the new sovereign, Edward III., who bestowed upon him an extensive share of the possessions of his late father, which upon his impeachment had escheated to the Crown. In the 17th Edward III. he is styled Lord of Glamorgan, and on his death, six years subsequently, he was seised of the several manors and castles which had belonged to his father in Glamorganshire. He had *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who afterwards married Guy de Breos, taking with her as her dower among other of their late husband's possessions in Glamorganshire, "the castle, town, and manor of Neath, the hamlets of Cilybebyll and Britton, the whole territory of Nedd, on both sides the river, the castle, lordship, and town of Kenfig, the castle and manor of Llanblethian, and the castle, town, and manor of Talyvan." This Hugh Despencer dying without issue A.D. 1349, his other possessions passed to his brother Edward, who in turn was followed by his son,—

Edward Despencer, Lord of Glamorgan, whose wife was Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Baron Burgherst. This was the Despencer who accompanied the Black Prince to France and fought at Poitiers (see p. 78). He died at Cardiff (Caerphilly Castle being probably no longer one of the family residences) A.D. 1375, and was buried at Tewkesbury Abbey, leaving his son Thomas as his successor in the lordship of Glamorgan.

Thomas Despencer *m.* Constance, dau. of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward III. He it was who petitioned Parliament for a reversal of the sentence of banishment still recorded against his great-grandfather, though now, as regarded his family, practically a dead letter. In this he succeeded, as well as in obtaining the favour of Richard II., and for a time with great zeal and devotion espoused the king's cause against the House of Lancaster. But in this case neither liege lord nor feoffee was a person long to be depended upon. Despencer basely deserted a base master, and assisted in his deposition; but the next king, Henry IV., showed little appreciation of his services: as soon as he had seated himself on the throne, Despencer was deprived of all his estates, apprehended at Bristol in his attempt to fly the kingdom, condemned by the House of Commons, and executed in the market-place of Bristol A.D. 1400. He left a son, Richard, who *d. s. p.* 1414, and one surviving dau., Isabel. His estates in Glamorganshire, which had escheated to the Crown on his impeachment, were restored to his widow, and descended to the dau. and her heirs. (See *Beauchamps* below.) Thus ended the proud, grasping, and unfortunate family of Despencer, who had been oppressors of the weak, and flatterers and traitors towards the strong. Their arms were—*Quarterly, arg. and gu., in the second and third quarters a fret or; over all a bend sa.*

The Beauchamps.

Richard Beauchamp, Baron Abergavenny, afterwards cr. Earl (*comes*) of Worcester by his marriage with Isabel Despencer above named, succeeded to the lordship of Glamorgan, and held his court at Cardiff Castle. On his death (A.D. 1431) his widow *m.*, by special dispensation from the Pope, his relative, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, one of the most distinguished knights of the age. He visited the Holy Land, and signalized his strength and prowess in many tournaments and feats of arms. Upon his death, which took place at Rouen in Normandy, A.D. 1439, his earldom and lordship vested in his son Henry. This young earl in his nineteenth year tendered his services for the defence of the duchy of Aquitaine, was created, A.D. 1444, Premier Earl of England, advanced to the dignity of Duke of Warwick, with next precedence, along with the Duke of Buckingham, to the Duke of Norfolk. His territorial influence under grants and charters from the king was largely increased in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Wight, Somersetshire, and Wales. He obtained the Forest of Dean, with its castles and manors, for a rental of £100 a year. He is said to have been married, when only ten years of age, to Cicely, dau. of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he left an only dau., Anne, born at Cardiff Castle, upon whose death in 1449 the lordship of Glamorgan, and her other estates and honours, devolved upon her aunt, Anne, sister of the late Duke of Warwick. She was at this time married to Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, who was shortly after cr. Earl of Warwick. Here ended the name of Beauchamps, Lords of Glamorgan. The Beauchamps bore—*Gu., a fesse between three cross crosslets, or.*

The Nevilles.

Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury of that day, born about 1420, became the husband of Anne, sister and heiress of Henry Beauchamp, Lord of Glamorgan, and in her right became Earl of Warwick and Lord of Glamorgan. He is well known in English history as "the king-maker," and his influence in public affairs, like that of the Beauchamps and Despencers, was much greater through his English than through his Welsh territories. The lordship of Glamorgan had by this time fallen into some obscurity, and the great castle of Caerphilly was scarcely used as one of the lord's castles. His vast power in the state was owing to an unusual combination of circumstances and personal qualities. His two uncles, William and Edward, were at the same time, through marriage, Barons Fauconberg and Abergavenny, and another uncle, George Neville, also through marriage, was Baron Latimer. Still more important was his relation to Richard, Duke of York, who had married Cecily, dau. of Warwick's grandfather, the Earl of Westmoreland, and who, as representative of Lionel, Earl of Clarence, third son of Edward III., was the lineal heir to the throne now occupied by the House of Lancaster, descended from Edward IV.'s son, John of Gaunt. In this way Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, and King Edward IV., son of Richard, Duke of York, were first cousins. He was slain 1471, and his estates were forfeited.

It has been said that at this time the Nevilles were the most extensively and influentially connected family that has ever existed among the nobility of England. All these advantages, however, would have proved of little value to an inferior or indiscreet man. Richard Neville was neither. Of good intellectual capacity and ready eloquence, he was courteous and affable in behaviour, brave, prompt, and enduring as a soldier, and boundless as well as magnificent in hospitality. Stow says of him (*Chronicle*), "When he came to London he held such an house that six oxen were eaten of a breakfast, and every tavern was full of his meat; for who [ever] had any acquaintance in that house, should have as much sodden and roast as he might carry upon a long dagger." Wherever he resided he kept open house; the number of people welcomed to his tables at his various mansions was so great that they have been computed, perhaps with some exaggeration, at not less than thirty thousand.

The whole history of the struggle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians is the history of this remarkable man. From the first armed rising against Henry VI., A.D. 1455, to the settlement upon the throne of Edward IV., after the defeat of the Lancastrians at the battle of Barnet, his genius and energy were felt.

The Earl of Warwick leaving no son, in him the line of the Nevilles became extinct, and virtually also that of Lords of Glamorgan. His eldest dau., Isabel Neville (*d.* 1477), *m.* George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., and left by him (who was put to death in 1478) a son, Edward, styled Earl of Warwick, beheaded on Tower Hill in 1499; and a dau., Margaret, cr. Countess of Salisbury, also executed on Tower Hill, at the age of seventy, in 1541. The Earl of Warwick's second dau., Anne Neville, *m.* first Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., who was murdered in 1471, by whom she had no issue; and secondly, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III., who kept the lordships of Glamorgan and Abergavenny in his own hands during his lifetime, after which they fell to Henry VII., his uncle. Thus ended the house of Neville.

The arms of the Nevilles were—*Gu., a saltier arg.*

The lordship of Glamorgan (with that of Abergavenny), now held by the first Tudor king, was conferred by him upon his uncle, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke (younger son of Owen Tudor, of *Penmynydd Môn*), upon whose death it again reverted to the Crown, and was held by Henry VIII. and his son, Edward VI. This young king sold the lordship to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, from whom it has descended to the present noble owner. (See further under *Bute, Marquis of*.)

Here cease those great baronial families, the Lords of Glamorgan proper; and we have next to notice another powerful but less magnificent family who held a lordship in Gower, not under obligation of service to the Lord Paramount of Glamorgan, but directly under the king.

The De Breos Family.

After the Lords of Glamorgan above enumerated, the most important family of Norman descent which bore rule in this county was that of *De Breos*, whose lordship in Gower was a Lordship Marcher. Their principal territories in Wales, however, were the lordships of Brecknock and Abergavenny. Philip de Breos, whose father, William de Breos, came to England with the Conqueror, in right of his wife, dau. of Fitz-Walter, Earl of Hereford, became seised of the lordships of Brecknock, Abergavenny, and Gower, and held besides the barony of Brembre in Sussex, with some fifty-six other lordships in that and other counties (*Doomsday*). He *d.* in the reign of Henry II. This great house continued through eight successions—the last of the Gower line being William de Breos, who in the 22nd of Edward I., A.D. 1294, was one of the lords summoned to a *parliament* on the affairs of the nation, and in the 29th year of the same king received a like summons in the rank of barons. Edward also granted him *jura regalia* in Gower of equal extent and dignity with those enjoyed by Gilbert de Clare, Lord of Glamorgan. Being, however, as Walsingham has it, a person of “large patrimony but great unthrift,” he deemed it convenient to dispose by sale his territory of Gower to the Earl of Hereford, who was deprived of it by force by Hugh Despencer the younger, King Edward II.’s favourite. This led to the insurrection of the barons under the leadership of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. William de Breos, Lord of Gower, *d.* A.D. 1322, leaving no male issue. See further Nicolas, *Synop. of Peerage*, i., 82.

Two of the De Breoses, Reginald (*d.* 1221) and his son William (*d.* 1229), came into intimate relationship with Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. The former married Gwladys, the prince’s daughter; the latter became his prisoner at Aber palace, and abusing the indulgence shown him, exposed himself to the righteous vengeance which cut short his life on the gallows. We have already shown that Caerphilly Castle came first to the De Breos family by grant of it to this Reginald by his father-in-law Llewelyn.

The De Breos arms were—*Az., semée of cross crosslets gu., a lion rampant or, armed and langued gu.* The De Breoses, Lords of Brecknock, are also said (see Jones’s *Hist. of Breck.*) to have borne *Barry of six vair of ermine and gu.*

The above were *Barones Majores*, holding from the sovereign: the following were *Barones Minores*, holding from, and under obligation of service to the great Barons, and not, like them, entitled to be summoned to the king’s council.

De Granville.

The line of Granville is traced to Rollo, the first Scandinavian conqueror of Normandy, and from Rollo Richard Granvyl, Granvyld, or Granville, who came over with his relative, William the Conqueror, was sixth in descent. He was brother of Robert Fitzhamon, whom he assisted in the conquest of Glamorgan, and received for his services the lordship of Neath (see *Neath Abbey* and *Casile*). Though Richard himself is said to have returned to Normandy, and afterwards to have taken the cross and died on a journey to Palestine, he left a son and successor to his estates in Wales. The line, however, did not continue long in Wales, but much longer in Cornwall (see *Grenfell, Maesteg House*), where Richard's grandson, also named Richard, *m.* a dau. of James Trewynt, of Trewynt, or Treint. (See *Pedigree of Lady Llanover*.) The Granvilles bore—*Gu., three clarions or.*

De Londres.

William de Londres (or Londinensis), supposed to have been born in London, a soldier under Fitzhamon in compassing the conquest of Glamorgan, and thereafter Lord of Ogmore, or Aberogwr, had a son, Maurice de Londres, who divides with his father the honour of founding Ewenny Abbey (see *Ewenny Abbey*). Maurice, otherwise called Meyrick, left a son, William de Londres, who succeeded him as Lord of Ogmore. Both father and son are highly extolled also for their grants of land to Neath Abbey and monastery, and for their personal valour and general excellence. The line soon lost its prominence in Glamorganshire, its chief possessions and place of burial being in England, where also its political influence mainly lay.

The De Londres arms were—*Gu., three trefoils slipped in bend arg., in chief a lion passant or.*

De Turberville of Coity.

The Turbervilles at one time were a numerous family with several branches in Glamorganshire, as at Tythegston, Penlline, and Llanillyd, or Lantwit; but were in all cases sprung from the Turbervilles of Coity Castle, the first of whose line, as already shown (see *Coity Castle*), was Sir Pain de Turberville. This "Norman" was probably, as his name would indicate, derived from the Celts of Brittany or Normandy, a probability made all the stronger by his choosing to wife the dau. of Morgan ap Meurig, the Welsh lord of Coity. He was the first of the foreign race to set this example, and was not readily imitated. He is said to have been followed at Coity Castle in regular succession by ten or eleven of his descendants, eight of whom were from father to son direct,—Gilbert, Pain, Pain, Gilbert, Richard, Pain, Gilbert, which last Gilbert was succeeded by his brother Richard, with whom issue male failed, and who devised the Coity-lordship to his nephew, Sir Laurence Berkrolles, who *d.* A.D. 1412. (See *Berkrolles of St. Athan's*, and *Gamage of Coity Castle*.)

The arms of De Turberville are said to have been—*Checky, or and gu., a chief ermine.*

De Berkrolles of St. Athan's.

This family was settled at East Orchard, St. Athan's, for nearly 300 years, the first founder of the house being Sir Roger Berkrolles, who received the lordship as a reward for his knightly service under Robert Fitzhamon. The last of the line male, Sir Laurence Berkrolles, whose fortune, as seen under *Turberville of Coity Castle*, was increasing when his name was about to pass into oblivion, by his wife, a dau. of the Despencers, had no issue (see p. 522), and his inheritance passed to Sir Edward Stradling, who was maternally descended from the Berkrolles. The Berkrolles arms were—*Az., a chevron between three crescents or.*

De Humfreville of Penmark.

Gilbert de Humfreville was founder of this house. Having assisted Fitzhamon in the subjugation of Morganwg, he was presented with the lands of Penmark, or Penmarch Howell, and his heirs male enjoyed the same until the reign of Edward III., when the line ceased, and the lordship of Penmark descended to Sir John St. John, of Fonmon Castle. Sir Henry de Humfreville, Kt., was living near the end of the reign of Edward II. (*circa* 1327), as shown by his signature to a deed to which are also attached the names of Sir Philip Fleming, Sir William Berkrolles, &c. The Humfreville arms were—*Arg., a fesse between six cinquefoils gu.*

St. John of Fonmon Castle.

One of the "twelve knights," Sir *Oliver* St. John (to whom, however, Burke gives the name *John*), received as his share of the lands of Glamorgan the lordship of Fonmon. This was about A.D. 1094-5, and his descendants are said to have continued to possess, if not always to reside at Fonmon Castle, for 400 years or more, when Sir Oliver St. John of that place, an adventurous soldier in Ireland under Elizabeth, was raised to the peerage of England A.D. 1559, under the title of Baron St. John of Bletsoe, Viscount Grandison, and Baron Tregoze, being descended through a remote maternal ancestor from the Beauchamps, Lords of Bletsoe, in Northamptonshire (comp. D. Jenkin's MS., p. 221). His son, also called Oliver, 3rd Baron, was advanced in 1624 to the dignity of Earl of Bolingbroke, a title which became extinct, and was renewed in the same family in favour of Henry St. John, the celebrated politician and writer of the time of Queen Anne and George I., cr. Baron Tregoze and Viscount Bolingbroke A.D. 1712. Oliver St. John, first Earl Bolingbroke, sold the Fonmon estate about the middle of the seventeenth century to Col. Philip Jones, M.P., one of Cromwell's privy council, ancestor of the present proprietor (see *Jones, Fonmon Castle*). The title, Baron St. John of Bletsoe, still survives.

Fonmon in the Norman-French took the form *Faumont*, but does not seem to have been a name imposed by the Normans, who are more likely to have corrupted in this as in many

other cases an earlier native designation. Close by runs a stream called *Cen-fon*, and both names are related.

The St. Johns bore—*Arg., on a chief gu., two mullets pierced or.*

Le Esterling (Stradling) of St. Donat's Castle.

We have no better account of the first entrance of this family upon Welsh territory than that given in Caradoc's *Brut*, to the effect that when Robert Fitzhamon took upon himself the rule and chieftainship of the whole district of Glamorgan, "to *William Desterlin* was allotted the lordship of *Llanwerydd*"—the earlier designation of St. Donat's. Of a family which in after time occupied a place almost vying in importance with that of the major barons, we have little information until this William de Esterling, or le Esterling—a name which gradually resolved itself in the popular articulation, and even in written record, into the form *Stradling*—took his share of the lands which Fitzhamon did homage for to Rufus, A.D. 1092 or 1094. It has been said by Collins that William le Esterling derived originally from the "eastern people called *Easterlings*, who dwelt near the Baltic Sea;" but whether this is anything better than a conjecture suggested by the form of the name we cannot say.

The sixth in descent after Sir William was Sir Peter Stradling, Knt., who *m.* Joan, sole heir of Thomas Hawey, of Cwmhawey, in Somerset, now called Comb-hay. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Edward, who *m.* Eleanor, dau. of Sir Gilbert Strongbow. To him and his wife and children, William de *Sancto Donato*, Abbot of Neath (probably a relative), in consideration of certain concessions, gave, in 1341, "a general participation of the spiritual good things of his abbey, and founded an obit after their death, annually for ever" (see Clark's *Castle of St. Donat's*, 1871). In the deed executed on the occasion Sir Edward is denominated "*Dominus de Sancto Donato Anglicanus*"—a description which seems to imply either a preceding or a contemporary *Wallicanus* Lord of St. Donat's.

The next Sir Edward, Knight of the Sepulchre, son of the last, was sent to Parliament by the co. of Somerset in the 17th Edward III., or 1344, and was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1367. Through his wife, Gwenllian, dau. and eventually h. of Sir Roger Berkrolles, he became possessor of East Orchard and Merthyr Mawr.

The Stradlings had a vein of piety and a taste for pilgrim adventure. The last-mentioned Sir Edward, and his son Sir William, both visited Jerusalem, and obtained the dignity—much coveted in those days—of Knight of the Sepulchre. Sir William's son and successor, Sir Edward Stradling, also made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and found a grave at Jerusalem about A.D. 1478. He *m.* Jane, dau. of Henry Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, and in addition to a number of illegitimate children, he had by his wife a son and successor, *Sir Harry Stradling*, whose story acquired a tinge of romance from his capture, while crossing the Severn estuary, by the Breton pirate, Colin Dolphin. His captor demanding a ransom price of 2,200 marks, or about £1,400, Sir Harry to meet the exaction had to sell his manor of Sutton in Glamorganshire, and those of Bassaleg, Rogerston, and Tregwilym, in Monmouthshire, besides two manors in the co. of Oxford—a transaction which throws some light on the value of land and money, as well as on the state of society in those days. Sir Harry,

like his forefathers, paid a visit to Jerusalem, and died on his way home in the island of Cyprus, being at the time only about thirty years of age. A letter he wrote from Rome to his wife (Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William ap Thomas Herbert, Lord of Raglan) is worth quoting, in illustration of the customs and sentiments of the times, as well as of the English used by Sir Harry Stradling.

" Ryght herteley belowyd wyfe, I grete wele a thowsande tymes, lettynge yowe wete [know] that at the makynge of this lett^r I was in gode hele, eblessyd be God, and that is grete wond^r, for there was nev^r meñ that had so pelowse [perilous] a wey as we hadde, save only eworschep be God we were not let [hindered] in no place, nor tangled: the pilgremys that were goyng to Cales [Calais] were iij tymes cast alonde w^t storme; and assone as I come, eblessyde be God, we were over w^{yn} iij owres, and taried there till the furst Sonday of Clene Lent, and a Sonday aft^r mas we toke our jorne, and wente owte of the towne vij schore p^sones, and went so till we come to the londe of Luke [Lucca], and there euery mañ dyd wex wery of othur. Notwstonding I met at Londoñ iij of my sonne Mile is neyperes [neighbours] aprest [ready] and ij othur. Also, Johⁿ Wachⁿ [Vychan] and Johⁿ Lewis Gont^r, yo^r cosyñ, and iij w^t them; and so we were xij p^sons, and n^o nev^r dep^tyd [separated] till we come to Rome, . . . and a gode Fryday in the mornynge we come to Rome; the nyght tafone we lay in a forest und^r a tre, evell at ese by cause we wolde overtake the . . . and see the vernicle [a relic of St. Veronica]. And so we saw hit Friday, Sat^rday a Sonday to fore masse—the pope he assoyled [absolved] vs of plena remysio, & afte^r he hadde songe his masse he come ageyñ and assoyled them as fre as that day they were borñ, and for to say that there was pepull, there was w^oute nom^r, and for se othur plac^o of Remission w^out eny mo nom^r. And also as tochyng yo^r absolucioñ I hadde grete labo^r and cost to gete hit vnd^r ledde, and therefore lett eny mañ or womañ bewar howe he makythe a vow, hit is akowven^t must be kept. Also I hope to God to remove towarde Wenys [Venice] by litell est^o day, and I have gete my licens of the Pope and iij Engliche meñ more w^t me; and yef I kan go in savete, I will go yef no I will be at home by Mydsomr, and yef I go h^t will be alhalowyn tyde or I come home. And also Richard Rethe [Rees] is in gode hele blessyd be God, save he was a litell crasid in his legge a fortenygt w^t a senewe spronge, and nowhe he is hole. Notwstondyng Tom Gethyn offeryd to go in his place, but he will not by no mene. Also I pray yowe to se my dayes kept at Barry, for y^e dayes must nede be kept or ellse I must be schamyd. Also I requere yowe to thynke ou^r my last will, as my trust is in yowe abowe all pepull. Also astochyng the westment at Londoñ there is apoñ hit iij li [pounds] whereof I payed a nobull in ernyst; Johⁿ de Bole kañ tell, he was at the bargeñ makynge & William Jenkyñ. Also the Kyng of Hungery hathe hadde a grete distress aponne Turk^o to the nomer of xl thowsande and his sonne takyñ and is w^t Cristen meñ, and therefore I trust to God ow^r wey will be the bett^r. Also as for yo^r absolucion Tom Gethyñ bryngethe hit home, by cause y^e porer y^e a man goythe the bett^r hit is, but hit costithe grete gode [a large sum], and nere hit were [were it not] for yo^r sowle his helthe hit schulde nev^r be boght for me; I hadde neuer so grete travayle forno thyng. Also that ye be gode maystres to Res De [Rhys Du—"the black"]; he was gode to me cc myle in my feleschepe, and boed [remained] behynde at the last and meght not go. And when I come to Rome I met w^t Thom Gethyñ and there he went not fro me, but went all the staciones w^t me bett^r then he y^e hadde be here vij yere to fore, for he knewe evy place as well w^oute y^e towne as w^{yn}, and bode here iij dayes apoñ his cost to have your bull [of absolution]. Right hertely belowyd wyfe, almyhty IHU have yowe in his kepynge; and loke that ye be agode chere and prey for me, as I trust to God to pray for yowe; for I trust to God at this ow^r I am clene to God and to the worlde, as clene as y^e day I was borne.

" Wretyn at Rome the last day of Marche. Yo^r husbonde,

HARRE STRADLYNG.

(Addressed) "To my Right hertely belowyd wyfe, Elyzabeth Stradlyng."

The above letter was printed in the *Archæologia*, from the autograph still in possession of Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A. It shows how completely the magnates of that day were subject to the power of the priesthood, and to ceremonial conceptions of religion. Of Sir Harry's morals we have little account beyond what is favourably implied in the tenor of this letter; but some of his immediate predecessors, equally zealous with himself as pilgrims to Rome, were not always "as clean to God and to the world as the day they were born." Sir Harry left a son, named Thomas, who *m.* Janet, dau. of Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Radir (who *m.* as her second husband Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Dinefawr), and dying young, left two sons, Edward and Harry. The former succeeded, and *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Arundel, Knt., of Laneyron, in Cornwall, and had by her four sons and two daus. (besides

a number of illegitimate children), the heir being Thomas, who succeeded on the death of his father in 1535; was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1547-8; knighted by Edward VI. 1549; Commissioner for the Marches of Wales; M.P. for East Grinstead; Commissioner for the Suppression of Heretics, under Elizabeth, 1558. He *m.* Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Gamage, of Coity. The building of the Stradling Chapel in St. Donat's Church is ascribed to him.

It was this same Sir Thomas Stradling (*State Papers*, Eliz., Vol. XVII.) who was committed to the Tower by command of Elizabeth, for the pretended "invention" or discovery of the form of a *cross*, "rather longer than a man's foot," in the interior substance of a tree on his estate blown down in a storm. Sir Edward, believing in the miracle, gets the cross "copyed;" our Lords of the Council, and her dread Majesty, hear of the scandal, and Sir Thomas, as a lesson in Protestantism, is "sent to the Tower"! From this durance, he, the proud Lord of St. Donat's, as a beseeching "orator" sends his humble petition to the Quen's most excellent Majesty, and explains that, "wher as abowte Est' 1559 certain trees were cast down by the wynde in a park of your orator's in Wales amongst the whych ther was one tree cloven in the myddes from the top downe hard to the grownde . . . in the very sape or hert whereof was a picture of a crosse of xiiij. inches longe, apparent, and pleyn to be seen, . . . of which crosse your orator made a patron [pattern] conteyning the length, brede, and facion thereof, and bryngeng the same wth hym to London caused iij pictures thereof to be painted. . . . Yo'r orator is very sorye that he had not fyrst fownde meanes to have made yo'r Grace prevy therof; . . . for yf he had knowen or thought that yo'r Highnes or yo'r counsell wolde have ben offendyd there wth or taken it in yll parte, he wolde not for any thing have done it. And for as inoche as that he dyd therein was not don upon any sediciouse purpose or yll entent, but only of ignorance, for the which he have all redy susteyned above v. weykes imp'sonme't, yo'r orator most humbly besecheth yo'r mostte excellent ma^c of yo'r accostomed clemencie to bere wth hys ignorance therin," &c. Cecil, the minister, who thought it salutary "to punish massmongers, for the rebating of their humours," sees from these words that his method is succeeding. But there is yet much questioning and careful inquiry. A commission is appointed to examine the "tree," and the part of the tree is cut out and sent up to London! In the end, Sir Thomas Stradling is allowed, on his giving a bond to forfeit 1,000 marks, should he fail to appear if called upon before the Privy Council, to return to his home (see Clark's *St. Donat's Castle*, p. 22). His son and heir was—

Sir Edward Stradling, the ablest and most eminent of his house, a man of refined tastes, a patron of Welsh literature, and an author. Anthony a' Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.*) says of him that having been educated in the University of Oxford, he travelled "in various countries, spent some time at Rome, returned an accomplished gentleman, and retiring to his inheritance, which was large, built a firm structure on that foundation of literature he had laid at Oxford and elsewhere, . . . was at the charge of such herculean works for the public good that no man in his time went beyond him for his singular knowledge in the British language and antiquities, for his eminent encouragement of learning and learned men, and for his great expense and indefatigable industry in collecting together several ancient manuscripts of learning and antiquity, all which, with other books, were reduced into a well-ordered library at St. Donat's, to the great credit and renown of the family. He writ a Welsh

Grammar mostly in Latin. He wrote also the conquest of the lordship of Glamorgan by Morganwg, with other pieces, and having *m.* Agnes, dau. to Sir Edward Gage, of Firle, in Sussex, paid his last debt to nature 15th May, 1609." He was sheriff three times, and was builder of the sea wall at St. Donat's. A collection of letters addressed to him was published by the late antiquary, the Rev. J. M. Traherne. Dying *s. p.* in 1609 in his eightieth year, he was succeeded by his kinsman,—

Sir John Stradling, 1st Bart., son of Francis, son of Henry, grandson of the Sir Harry who was captured by the pirates, and wrote the interesting letter to his "right hertely belowyd wyfe" which we have given. Sir John was also a man of some literary tastes. He graduated at Oxford 1583, "being then accounted a miracle for his forwardness in learning and pregnancy of parts" (Wood). He travelled abroad, was cr. a baronet 1611, and settled at St. Donat's. He published a volume of Latin epigrams, *Beati Pacifici*, 1623; and "*Divine Poems*" in seven several classes, "written to King Charles I." He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Edward, son of Sir Edward Gage of Firle (and niece of Agnes, the last Sir Edward's wife), and had a numerous family. His death took place 1637, when his eldest son,—

Sir Edward Stradling, Kt., and 2nd Bart. of St. Donat's, succeeded to the estates. He was a colonel in the army of Charles I., for whom he and his brothers fought with entire devotion. At Edgehill he was taken prisoner. His wife was Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Mansel of Margam. Sir Edward *d.* 1644, and was buried at Oxford in the chapel of Jesus College. His eldest son,—

Sir Edward Stradling, 3rd Bart., was a staunch and active soldier in the army of Charles I. He brought a troop of horse of his own to aid the king at Newbury, and after the disaster of that day retired to Oxford (as his father had done after the battle of Edgehill), and there died of consumption, it is said before his father. He had *m.* Catherine, dau. of Sir Hugh Perry, and wife afterwards of Bussey Mansel of Breton Ferry. Their eldest son,—

Sir Edward Stradling, 4th Bart., M.P. for Cardiff 1698, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Hungerford, Esq., and had several sons, of whom the eldest, Edward, inherited the title and estates as 6th Bart.; was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1710, M.P. for Cardiff 1714—1722; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, by whom he had issue several children, who all died young. The property and title descended to his brother,—

Sir Thomas Stradling, 6th Earl, who *d.* unmarried 1738, in his twenty-eighth year, when the title and line of Stradling became extinct. His estates passed to Bussy, Lord Mansel, for the term of his life, and thereafter became the subject of prolonged litigation, which ended in ample benefit to the lawyers, and a settlement by authority of Parliament by which they were divided into four portions: (1) St. Donat's and Sully, which fell to the share of Sir John Tyrwhit, Bart., "by virtue of a deed entered into between Sir Thomas and Sir John during their travels in foreign countries" (Jenkin's MS.). (2) Merthyr Mawr and Monknash were allotted to Hugh Bowen of Kittle Hill, grandson, on the mother's side, of Sir Edward Stradling. This portion was divided between him and his eldest son, George. (3) Penlline, Llamphey, and Cwmhawey in Somerset fell to Louisa Barbara Mansel, dau. and h. of Bussy Mansel of Briton Ferry, "by virtue of a deed made by Sir Thomas Stradling to his first cousin, the said Bussy Mansel, afterwards Lord Mansel." She *m.* George Venables Vernon, cr. Lord Vernon. (4) St. Athan's estate was sold to pay the lawyers.

The arms of the Stradlings were—*Paly of eight arg. and az., on a bend gu. three*

cinquefoils or. The ancient crest—*A pelican rising or*; the modern crest—*A stag courant, collared arg., attired and unguled or.*

The present owner, by purchase, of St. Donat's Castle, claims to be the nearest representative living of this eminent family. (See *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's Castle.*)

Le Fleming of St. George and Flemingston.

The first of this family in Glamorgan was Sir John le Fleming, on whom Fitzhamon is said to have bestowed the manors of St. George, Wenvoe, Flemingston, Llanmaes, &c. His wife was Amicia, dau. of Baldwin Magnus, Lord of Whitney. He had a younger son, called by the Welsh Fleming *melyn*, "the yellow," to whom he gave the manors of Flemingston and Constantine Walles, "which continued in his descendants until, on failure of issue male, William Fleming sold the estate to Lewis Thomas, Esq., of Bettws."

Sir John Fleming's eldest son, Sir William Fleming, succeeded him in the lordships of St. George, Wenvoe, and Llanmaes. In the reign of Edward II., under the younger Hugh Despencer, a Sir William Fleming was in possession of these lands. He was executed at Cardiff, because, as some say, he had, as sheriff of the lordship of Glamorgan, unjustly condemned *Llewelyn Bren*, of Senghenydd, to death. He was buried in the cemetery of Grey Friars, "outside the north gate of the town of Cardiff."

After the time of this Sir William, the inheritance, in the absence of issue male, descended to his dau., who *m.* Edmund Malifant, of Pembrokeshire, whose descendants enjoyed it till the time of Henry VII., when Edmond Malifant, who had *m.* a dau. of Sir Matthew Cradock, *d.* without issue, and the estate fell to John Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, who had *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Fleming, and after the death, *s. p.*, of their descendant, John Butler, Esq., both estates fell to Walter Vaughan, Esq., who had *m.* Joan, dau. and h. of the said John Butler (see *Vaughan of Dunraven*).

The Fleming escutcheon bore—*Az., three crescents inter seven crosses or.*

Fleming of Monkton.

This branch of the family sprung from Thomas Fleming (second son of Richard Fleming, of Flemingston), and Catherine his wife, dau. of James Turberville, of Tythegston. James Fleming, Esq., of Monkton, their son, *m.* Ann, dau. of Howel Carne, jun., of Nash, whose son, Rees Fleming, Esq., of Monkton, *m.* Mary, dau. of Richard Lougher, of Tythegston, and had a son, also called Rees Fleming, of Monkton, whose wife was Mary, dau. of Rees Williams of Sully. The family continued at Monkton for several generations further.

Fleming of Penlline and Swansea.

This family sprung from Richard, a younger son of Sir William Fleming, of St. George,

who was himself the heir of the first Le Fleming of the Conquest. A son or grandson of Richard, Thomas Fleming is the first we have found as "of Penlline." He *m.* Angharad, dau. of Jenkin ap Richard ap Jenkin ap Richard Fawr; and his son, John Fleming, of Penlline, *m.* Mayzod, dau. of Walter ap William ap Hopkin ap David ap David Ddu, said in one MS. to be "a conjuror." His son,—

William Fleming, is called, not of Penlline, but of Swansea. By his wife, Sage, dau. and co-h. of Hugh David ap Meredith, of Nicholaston Hall, he had a son and successor, Henry, "of Wimlod, Recorder," &c., who *m.* Alice, dau. and co-h. of Jenkin Dawkin, of Gellihir. Their son, William, *m.* a dau. and h. of Nicholas Evans, of Llangenech, and was succeeded by his son, Evan Fleming, whose wife was a dau. of the celebrated Thomas Evans of Peterwell, Card. (living 1661), and had issue; but we have no means of further tracing the succession. In the list of *Portreeves and Mayors* of Swansea the name of William Fleming occurs for 1601, Henry Fleming for 1613, and the same for 1624. These were in all likelihood the above-named William and Henry.

De St. Quintin of Llanblethian (Llanbleiddian).

Sir Robert de St. Quintin, who became possessed of the lordship of Llanblethian under Fitzhamon, is said to have been grandson of the knight Sir Herbert de St. Quintin, who came in the train of William to the conquest of England, and whose name occurs in the *Roll of Battle Abbey*. He was of the province of Picardy, after the chief town of which, St. Quintin, he was called. Sir Robert erected the castle at Llanblethian (Bleiddian) which in after times went by his name. His gr. grandson,—

Sir Herbert St. Quintin, was summoned as a baron to a *parlement* held by Edward I. A.D. 1294, "but never afterwards; and for the reason that that writ cannot be considered as a regular summons to parliament, and consequently that there never was such a barony, although the Earls of Pembroke, whose ancestors married the heir general of this Herbert de St. Quintin, styled themselves barons of St. Quintin" (Nicolas, *Synop. of Peerage*). With this Herbert, who left no son, the name of St. Quintin ceased, and his estates fell to his two daus., one of whom, Elizabeth, *d. s. p.*; the other, Laura, by her third husband, Sir Robert Grey, of Rotherfield, had an only dau. and heiress, Elizabeth, whose son William (by Lord Fitzhugh) *m.* Margery, dau. of William, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, and left a son, Henry, whose wife was Alice Neville, dau. of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he left with other issue Elizabeth, who *m.* Sir William Parr, Knt., and had (besides an elder son, Lord Parr) Sir Thomas Parr, who left a son William, Marquis of Northampton, Katherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII., and Anne Parr, who *m.* William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Anne, being co-h. with her brother, brought to the Earl of Pembroke the lordship of Llanblethian, which from that time has formed part of the estates of the Lords of Glamorgan.

The St. Quintin arms were—*Or, three chevrons gu. on a chief arg., a fesse wavy.*

De Syward of Talyfan.

Sir Richard Syward, who on the partition of Glamorgan between the knights received as his share the lordship of Talyfan, is not known to have been a "Norman," but bore a name which betrays rather a Saxon origin—*Se-weard* (sea-watchman). It may well be believed that Fitzhamon had many English in his train, for we know that he had even many Welsh, led by such chieftains as Einion ap Cadivor ap Collwyn.

The lordship of Talyfan lay contiguous to that of Miskin, and De Syward is said in some of the earlier books to have been given, along with Talyfan, "the ancient burgh of *Pontfaen* (Cowbridge). The word Tal-y-fan is almost tautological, conveying strongly the meaning of an elevated place or land, which was perhaps the character of the region. *Tal* is an ancient Welsh vocable signifying "head," and *ban* expresses prominence, height, so that *Tal-y-fan* would mean the top of the high place or land.

It is believed that the issue male of Richard de Syward continued in possession of this lordship until the time of Edward III., when the heir then in possession, according to Sir Edward Stradling's account, sold it to Despencer, the then Lord of Glamorgan, and went to reside upon property which the family had in Somerset.

The arms ascribed to the Sywards were—*Arg., a cross flory, fitchée, sa.*

Le Sore of Peterston and St. Fagan's.

This family was founded by Sir *Peter le Sore*, after whom the lordship of Peterston, given him by Fitzhamon, was named. His descendants in the male line are said to have continued to enjoy it until the time of Henry IV., when the line ceased, and the inheritance fell to several relatives. The lordship of St. Fagan's went to the Veales, and remained in that family "until Alice Veale, the heiress, married David Mathew, who had four daughters, between whom the lordships of St. Fagan's and Llysworney were divided" (Jenkin's MS.).

Alexander le Sore and Henry le Sore "were witnesses to old deeds to the effect that Peter le Veal was Lord of St. Fagan's. This was at a time when no dates were used" (*ib.*). Sir Mayo, Morys, or Matthew Sore, was contemporary with Ifor Hael and Dafydd ap Gwilym (fourteenth century). It is said that Sir Mayo came into collision with Owen Glyndwr when that chieftain overran Glamorgan (A.D. 1402), and that Owen "cut off his head;" and tradition has reported that a skull long preserved in Peterston Church was the skull of Sir Mayo le Sore. The property was now divided between co-heiresses.

The arms ascribed to the Le Sores were—*Quarterly: or and gu., in the first canton, a lion passant az.*

De Sully of Sully.

Sir Reginald de Sully received the lordship of Sully as his share of the lands of Glamorgan when conquered by Robert Fitzhamon. The Sullys, however, were not of long continuance,

the male line having become extinct in the time of Edward I., when the heiress of the estate became wife of Sir Thomas de Avan, Lord of Avan, a descendant of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. His grandson, Sir Thomas de Avan, left an only daughter, Jane, who *m.* Sir William Blunt, who exchanged the lordships of Avan and Sully with Gilbert de Clare for lands in England. From him the Blunts of Shropshire were descended.

In the "Neath Register," according to D. Jenkin's MS. (p. 217), the names occur of Sir Walter de Sully, Kt., Rumund de Sully, and Meyrick de Sully; but no intimation is conveyed whether this register had belonged to Neath *Abbey*, or of the place where it was deposited.

The Sullys are said to have borne—*Ermine, three chevrons gu.*

Such is the account available of the *Barones Minores* who are held to have shared under Robert Fitzhamon the lands of Glamorgan. Some of them continued long and flourished, identifying themselves by degrees more fully with the people whom they had overthrown, intermarrying with them, learning their language, adopting their customs, and forming at last an undistinguishable part of their body. The *Turbervilles* began this wise and far-seeing policy. The *Stradlings* continued it longest, and won thereby such commanding influence that their fame and power in the county even eclipsed those of some of the lords in chief of Glamorgan. The day of others was short, their power small. In most cases their line ceased and their estates were dissipated. In others they felt themselves as strangers among a people whose sense of wrong recoiled from them, and sought home and rest on the other side the Severn. But in our day not a trace of any of them remains! The *name* of Turbervill still survives at Ewenny, representing not a direct but a circuitous maternal descent; and similarly the blood of the Stradlings is still represented at St. Donat's. The *race* of the vanquished, according to an indefeasible law, has in the long run proved victorious, and the intrusive race has virtually vanished from the soil.

There remain to be mentioned other families, not strictly numbered among the minor lords of Glamorgan, but of greater power, and equally of the so-called "Norman" type. Among these the Gamages of Coity Castle hold distinguished prominence.

Gamage of Coity Castle.

In the section on "Antiquities," under *Coity Castle*, some account has already been given of this important family and their entrance upon that estate. The Gamages, before their settlement by marriage at Coity, were seated at Rogiad, or Roggiatt, in Monmouthshire. They were of Norman descent, but of later introduction into Wales than the age of Fitzhamon's conquest of Glamorgan. Godfrey de Gamaches, of the ville or castle of Gamaches, in Viscin, near Rouen, Normandy, received from Henry II., A.D. 1159, a grant of lands in Hottesdon, co. Salop, and from Richard I. land in Marnshall in the same county. He inherited also two knights' fees in the county of Hereford under the Lacys. He *d.* before 1176. His eldest son, Matthew, settled in Normandy, and his second son, William de Gamage, inherited the English estates of Mansel Gamage, county Hereford, Gamage Hall in Dimock, and other lands in the county of Gloucester. He was keeper of Ludlow Castle,

and *d.* before A.D. 1240. From William descended Sir Pain de Gamage, Lord of Rogiad, Mon., and Sir Robert Gamage of the same place, whose eldest son was—

William Gamage, of Rogiad, who, as already shown, *m.* Sara, or Assar, dau. and co.-h. of Pain de Turberville of that place, whose ancestor had *m.*, in the time of Fitzhamon, the dau. and h. of Morgan ap Meurig, of the line of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. William Gamage was Sheriff of Gloucestershire A.D. 1325.

Gilbert Gamage, son of William, was succeeded by his son, Sir William Gamage, who on the death of his kinsman, Sir Laurence Berkerolles of St. Athan's, succeeded to the lordship of Coity (see *Coity Castle*). He *m.* Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Rodburgh, and had issue—

Thomas Gamage, of Coity and Rogiad, who *m.* Matilda, dau. of Sir John Dennis; and a dau., Margaret, who *m.* Sir Richard de la Bere, of Weobly and Molton, in Gower, who received for services on the field of Cressy a crest, "five ostrich feathers issuing from a ducal coronet." Thomas Gamage was succeeded by his son—

John Gamage, of Coity, who *m.* Margaret, dau. and co.-h. of Morgan Llewellyn ap Evan ap Llewellyn, of Radir, and had a son and heir named Morgan, who by his wife Elinor, dau. of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tretower (*Tre'twur*), Brec., half-brother to William, Earl of Pembroke, had, besides his son and successor Thomas, six daus.,—Elizabeth, who *m.* first John Stradling, and afterwards John Price of Glyn Nèdd; Margaret, *m.* first Jenkin Thomas of Llanfihangel, and secondly James Turberville of Llantwit Major; Jane, *m.* Sir William Bawdrip of Penmark; Ann, *m.* Robert Raglan of Llantwit; Catherine, *m.* first Reginald Powell of Perth-hir, co. Monmouth; secondly William Stanton of Horningham, Wilts, by whom she had a son William and three daus.; Gwenllian, *m.* Thomas ap Meurig.

Sir Thomas Gamage, son of Morgan, *m.*, first, Margaret, dau. of Sir John St. John of Fonmon Castle, Glam., and Bletsoe Park, by a dau. of Morgan Jenkin Philip of Pencoeed Castle, Mon., paternally descended from Gruffydd ap Bleddyn, Lord of Cilsant; secondly, Joyce, dau. of Sir Richard Croft. By Margaret St. John, Sir Thomas had issue Robert; John; Edward; Catherine, *m.* Sir Thomas Stradling of St. Donat's Castle; Mary, *m.* Matthew Herbert of Swansea and Cogan Pill; Margaret, *m.* William Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham, and had issue Charles, Earl of Nottingham, commander against the Spanish Armada, Sir William Howard, of Lingfield, and others (Dugd., 11, 278). She *d.* 19th May, 1581. Lord Wm. Howard *d.* 11th January, 1572-3. Elizabeth *m.* Richard Wogan, Esq., of Wiston and Boulston, co. Pembroke; secondly, Jenkin Gwyn. Sir Thomas's eldest son,—

Robert Gamage, *m.* Joan, dau. of Philip Champernon, of Darlington, and had issue (besides his eldest son, John) Thomas, *m.* Joan, dau. of William ap Thomas Vaughan; Margaret, *m.* Miles Mathew of Llandaff,—secondly, Thomas Lewis of Van, living 1583,—thirdly, Captain Herbert of Cardiff; Elinor, *m.* William Lewis of St. Pierre, co. Monmouth, 1583; Elizabeth (Ann or Catherine), *m.* Watkin Lougher of Tythegston, Sheriff for Glamorgan in 1635 (see *Sheriffs*); Joyce, *m.* John Gwyn, Llandilo, co. Carmarthen; and Joan.

John Gamage *m.* Gwenllian, dau. and h. of Sir Thomas ap Jenkin Powell of Glyn-Ogwr, and had issue *Barbara*, sole heiress, *b.* 1562, *m.*, in or before 1584, Sir Robert Sydney, second son of Sir Henry Sydney of Pepshurst, Kent, and next brother to the accomplished Sir Philip Sydney; he was nephew to the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, and was the first

Earl of Leicester of the Sydney line (*cr.* 1618). Barbara Gamage, the last of this line (Countess of Leicester), was grandmother of the celebrated Algernon Sydney, son of Sir Robert Sydney of Coity, second Earl of Leicester (*succ.* 1626), who was beheaded in the reign of Charles II. The title in the Sydney line became extinct on the death of Jocelyne, seventh earl, A.D. 1743. (See further *Coity Castle*.)

The Gamage arms, as given by Sir Robert Atkyns, are—*Arg., five fusils in bend gu., on a chief az. three escallops or.*

Gamage of Abergarw.

Edward Gamage, son of John Gamage, parson of St. Bride's Minor, was parson of Llanharry, and the fourth in lineal descent from Sir Thomas Gamage of Coity Castle, being grandson of Thomas, the second son of Robert and Joan Champernon, his wife. He *m.* Mary, dau. of John Jenkin Turberville of Abergarw, and had issue John; Mary, *m.* Morgan ap Llewellyn of Derllwyn.

John Gamage *m.* Martha, dau. of Thomas Lougher of Cornelau, and had John, a vicar, *m.* in co. Derby; Edward, *m.* Mary, dau. of Benjamin Watkins, Court Colman; Thomas, *m.* Ruth, dau. of Thomas Mathew, Cefn Gorwydd, in Gower; Ann, *m.* John James, St. Bride's; Sarah, married—

John Thomas, parson of Coity; whence descend the *Thomases of Caldicot*, co. Monmouth. John Thomas, and Sarah Gamage, his wife, had issue John and Edward.

John Thomas was incumbent of South Petherton and Ilminster, co. Somerset. He *m.* the widow of — Prouse, Esq., barrister-at-law, but left no issue.

Edward Thomas was Rector of St. Bride's Minor, co. Glamorgan, and Vicar of Caldicot, co. Monmouth; had issue by his wife, Ann Lloyd, Theresa; Edward, Vicar of Llangwm; James, of Mount St. Alban's; Samuel, brought up to the law; John, *d.* young in London; Ann, and William.

The Gamage Family in America.

A branch of the Gamage family settled in Northamptonshire traced their descent lineally from Sir Thomas Gamage of Coity. From this branch descended the Rev. Smith Percy Gamage, LL.D., and his brother, Henry Gamage. The former was, during the American war, a chaplain in the U.S. army.

Some of the family had also migrated to the New World at an early period in company with their kinsman, Lord Effingham, when he was Governor of Virginia; others joined the famous Duke of Marlborough, and under him held high positions both in the army and navy. Joseph or John Gamage received a grant of land from the Crown at Brixworth, Northamptonshire, for distinguished service in the army: his descendants are still living in New England, some of whom held high positions in the army and navy during the War of Independence, and were in the great battle of Bunker's Hill. Samuel Gamage was lieu-

tenant on board the *Dunn* frigate. He was a man of enduring courage, of acknowledged worth and virtue, unflinching in his adherence to the cause of civil and religious liberty. His brother, Dr. William Gamage, born at Cambridge, New England, 1748, was an eminent physician in his native town, and secured both fame and fortune.

Capt. John Gamage, "a self-made, noble-minded man, trusting in Providence, constructed his own fortune, and engaged heartily and courageously in the great struggle for American independence." He was taken prisoner in the revolution on board the *Yankee Hero* by H.M.S. *Milford*, and imprisoned for twelve months on board H.M.S. *Renown*, Capt. Banks commander. "He died in 1824, laden with years and honours. It is only recently that his two aged sons and a daughter, all verging on ninety, followed their eminent parent to the land of rest—'the land o' the leal.'"

Several members of the Gamage family graduated at Harvard College. The house in which the family lived at Cambridge is still called "Gamage House."

Butler of Dunraven.

That this family, which resided for some ten generations at Dunraven, *i.e.*, from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, was of Norman origin is probable both from the name (Botteler) and from their relation to De Londres, the preceding lord of the place. The lordship was a part of the lands acquired by William de Londres on the conquest of Glamorgan by Fitzhamon and his companion knights. The Caradoc *Brut* informs us that "William de Londres, Lord of Ogmore (*Ogwr*), won the lordships of Cydweli and Carnwyllion from the Welsh, and gave the castle and manor of Dunraven to his *servant*, Sir Arnold Butler." A lord's "servant" in those days was a knight, and the origin of Butler may have been quite as good, though his fortune was not quite so prosperous, as that of De Londres. The Butlers married well, and extended in their alliances as far as Pembrokeshire.

Sir Arnold Butler was succeeded (*temp.* Henry I.) by his son Pierce, and he by his son,—

Sir John Butler, Kt., of Dunraven, who *m.* Isabel, dau. and co-h. of Sir Robert de Cantelupe, "Lord of Cantleston, in Glamorgan." He had a son, John, not styled a knight, who *m.* a dau. of Sir David de la Bere, Kt., and left a son,—

John Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, who *m.* Isabel, dau. of Sir William Fleming (see *Fleming of St. George*), and had issue John Butler, his heir, who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Tomkin (Thomas) Turberville, Esq. His son,—

John Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, *m.* a dau. of Sir John Wogan, Kt., of Wiston, Pembrokeshire, and had two sons, Thomas and John. The latter (*circa* 1550) *m.* Elizabeth, dau. and h. of Philip Percival, Esq., of Coedgantlas (now Coedcenlas), Pemb., where he afterwards resided; and the former and elder son and h. (see *Butler of Coedganlas*),—

Thomas Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, *m.* a dau. of David Mathew, Esq., of Radir. His son and successor, John Butler, Esq., of Dunraven, *m.* Jane, dau. of John Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre, and had a son, *Arnold Butler*, who *m.* Sibylla, dau. of Sir John Monnington, Kt., and had issue, but all *d. vit. pat.* (see *Note*), and a dau.,—

Joan, or as some say, *Ann* Butler, heiress of Dunraven, who *m.* Sir Richard Vaughan, Kt., of Bredwardine, and had issue. (See *Vaughan of Dunraven*.) The senior line of Butler of Dunraven was now extinct, but the junior branch continued some short time longer in Pembrokeshire.

Arms of Butler of Dunraven,—*Az., three cups or, with three covers over them.*

Note.—In the valuable MS. volume of pedigrees in the possession of Joseph Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., drawn up by “J. H.” about A.D. 1720 (as determined by internal evidence, p. 11 *et pass.*), the following *mem.* occurs respecting the last Arnold Butler’s household:—“The sons and daughter of this Arnold Butler of Dunraven, with other young men, went in a boat to the Skut Sker, near Ogmoore, for pleasure, but being careless in fastening the boat it ran adrift, so that they were all drowned; and after the death of the said Arnold, the estate of Butler of Dunraven, &c. (and Fleming’s lordship of St. George, which fell to John Butler), descended all to Walter Vaughan of Bradwardine, Esq., as next heir to his uncle, A. B.; all which happened about the time of Queen Mary.”

“As for the Buttlers of Southerdown, and others of the same family in St. Bride’s and elsewhere, they say they came of the younger sons of the above said Jenkin Butler, but their pedigree as well as some others have been neglected.”

Carne of Nash; Carne of Ewenny.

For the genealogy of the Carnes see *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat’s*.

Mansel of Margam.

The family of Mansel is not extinct. The Mansels of Carmarthenshire will be found under that county. For the Mansels of Margam and Penrice see *Margam Abbey*, *Penrice Castle*, and *Mansel-Talbot of Margam*.

The Herberts.

For this important and numerous family, see, among the Lords of Glamorgan, *Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Bute, Marquis of*. The Herberts are also found in *Powis Castle*, *Montgomery*, *Rhaglan*, *Colebrook*, *Crickhowel*, *Havod Ychtryd*, *Cogan*, *Swansea*, &c.

The Bassetts.

This family, although of early introduction into Glamorgan, is not extinct. Its origin and history will be found under *Beaupre Castle* and *Basset of Beaupre*.

Other families of Norman origin in the county of Glamorgan, almost all long ago extinct, were the following (compare Meyrick, *Morgania Archæogr.*; *Golden Grove MS.*; *Glamorgan Pedigrees*, from MS. of Sir Isaac Heard, Kt., ed. by Sir Thos. Philipps, Bart., 1845; D. Jenkin's MS.; Lewys Dwnn's *Herald. Visit. of Wales, &c.*):—

De Cantelupe of Cantleston.—This was a Norman family which came early, probably under the reign of Rufus, into Glamorgan, and had lands and a residence at a place afterwards called after their name, *Cantleston*, and in *W. Tregantlo*. They had a succession of four or five generations—William de Cantelupe, the first; Richard; Elias; his brother William, and Robert, named under “Butler of Dunraven.”

Scurlage of Scurlage Castle, Gower.—Sir Herbert Scurlage is the first we hear of at this place. His settlement was earlier than the name of his manor, said to have been called after himself. The Welsh name of the stronghold, adopted as is likely after his time, was *Trecastell*, and it was inherited by the *Gibbon* family. Sir Herbert Scurlage, believed to have been of Norman origin, obtained this manor from Sir Richard de Clare about A.D. 1250, the object of his being stationed here being to “curb the natives.” According to the custom of the age, and the more effectually to overawe the Welsh, he built a castle, small portions of which still remain, near Llanddewi, in Gowerland; and for a brief period pursued no doubt the usual methods of “curbing the natives.” We hear nothing of his descendants. The place comes next before us as the habitation of a Welsh family, descendants of Einion ap Collwyn (see *Gibbon of Trecastell*). Nothing more is known of the Scurlages.

Button of Dyffryn (Worlton).—About the name *Button*, by which this Norman family continued to be called for some twelve or fourteen generations, there is some obscurity. The more proper appellation was *Le Grant*. This was the name by which the first settler was known. From Gwion le Grant, Duke of Seville, who *m.* Mabel, dau. of Richard de Clare, it is said, was descended in the fifth generation *Thomas le Grant*, the first who assumed or submitted to the surname *Button*. Some say it was a nickname, with playful reference to the smallness of his stature. He *m.* Grisly, or Grissyl, the Welsh heiress of Dyffryn, probably late in the thirteenth century. His son was Howel Button, who *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Tomkin Turberville, of Tythegston, her mother being Lucy, dau. and co-h. of Sir John Norris, Knt., of Penlline Castle. His descendants intermarried with the families of Gethin of Llandaff, Thomas of Llanfihangel, Kemeys of Newport, Richard of Wallas, Lewis of Van, Aubrey of Llantrithyd, &c. We find the Buttons of Dyffryn filling the office of Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1556, 1564, 1588, 1641, 1666, 1709, 1727. Not long after this date, when Martin Button, Esq., had been sheriff, the male line became extinct, and the family of *Pryce* entered Dyffryn by the marriage of Thomas Pryce with the heiress of that place.

The arms of the Buttons were—*Az., three bats or.*

Voss of Boverton (the Roman *Bovium*).—This family must have settled at Boverton in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The earlier form of the name we meet is *Faulx*,

but it gradually softened into Vaus and Voss. Richard Vaulx had a son William, whose wife was Elizabeth, a dau. of Thomas Fleming of Monkton. He had a son,—

Griffith Vaus, Esq., who *m.* Joan, dau. and co-h. of Gruffydd Gôch, of the line of Gwaethfoed, the well-known Lord of Cardigan, and had issue a dau. Elizabeth, who became maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and married Roger Sais, Esq. (see *Sais*, or *Seys*, of *Boverton*). The Voss name does not again occur at Boverton, but it continued in the neighbourhood for several generations, probably in the descendants of a younger son of Richard Vaulx, the first above named. In the church of Llantwit Major, “on the north side of the belfry,” there is or was a monument to Matthew Voss (*b.* 1405, *d.* 1534, “after having lived to the very advanced age of 129 years.”), who is supposed to have been a younger son of the said Richard Vaulx, and ancestor of those bearing the name of Voss after the failure of male issue at Boverton. Another monument, of freestone, fixed in the wall of the same church, once “defaced and turned inside,” contained inscriptions to the memory of the Voss family.

There were Vosses residing at Llantwit and neighbourhood, at Nicholaston, &c., in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. John, a son of John Voss of Nicholaston, went to reside at Swansea, and was ancestor to the Vosses, bankers of Swansea. This family it is believed is not quite extinct, but has recently left Swansea.

The Voss arms were—*Or, three lions rampant arg., upon a bend sa.* Crest—*Two wings adorsed or, upon a ducal coronet.*

Raglan of Carnllwyd.—This ancient family, traceable through fifteen generations in Glamorgan, is in strictness to be considered of Norman descent, as were all the Herberts, from whose stock it issued. In the only pedigree available of the Raglans, found in the valuable MS. from the collection of Sir Isaac Heard, Clarencieux, printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., no *dates* are given, and the age of the family must be determined by internal evidence. Thus Robert Raglan, the third of the line, marries Elinor, dau. of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Tre’rtwr, Brec., who fell at Agincourt A.D. 1415.

Robert, youngest son of Evan Thomas ap Gwilym Herbert, was the first progenitor of the Raglans of Carnllwyd. His son John was surnamed “Raglan” because “his father had been brought up with his uncle, Sir William Thomas Herbert, at Raglan.” Now Sir William was a contemporary with Sir Roger Vaughan, and like him was knighted on the field of Agincourt by Henry V. John “Raglan” *m.* a dau. and h. of Robert Mathew, of Carnllwyd, and settled at that place, where his descendants lived for many generations. The last was Thomas Raglan, who left only daughters, and the name became extinct.

The arms of this family would probably be those of *Herbert*, quartering *Mathew*.

De Cardiff of Cardiff.—Sir Richard de Cardiff received of William, Earl of Gloucester, third Lord of Glamorgan, “thirty *libratæ* of land” to hold by the fourth part of a knight’s fee at Newton Nottage. (Meyrick, *Morgania Arch.*) He held the office of *Dapifer*, or steward to the earl. His dau. and h. *m.* Sir Thomas de Sanford, whose heirs for two generations, and probably not longer, enjoyed the property. Their name is still commemorated in

"Sanford's Well," near Newton Nottage Church. The arms of De Cardiff according to the *Golden Grove MS.* were—"Az., three piles in point or."

De Rayle of Wrinston.—Sir Simon de Rayle was lord of the mesne manor of Wrinston, and Michaelston. Part of the walls of his house remained till comparatively recent times, at a place called *Court y Rayle* (now Courtyrala). John de Rayle was Lord of Wrinston in the Despencers' time.

Marcross of Marcross.—Sir Philip Marcross, lord of the mesne manor of Marcross, left no son. His dau. and h. *m.* William de Pincerna, son of Simon de Halweia (Halwey), who succeeded to the inheritance. Sir Richard de Pincerna, Kt., probably his son, obtained the fee of Gelligarn on terms of a knight's service, for which he did homage to Le Sore, Lord of St. Fagan's (see *Le Sore*). After his death, Samson de Halweia, the heir, "being annoyed and oppressed by his neighbours at Ruthyn, and brought to extreme poverty, exchanged his inheritance with the House of Neath for Littleham in Devonshire. This exchange was successively ratified by Sir John le Sore and his son, Robert le Sore, by deeds recorded in the *Registrum de Nith*."

Norris of Penlline.—Sir Robert Norris, *vice-comes* or sheriff under Robert of Gloucester, second Lord of Glamorgan, appears to have been the first of this line that settled in Glamorgan. He received the mesne manor of Penlline (upon which he built his castle) from William, third Lord of Glamorgan. This and other similar facts show that the lands had not been all appropriated at the first conquest. In the time of Despencer's survey the lordship of Penlline was held by Sir John Norris, Kt., whose estates fell to his four daughters, co-heiresses, three of whom *m.* respectively into the families of Walsh of Llandough (Llandocha), Morgan of Pencoed (of the Morgans of Tredegar), and Turberville of Coity.

Jeol of Gileston.—In the time of Despencer's survey Thomas Jeol, or Jule, held from the heir of Hugh Despencer ("de hærede Hugonis le Despencer man. de Jeoliston, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem") the manor of Jeoliston (Gileston), with the advowson of its church, for one knight's service. It was rated of the value per annum of £4 12s. 2d. John Thomas's heir at the time is also said to have been of the age of thirteen. This was in A D. 1350.

Bonville of Bonvilston.—Simon Bonville was, at an early stage of the Norman dominion in Glamorgan, mesne lord of a piece of land which was subsequently called after his name, and which the Welsh, disregarding his surname, called *Tre Simon*. His stronghold, according to Jenkin's MS., "was built in a wood south of Bolston (now called Court yr Abad), and was surrounded by a great moat; parts of the walls were carried away to build other houses, and part converted into lime for manuring the land." We know little of the after history of this family; but it is said that a descendant of one of their branches settled in Carmarthenshire, through whom Mr. Bonville, now living near Carmarthen, claims his lineage.

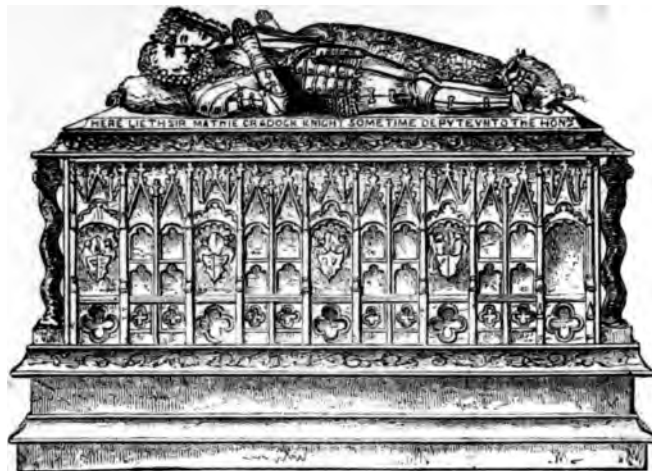
Bennet of Laleston.—This ancient Glamorganshire family has only very recently dis-

appeared. Their first and long-continued seat was in Gower. By marriage of John Bennet (living 1699) into the family of Jones of Laleston, near Bridgend, they settled at that place, and there remained through six generations, till the death *s. p.* a few years ago of John Wick Bennet, Esq., of Laleston. They several times supplied sheriffs for the county of Glamorgan (see *Sheriffs*, &c.). Their first founder in Gower is said to have been Sir Gervase Benet de Penclawdd, contemporary with the Conqueror, and a knight in his service. The Bennet arms were—*Arg., three goats' heads erased sa., barbed or, langued gu.*

Note.—Our careful genealogist, “J. H.,” has this note:—“As for the Bennets of Penrees, in Gower, they were ever reputed to come from Loughor, for it is certain that there were Bennets in Bringwyn and Travele, and other places in Loughor, for many generations till the time of Charles the Second: yet it may be that they came from Kilfigin” [near Usk].

Dawkin of Kilvrough.—Another Gower house of long continuance, but now extinct, is that of Dawkin of Kilvrough, tracing descent from Sir William de Langton, Kt., lord of the manors of Langrove and Henllisk, in Gower, *temp.* Edward II., whose ancestor is said to have “entered England soon after the Conqueror.” Rowland Dawkin, in lineal descent from *Dawkin* Langton, son of the said Sir William, in the year 1585 built the house at *Kilvrough*. His grandson, Rowland Dawkin, was a zealous supporter in these parts of Cromwell's government, a colonel in his army, and in 1654—1658 M.P. for Carmarthen. He was also “Governor of Carmarthen in the time of Cromwell;” he *d.* 1691, and “was buried at Pennard Church, in the north side of the chancel” (J. H.'s MS., *circa* 1720). The last male possessor of Kilvrough and builder of the mansion now standing was William Dawkin, Esq., fourth in descent from the said Rowland, and Sheriff of Glamorgan 1773. He left by his wife Mayzod a dau. and h., Mary, who *m.* a French gentleman assuming the title of Marquis de Choiseul, by whom she had no issue, and from whom she separated. She sold in 1820 the mansion and demesne of Kilvrough to the late Thomas Penrice, Esq. (see *Penrice of Kilvrough House*). The Dawkin arms were—*Gu., a chevron arg. between three lions rampant or.*

Malefant of St. George's, &c.—The Malefants, or Malifants, were a Pembrokeshire family of Norman origin, but some of their members married and settled in Glamorgan; and we find in the Iolo MSS., p. 493, one of the castles destroyed or ravaged by Owen Glyndwr in this county named “Malefant's” Castle. Where this castle was situated it is not easy to say. William Malifant, of Pembrokeshire, at an early period is said to have *m.* “Elizabeth, dau. and h. of John de Londres, by whom he had Landawke” (or Llandough); and later, Edmond Malifant, of the same line, marries the dau. and h. of Sir William Fleming, Kt., and is called “of St. George's.” As Llandough is expressly mentioned in the castles destroyed by Owen on this incursion into Glamorgan, it is almost certain that the Malifant castle he is said to have destroyed was the residence of this Malifant of St. George, who had not long before obtained it by this marriage with the dau. of Fleming, owner of the lordship. (See *Fleming of St. George and Wenvoe*.) Richard Maliphant, Esq., of Cydweli, traces to this family. The Malifant arms were—*Gu., a fret arg.*



TOMB OF SIR MATTHEW CRADOCK, KT., AND HIS WIFE KATHERINE, SWANSEA CHURCH.
(*Beaufort Progress.*)



ARMS OF CRADOCK.



ARMS OF STRADLING.



ARMS OF SIR HUGH JOHNYS, KT.



SWANSEA CORP. SEAL,
Temp. King John.



MONUMENTAL BRASS OF SIR HUGH JOHNYS, KT., AND DAME MAUDE HIS WIFE, SWANSEA CHURCH. (*Beaufort Progress.*)



CARDIFF COMMON SEAL,
1684.

2.—FAMILIES OF BRITISH DESCENT.

When we speak of a family which has descended through many generations being of a particular race or nationality, the statement must be taken as subject to qualification. Above, families have been described as *Norman*, although in some cases the very origin was doubtful, and in almost all, through the intermarriages of many successions, the prevailing blood had become that of the native race. And now that we speak of families of *British* descent, it is not to be forgotten that in many cases the Celtic blood, at first somewhat pure, had through frequent union with English and Anglo-Norman become considerably mixed. Thus the Mathews of Llandaff intermarry with the Gamage and Stradling houses; the Cradocks with the Mansels and Walshes, &c. But the well-known physiological law of the prevalence of the stronger or less intermittent race would secure in the British families a nearer adherence to the original type than would occur with the Anglo-Norman houses, excepting those originally of the Celtic race.

But in both cases a fact of interest is suggested respecting the ethnological character of the Glamorgan population, especially the better class families, viz., that they are of mixed derivation in an unusual degree. This fact, obvious from the simple records of alliances, is testified by the frequent occurrence of that Scandinavian light complexion which gave *Rufus* the name of "red," and which prevails in the Scottish highlands and islands settled upon by the Danes. That this colour is not more abundant in Glamorgan is owing to the neutralizing power of the Silurian and Celtic swarthiness, which, if foreign intrusion through modern immigration did not favour its rival, would in course of time regain the hold it had in the age of Tacitus (*Vit. Agric.*, xi.), and raise anew in some minds the conjecture that the people of Gwent and Glamorgan were of Iberian origin, relations of the Spanish race.

Cradock of Swansea and Cardiff.

Sir Matthew Cradock, Kt., of Swansea, the first and last of his line bearing that surname, was a man of great mark in Glamorgan under the first two Tudor kings. As shown on his beautiful tomb, still surviving in Swansea Church, he held the offices of Deputy to the Earl of Worcester in Glamorgan, Chancellor of the same, and Steward of Gower and Kilvey. He was lineally descended in the eighth degree from Einion ap Collwyn (who was of the sept of *Caradoc* Freichfras), in whose descendants the name *Caradoc* frequently recurred, but was adopted as a surname for the first time in this family (surnames being as yet but partially used by the Welsh) by this *Matthew*, son of Richard ap Gwilim ap Evan, from *Caradoc* Freichfras. He *m.*, first, Alice, daughter of Philip Mansel, of Oxwich Castle; secondly, Lady Katherine Gordon, widow of the notorious *Perkin Warbeck*. Lady Katherine, by whom he had no issue, survived him, and twice afterwards married, her last husband being Christopher Asshton, Esq., of Fyfield, Berks; and although she is said on the Swansea monument to lie in that tomb—as Sir Matthew, who built the tomb in his lifetime, had probably fondly expected,—she is known to have died and to have been buried at Fyfield (1537).

By his first wife, Alice Mansel, Sir Matthew Cradock had an only dau., Margaret, who *m.* Richard Herbert, Esq., of Ewias, father of Sir William Herbert, created Earl of Pembroke 1551 (see *Herberts, Earls of Pembroke; Bute, Marquis of; Herbert of Llanarth, &c.*), and of Sir George Herbert of Swansea, ancestor of the Herberts of Cogan, White Friars, Cardiff, Swansea, Cilybebyll, &c.; and of the Llewelyns of Ynysygerwn; Traherne of Castellau, &c. (See further, *Traherne of St. Hilary.*)

Sir Matthew Cradock resided at the "Place House," Swansea, the ruins of which, in course of removal, are pictured in the Rev. J. M. Traherne's *Historical Notices* of Sir Matthew, from which we have taken these particulars; but, as there intimated, "it is impossible to say how much of the building" then pulled down "was the work of Sir Matthew." He *d.* A.D. 1531. By his will, recently discovered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, he refers to his house as "my new place at Swainsey," leaves the farm of *Corners Well* (which lies to the south of Cogan Pill House), and twenty-six kine and one bull to William Herbert, second son of his grandson, Sir George Herbert; and to his daughter Margaret estates in reversion during her life, with the injunction "upon" his "blessing" not in anything to break this his "last will;" provides for his widow, the Lady Katherine, whom he appoints his sole executrix; charges his lands with "the sum of xx nobles per ann." for the maintaining and repairing of "the chapel of St. Anne, in Swansea Church" (afterwards called "Cradock's Chapel," and now "Herbert's Chapel," which he says was built "time out of mind" by his ancestor, John Horton, where his tomb was erected during his lifetime), "and to find a priest to sing there for evermore for my soul, my wife's soul, my ancestors' souls, and [good, generous man!] for *all* Christian souls." The lands still produce "nobles," but the priest and his singing have long ago gone their way—without loss, we trust, to Sir Matthew Cradock or any of the other "Christian souls."

The Cradock arms were—*Az., semée of cross crosslets, three boars' heads coupé arg.*

Cradock of Cheriton.

The Cradocks of Cheriton were a junior line, proceeding, it is said, from *Robert* ap Evan, deriving from *Einion* ap Collwyn, while Sir Mathew Cradock of Swansea was descended from *Gwylim* ap Evan, an elder brother. These Cradocks settled at Cheriton about the time of Henry VII., by mar. of David Cradock with the heiress of Philip Delabere of that place, and maintained their surname in the male line for several generations. • They intermarried with Mansells, Flemings, Popkins, and Bassetts. Philip Cradock, the fifth possessor of Cheriton, sold that place "about 1657 to Thomas Philip of Swansey" (J. H.'s MS.). His great-gr. son, Philip Cradock, is described as of Tir-Coch, and living in 1699, having *m.* Susan, dau. of Harry Mansel, Esq., by whom he had a son, Morgan, "a priest." The writer of the MS. just cited has this note respecting the arms of the Cradocks:—"Memdm. That the above-named Evan ap Caradock killed a monstrous wild boar in Clyné Forrest, in the parish of Oystermouth, upon which occasion the arms were altered."

Lougher of Tythegston.

This family, which will be hereafter noticed in the lineage of *Knight of Newton Nottage*, was of Cymric origin, and had representatives in the male line till A.D. 1701, when the last Richard Lougher, Esq., of Tythegston, died, and his estate passed to his daughters. In *Knight's Account of Newton Nottage* it is said, "There seems to be no reason to doubt that one of the descendants of Leyson of Avan (the great-gr. son of Morgan, the son of Caradoc ap Iestyn) residing at Loughor [in Gower] took his name from that ancient town, and transmitted it to his posterity. By a receipt of Lady Lucy Bassett, called 'Lucy Verch Griffith Nicholas,' dated Oct. 10, 1472 (12th Edward IV.), it appears that Richard Lougher farmed from her a moiety of Weobley Castle in Gower. Three years later his name is mentioned in a singular kind of marriage compact; Richard Lougher covenants with John ap Griffith Howell to give his daughter Ann to David son of John ap Griffith; if Ann did not live to fulfil the contract, that then David should marry some other daughter of Richard Lougher, and interchangeably, in case of David's premature death, a son of Lougher should marry a daughter of John ap Griffith, with proviso that the marriage portion of fifty marks [£33 6s. 8d.] then covenanted to be paid under special conditions should be still payable between the parties under any of these contemplated contingencies."

Watkin Lougher was succeeded in 1608 by his eldest son, Richard, who spent much of his life and fortune in legal contests with Sir Thomas Mansel of Margam, Moris Mathew of Glyn Ogwr, and Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's. His son and successor, Watkin Lougher, was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1635, "when Charles I. was making his fatal experiment of ruling without a parliament." The maritime counties of Wales were required to provide £2,204, second assessment of "*ship-money*." To the instrument issued for this purpose were attached the well-known names of Humphrey Chetham (founder of the Chetham Library, Manchester); William Glyn (of Elernion,) High Sheriff of Carnarvon; John Scourfield, Sheriff of Pembrokeshire; &c. Watkin Lougher, sheriff, had much trouble, of course, in raising his portion of this oppressive tax, and his deputy at Cardiff, Arthur Lloyd by name, had also trouble, annoyance, and loss, and bitterly chafes against his hard lot, the commands of our sovereign and dread lord the king notwithstanding. "My labour," he says, "and the labour of my cousin Roberts, in wearing out our bodies and clothes, hindrance and loss of time at home, and the spoiling of my gelding for ever, which stood me in £8; God send you and me well to do in this troublesome office, *and to go out of it in safety!*" It is a strange thing at present to hear that Carmarthen, Cardiff, and *Liverpool* were rated at the same amount for this royal "*ship-money*" business, viz., £15. The county of Glamorgan was to contribute £200.

Richard Lougher, Watkin's son, the last of that name at Tythegston, succeeded in 1651, was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1655 and 1696; *m.* Cecil, dau. of Judge Jenkins, surnamed "Heart of Oak," and "Pillar of the Law," of Hensol Castle. He left no son, but three daughters, the eldest being Cecil, who *m.* Edward Turberville, of Sutton, and left a dau., Cecil, who *m.* Robert, son of Sir John Knight, Kt., of Redleape, Mayor of Bristol 1670, M.P. for Bristol, &c., from whom the family of Knight of Tythegston is descended (see *Knight of Tythegston*; *Knight of Newton Nottage*).

Mathew of Llandaff, Radir, &c.

This very ancient and long-continuing family derived from Gwilym, son of Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan, by Morfydd, dau. of Ynyr, King of Gwent, through Gruffydd Gethin, ranked as tenth from Gwaethfoed, and Ivan ap Gruffydd Gethin, who *m.* Cecil, dau. and heiress of Watkin Llewelyn of Llandaff, of the lineage of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. He settled at Llandaff. His son, Matthew Ivan Gruffydd, and his grandson, David Mathew, introduced the surname, which never ceased for twelve generations. They intermarried with the Flemings of Flemingston, Morgans of Tredegar, Gamages of Coity, Stradlings of St. Donat's, &c., and branched off at early periods into the vigorous families of Mathew of Castell Menych (Monk's Castle) and Mathew of Radir, Mathew of Aberaman, and Mathew of Sweldon and Llancaiach, all of whom are now extinct. The House of Llandaff supplied sheriffs for Glamorgan in the years 1546, 1769, and member of Parliament in the person of Thomas Mathew, father and son, in 1744, 1756. This same Thomas Mathew, sen., of Llandaff, was Rear-Admiral and Admiral of the White; and Thomas the son was a major in the army. In his election he polled 954 votes against 212 given for his "opponent," Charles Van, Esq. By his wife, Anne, dau. of Robert Knight, Esq., of Sutturm, he had, besides several other children, a son, also named Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Llandaff, the sheriff of 1769, who *d.* 1771, *s. p.*

The Mathews of Llandaff bore the arms of Gwaethfoed—*Or, a lion rampant regardant sa., crowned gu.*

Mathew of Radir.

The same in descent with the foregoing, and branching off from Llandaff with *Thomas*, third son of David, who has been described as first settling the surname of *Mathew*. Thomas *m.* Cate, dau. and co-h. of Morgan Llewelyn ap Ivan. Their eldest son was William, who became Sir William Mathew, Kt., of Radir. He was succeeded by his son Sir George Mathew, Kt. This family supplied several sheriffs for the co. of Glamorgan; *ex. gr.*, William Matthew, 1567; do., 1579; Henry Mathew, 1589; Thomas Mathew, 1613.

Edmund Mathew, Esq., of Radir, a younger brother, succeeded his two elder brothers, who *d. s. p.*, as possessor of the estates, and was himself succeeded by his eldest son, George Mathew, who *m.* a dau. of Sir John Pomes, Kt., who was the widow of the Earl of Ormond, and had a son, Theobald Mathew, Esq., who is called in "J. H.'s" MS. "Lord of Bishopstown and Llandaffe," not of Radir. He *m.* three times, and had George, two other sons, and daus., but we discover no traces of their further history. Theobald Mathew *d.* A.D. 1700. No little confusion exists in the MSS. respecting the marriages and successions of these later Mathews of Radir; but about the high position and influence of the family in this co. there cannot be a doubt.

Mathew of Castell Menych (Monk's Castle).

Robert Mathew, second son of Ivan ap Gruffydd Gethin (see *Mathew of Llandaff*), was the first of this branch family of the Mathews. He *m.* Gwladys, dau. of Llewelyn Powel Fychan, of Brecon, and had two sons, William, his successor at Castell Menych, and Morgan, from whom descended the Mathews of Roos, Aberaman, and Brynwhith. William's wife was Margaret, dau. of John Gamage, Esq., Lord of Coity, and his son Robert, of Castell Menych, *m.* Alice, dau. of John Thomas, Esq., of Pantygored, of the lineage of Madoc ap Iestyn ap Gwrgant. Eight more generations from father to son succeed at Castell Menych. They intermarry with the Raglans of Carnllwyd, Lewises of Vann, Morgans of Bedwellty, and Jenkins of Hensol; the last-mentioned marriage, being followed by no issue male, terminated the name at Castell Menych, *circa* A.D. 1700. Cecil, the heiress, *m.* Charles Talbot, cr. Baron Talbot of Hensol and Lord Chancellor 1733. He *d.* 1737 (see *Talbot of Hensol Castle*). The Castell Menych estate henceforth vested in the Talbots.

Thomas Mathew of Castell Menych was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1613, and his son of the same name was sheriff 1668.

For the arms of Mathew of Castell Menych see *Mathew of Llandaff*. The Talbot arms were—*Gu., a lion rampant within a border engrailed or, a crescent for difference*—the arms still borne by the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, Talbots of Margam, &c.

Sir Hugh Johnys of Swansea.

This remarkable man may be said in a sense to form his own family: the space his life occupied, and the disguise under which his descendants (not bearing his name, since he left no son) passed down the stream of time, which is ever engulfing families and their memorials, necessarily centre all our attention upon himself. And yet Hugh ap John, *al.* Jones and Jonys, was of a good and noble stock, for he was descended from no less renowned forefathers than the *Vychans* (Vaughans) of *Tre'rtur*, Brec., and maternally from *Sir David Gam*. Sir Roger Vaughan of Tre'rtwr (Tretower), who was knighted and died on the field of Agincourt, Oct. 23, A.D. 1415, was his gr. grandfather, and Sir Roger's wife, his gr. grandmother, was Gwladys, dau. of the testy but brave Sir David Gam, who also was knighted and died on that fatal day.

Sir Roger Vaughan, Kt., left a son, Watkin, and he a natural son, *John* Watkin Vaughan, or, as the Welsh of those times would say, John ap Watkin ap Roger Vychan, who was father of Hugh, afterwards Sir Hugh Johnys. The origin of this surname is plain,—Hugh was *John's*, or *John-his* (*sc.*, son), euphonically expressed *Jones*, or *Jonys*. Sir Hugh's wife was Mawde, dau. of Rees Cradock, Esq., uncle of Sir Mathew Cradock (see *Cradock of Swansea*). As we have said, he left no son to survive him, but two daus., Gwenllian and Jeannette, co-heiresses: the former *m.* David Rees ap Ievan of Ynyspenllwch; the latter, John David Morgan of Cadley and Cefngorwedd. The interesting monograph on Sir Hugh Johnys, by Col. Grant-Francis, F.S.A., from which these particulars are obtained, contains no further

account of his descendants, nor is the year of his birth or death precisely known. We find it stated, however, in the *Beaufort Progress*, p. 170, referring to a later time, that "of this family of Jones was Hugh Jones, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, consecrated 1566, being the first Welshman that was bishop of his church in almost three hundred years before." For this link of relationship we find no further authority.

Of the tenor of his active life as a soldier we can judge from the ample epitaph on the monumental *brass* still in the chancel of St. Mary's, Swansea. He was, it is clear, "a knight clad in mail, sniffing from afar the smell of adventure," whose language meetly was,—

"Therefore, friends,
As far as to the Sepulchre of Christ,
Whose soldier now—under whose blessed Cross
We are impressed and engaged to fight."

The antique spelling has been corrected into modern, but no word omitted or added :—

"Pray for the soul of Sir Hugh Johnys, Knight, and Dame Maude, his wife, which Sir Hugh was made a knight at the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord Jesu Christ in the city of Jerusalem, the 14th day of August, the year of our Lord God 1441. And the said Sir Hugh had continued in the wars there a long time before, by the space of five years, that is to say, against the Turks and Saracens, in the parts of Troy, Greece, and Turkey, under John, that time Emperor of Constantinople, and after that was Knight Marshal of France, under John, Duke of Somerset, by the space of five years, and in like wise, after that, was Knight Marshal of England under the good John, Duke of Norfolk, which John gave unto him the manor of Landimore, to him, and to his heirs for evermore, upon whose souls, Jesu, have mercy."

Sir Hugh Johnys, though a hardy soldier, was not proof against the soft blandishments of the sex. When as yet a bachelor, but after his knighthood and foreign service, he "fell in love" with Elizabeth, the beautiful dau. of Sir Richard Woodville, and afterwards as widow of Sir Thomas Gray, married to King Edward IV. Miss Strickland in her "Lives" refers to this affair thus:—"While yet in attendance on Queen Margaret, she [Elizabeth Woodville] captured the heart of a brave knight, Sir Hugh Johns, a great favourite of Richard, Duke of York. He had nothing in the world wherewithal to endow the fair Woodville but a sword whose temper had been proved in many a battle in France; he was, however, a timid wooer, and very impolitically deputed others to make to the beautiful maid of honour the declaration of love which he wanted courage to speak himself."

From this trouble of the affections, although aided by the direct and strong recommendations of the Duke of York and the great Earl of Warwick, the "king-maker," Sir Hugh did not emerge with success. He was looked coldly upon by the young beauty, and took to the wise course of marrying Maude Cradock, who probably made him a better wife than a maid of honour would have made.

Sir Hugh Johnys was not so destitute of means to endow a wife as Miss Strickland suggests. His patrimony may have been small, but he had received from the Duke of Norfolk, as stated on his monument, the lordship of Landimor, whose castle he is said to have repaired and beautified; and Col. Francis, who visited the spot and has investigated the changes of ownership of this manor, although the subject is surrounded with some

difficulty, does not see reason to doubt the statement on the *brass*. There are other properties mentioned as belonging to Sir Hugh Johnys; but it is quite likely that his means, when measured against the demands which a lady from court would make upon them, were too inadequate.

About the *arms* of Sir Hugh Johnys there seems to hang a good deal of obscurity. In the *Beaufort Progress* (1684) it is said that when the Duke of Beaufort, or rather Mr. Dineley, his recorder, inspected the church of St. Mary, the arms had disappeared, "having been stolen away" like the scroll issuing out of Sir Hugh's mouth, but they were "also discernible among some broken glass"—whether in a window is not stated,—“and said by others of the town to be the arms of Sir Hugh Jones and his lady.” They are then figured on the margin of the *Progress* thus:—*Arg., a fesse gu. between three cocks of the second, armed, crested, and jelliped of the same*—“by the name of JONES.” It is added, “These armes were very worthily borne by this *bold Britan*, Sir Hugh Johyns (now Jones), Lord of *Landimore*. The second “*brass escocheon (sic) robbed from the tomb*,” and which was understood to bear arms of the lady, is blazoned thus:—*Quarterly: 1st and 4th, sa., a chevron arg. between three boys' heads coupéd at the shoulders, around the neck a snake entwined, proper; 2nd and 3rd, sa., a chevron arg. between three spear-heads of the same, guttés de sang.*

This entire shield would appear to be suitable rather for Sir Hugh Johnys himself; for he, being descended from the Vaughans of Tre'rtwr, might adopt the boys' heads of the first and fourth quarters, the arms of that family (the illegitimacy of the father would not in those days prevent this), as descended from Moreiddig Warwyn (*circa* 1200), grandson of Bleddyn ap Maenarch. Moreiddig is fabled to have been born with a snake around his neck—the “reason” why he adopted these arms instead of those of his ancestor Bleddyn. The spear-heads of the second and third quarters were the proper arms of Bleddyn. But about the “three cocks” said by Mr. Dineley to have been “worthily borne by this *bold Britan*, Sir Hugh,” there is room for much doubt. As he found them not on the tombstone, but “among some broken glass,” and received only some verbal accounts in support of his conjecture, we cannot positively say that Sir Hugh Johnys, Kt., bore these arms in addition to those belonging to his lineage. At the same time Sir Hugh, being a knight with a *penchant* for fighting, may have adopted as his appropriate symbol a bird so famous both for his contentiousness and courage, especially as the tincture was *gules*.

Seys of Boverton.

This family, which continued at Boverton for four generations, claimed derivation from Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock in the eleventh century, and quartered his arms. Boverton was the property of the Voss family, which ended here in an heiress, Elizabeth Voss, Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, who *m.* Roger Seys, Esq. (son of Ievan *Sais*, Esq., of Cowbridge), Attorney-General of all Wales. Roger Seys died 1599, and was buried at Llantwit Major. His son, Richard Seys, of Boverton “and Swansea,” had to wife Margaret, dau. of Leyshon Evans, Esq., of the Gnoll, by a dau. of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea, and had a large family. The eldest son, Evan, of Boverton, a serjeant-at-law, besides a son Richard, had a dau. Margaret, who *d.* single in London, 1696, leaving her

cousin, William Seys of Swansea, sole executor,—and Elizabeth, who also *d.* single, leaving her nephew Peter, Lord King, sole executor.

Richard Seys, Esq., of Boverton, *m.* and had a family; but his two sons, Evan and William, *d. s. p.*, the latter in 1710. The eldest dau., Anne, *m.* Peter King, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, nephew of John Locke, and father, by Anne Seys, of four succeeding Lords King, from whom are descended the present Earls of Lovelace, who still quarter the arms (three spear-heads) of Bleddyn ap Maenarch. The male line at Boverton was now extinct, and the Seyses henceforth existed at Swansea, Caerleon, Reeding, &c.—all extinct.

The arms of Seys of Boverton were—*Quarterly: 1st and 4th, az., 6 plates, on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant gu.; 2nd and 3rd, sa., a chevron arg. between three spear-heads of the same, with their points imbrued.* Crest—*A demi-lion rampant, gu.* Motto—*Crescit sub pondere virtus.*

Van of Marcross.

This ancient British family went, by Norman-French rendering, by the name *De Anne*, or perhaps more properly *De Aran*. They were traditionally said to have settled at first in Cornwall, and to have come over to Marcross, near St. Donat's, in the reign of Edward III. Here they remained for at least ten generations. But junior branches continued longer elsewhere. We have seen under Mathew of Llandaff, that Charles Van, Esq., contested the co. of Glamorgan in 1756 against Major Thomas Mathew of Llandaff. The residence of Charles Van is not mentioned; but it may be conjectured with great probability to have been Llanwern, Monmouthshire. No *Van* is found among the sheriffs of Glamorgan, except in 1618, when Edward Van, Esq., of Marcross, held the office.

John de Anne, who *m.* the heiress of Marcross, held this lordship of the heirs of Hugh Despencer at one knight's service, valued per annum at 37s. 6d., and his son, John, at the time of the survey was forty years of age—"et Johes de Anne est fils et hæres ejus 40, annorum ætat." This John, we presume, was father of Paganus de Anne, or Payn Van, who was lord of the manor of Marcross 7th Henry VI., 1429, and sold the lordship of Llandough and St. Mary Church, 22nd Henry VI., 1444, to Sir William Thomas, Kt., of Raglan, his son William, and their heirs for ever. "Testibus hiis, Ludovicus Matthew, David Matthew, William Bawtrip, William Jeule, et Johannes Fleming [all well-known names], Armigeri, die lunæ post fest. assumpt. beatæ Mariæ virginis," &c.

Payn Van *m.* Anne, dau. of Gruffydd ap Ivan (Bevan) ap Leyson, Esq., Lord of Baglan, and had a son William, after whom came in succession John, Edmond, William, George, Edward, the last, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1618, *m.* Grace, dau. of Francis Stradling, Esq., and sister of Sir George Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle. Edward Van had one son and one dau. The latter, named Elizabeth, *m.*, first, William Matthew, jun., of Aberaman. Secondly, Sir Richard Bassett of Beaupre, Kt. John Van, Esq., of Marcross, was the last of the line we have account of at that place. He *m.*, 1678, Mary, dau. of William Thomas of Llanfihangel, and had issue; but of the issue no record is at hand. (See *Van of Llanwern*.)

The arms of the Vans of Marcross were—*Sa., a chevron between three butterflies (some say bees) displayed arg.*

Thomas of Llanfihangel and Brigan.

The old mansion of Llanfihangel Manor, near Llantwit Major, with its picturesque gables and finely mullioned windows, now a comfortable farmhouse, presents to the passer by an object of unfailing interest. Here the family of Thomas resided. Under *Lougher of Tythegston* it has been shown that that family took its name from Loughor, the place of its abode. The father was priest of Loughor (Castell-llwchwr), Richard by name, son of Gronw, sixth son of Ivan ap Leyson, Lord of Baglan, near Aberavon; and one of his brothers was named *Thomas* ap Gronw, who received the surname *Ddu*—"the black," by reason of the colour of his hair. They were of the lineage of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. The maternal ancestors of this family were, however, of mixed blood, beginning with the Bassons, who became Lords of Brigan by grant of Gilbert de Clare, A.D. 1257. Stephen Basson, or Bauson, the first lord, was the man sent by Henry III. with a great force to encounter Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, A.D. 1257, but was repulsed with great loss near Llandeilo-fawr (*Annal. Cambr., sub ann. 1257*). The line of Basson ceased with his son; his granddau., Beatrice, *m.* the Welshman, Aaron ap Howel Fychan ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Maenarch. This British line continued at Brigan for twelve generations (assuming the name *Thomas* on mar. of the heiress with Thomas, fifth son of Ivan ap Leyson, and brother of *Gronw*, ancestor of the Llanfihangel line), till Anthony Thomas, Esq., who *m.* Elinor, dau. of William Bassett, clerk, of Bonvilleston and Newton Nottage, *d. s. p.* about the end of the eighteenth century.

Thomas Ddu, named above, *m.* the heiress of Llanfihangel, as his father's brother had *m.* the heiress of Brigan. His descendants intermarried with the Vans of Marcross, Flemings of Flimstone, Carnes of Ewenny, Mathews of Llandaff, &c. Edward Thomas of Llanfihangel was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1633, and created a baronet 1640. He *m.* Susan, dau. of Sir Thomas Morgan of Rhiwpera, Knt., and had a son,—

Sir Robert Thomas, Bart., of Llanfihangel and Bettws, whose wife was Mary, dau. of David Jenkins, sen., Esq., of Hensol. He had no son; his only dau., Susannah, who *m.* Robert Savours, Esq., of Breach, Llanblethian, had no issue, and *d.* in the lifetime of her father. Sir Robert sold his estate of Llanfihangel about 1650 to Humphrey Edwin, Esq.

The *arms* of Thomas of Llanfihangel are not known to us, but as the lineage was that of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, it may be presumed the arms would follow, with quarterings for alliances.

Gibbon of Treacastle (Gower).

Tracing to Einion ap Collwyn, the opponent of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, *Gibbon* ap Llewelyn, eighth in descent, had a son Richard ap *Gibbon* of Treacastle—a place previously known under a foreign name (see *Scurlage of Scurlage Castle*). How Richard Gibbon became possessed of the favour of the De Breoses so as to obtain this property we have no means at hand of knowing. A Welshman himself, he also *m.* a Welsh wife, Catherine, dau. of Howel ap Ivan, of the line of Bleddyn ap Maenarch.

Seventh in descent from Richard, Thomas Gibbon, Esq., of Trecastle, son of George, was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1679; and his son, Grant Gibbon, Esq., of Trecastle (*d.* 1771), served the same office in 1735. The grandson of Grant, William Gibbon, son of William (*d.* 1764) by Alice, dau. of Rees Powell, Esq., of Llanharan, was also of Trecastle, and *m.*, 1784, his second cousin, dau. of Samuel Price, Esq., of Park.

The *arms* of Gibbon of Trecastle were those of Einion ap Collwyn—*Sa., a chevron arg. between three fleurs-de-lis of the same.*

There were also *Gibbons of Cefntreban*, or *Pentrebean*, St. Fagan's, one of whom, "Dr. Gibbon, built the great house at St. Fagan's;" but they were not, as far as is known, of the same stock with the Gibbons of Trecastle in Gower.

Popkin of Ynys-Tawe and Forest.

There were Popkins of Ynys-Tawe and Forest, both of the same lineage, the former the senior line, and both now extinct. They claimed descent from Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales, through his eldest son, Prince Anarawd (*succ.* A.D. 877). Gruffydd Gethin, the first named in the pedigrees as of Ynys-Tawe, ninth in descent, had a son Hopkin ap Gruffydd, and he a son David *ap* Hopkin of Ynys-Tawe, who *m.* Eva, dau. of Jenkin ap Leyson of Avan, of the race of Iestyn ap Gwrgant. Hopkin ap David ap Hopkin followed, and had a son David ap Hopkin, whose son, *Hopkin David* of Ynys-Tawe, had an elder son,—

David *Popkin*, who finally fixed the patronymic as a surname. He *m.* Jennet, dau. of Robert William, Esq., of Court Rhyd-hir, and, with other children, had a son and successor, John [*sc.*, son of] David Popkin, of Ynys-Tawe, who, adhering to the favourite family name, called his eldest son Hopkin [*sc.*, son of] John David Popkin, who was also of Ynys-Tawe. By his wife Luce, dau. of Harry Rees ap Gruffydd, he left an elder son, his successor, David Popkin, who *m.* Jane, dau. of Thomas Morgan Cadwgan, Esq., and was succeeded by his son, Hopkin David Popkin, living 1678, whose wife was a dau. of John David Rosser of Trewyddfa. The account of this elder branch here ceases in our MSS.

The Forest *junior* line begins with Hopkin, second son of the above Hopkin David of Ynys-Tawe, and continues at Forest, near Neath, for ten generations. This line seems to have held a higher position in the county than the senior. Thomas Popkin of Forest was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1718, and his grandson Thomas held the same office in 1755. They intermarried with the families of Dawkins of Ynystawlog, Evans of Peterwell, Card.; and the last-mentioned Thomas *m.* Justina Maria, dau. of Sir John Stepney of Llanelly. The last male representative was Bennet Popkin, Esq., of Forest, "who went to reside at Kittlehill in pursuance of a limitation in the will of his aunt, Mrs. Bennet." He *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of David White, Esq., of Miskin, and *d. s. p.* (See *Bath of Ffynone.*)

The *arms* of the Popkins were—*Or, a stag passant gu., attired and hooped sa.; a bordure engrailed gu.*

Price of Penlle'rgaer and Nydfyrvch.

Of the sept of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock when the Normans under

Newmarch attacked that country, A.D. 1091 or thereabouts, was David Evan *Fwya* (the "greater," or perhaps "senior"), whose father was Gwilym *Ddu*. A junior gr. grandson of his, William ap David, founded the family of *Nydfywch*; and a senior gr. grandson, brother of the former, named Evan ap David, was of *Penlle'rgaer*.

To Evan ap David succeeded at Penlle'rgaer his son Griffith, his grandson Rees, and gr. grandson John *ap Rees*, with whom originated the surname *Price*. He lived in the time of Elizabeth; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Roger Seys, Esq., of Boverton, Attorney-General for South Wales, by Elizabeth Voss, heiress of Boverton (see *Seys of Boverton*, and *Voss of do.*). His son Griffith Price succeeded at Penlle'rgaer, and was followed by four generations of his descendants (Thomas Price was Sheriff of Glamorganshire 1739), under the last of whom, Griffith Price, Esq., barrister-at-law, issue male failed. He *m.* Jane, dau. and h. of Henry Matthew of Nydfywch (thus reuniting the two families, the latter having adopted the surname *Matthew* from Matthew ap John ap William of that place), and had a dau. Mary, who *d. s. p.* He *m.* a second time, but had no issue. By his will he devised the Penlle'rgaer estate to his cousin John Llewelyn, Esq., of Ynysygerwn, near Neath (Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1790), in whose family it still continues. (See *Llewelyn of Penlle'rgaer and Ynysygerwn*.)

Evans of Gnoll.

This important family, which ended in the marriage of the heiress with Sir Humphrey Mackworth, a lawyer and a celebrated mine proprietor (began his mining operations at Neath, 1695), resided at Gnoll, near Neath, for six or seven generations. They derived from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, through Morgan Fychan Leyson, the second son of Evan ap Leyson, who *m.* a dau. of Jenkyn ap Rhys ap Llewelyn, of Glyn Nêdd.

In the fourth generation, *Evan* ap David ap Evan is said to be "of Neath or Gnoll." His son, David *Evans*, who began the surname, was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1562; David Evans, his grandson, held the same office in 1632. This last David *m.* Elinor, dau. of Sir Walter Rice, of Newton—the absurd name attempted for a time to be given to the venerable *Dinefawr* (Carm.). He had an eldest son, Edward Evans, Esq., of Gnoll, who *m.* Frances, dau. of Sir William Button, Knt., and had issue, besides Mary, who *m.* Walter Evans, Esq., of *Llwyn-eryr*, the original of "Eaglesbush," a son (see *Evans of Eaglesbush*),—

Herbert, afterwards Sir Herbert Evans, Knt., Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1661, who *m.* Anne, dau. and co-h. of William Morgan, Esq., of Pencryg. He had issue five daughters, who all *d. s. p.* except one, who, eventually sole heiress, *m.* Humphrey Mackworth, knighted 1682.

The arms of Evans of The Gnoll were *Iestyn ap Gwrgant's*—*Gu., three chevrons arg.*

The *Mackworths* were originally from Mackworth, in Derbyshire; there was a Humphrey Mackworth of Betton, in Salop; but Sir Humphrey Mackworth came to Wales from Bentley, parish of Tardely, Worcestershire. He was created a knight only, but the family, an ancient one, had had a baronetcy in it, cr. in 1619, in the person of Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton; and this title was revived in 1776 in the person of Sir Humphrey of the

Gnoll's grandson, Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., M.P. for Cardiff 1768, 1774, 1780, and 1784, *d.* 1792.

Sir Robert Mackworth, his son, *m.* 1792, but *d.* 1794, *s. p.*, when the title devolved upon his brother, Sir Digby; but the estate had been devised to his widow, who *m.* Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool Park, Lord Lieutenant of Mon. Gnoll Castle was afterwards sold to the late Henry John Grant, and since his death has been again sold. Sir Digby Mackworth was of Glen-Usk, in Mon., where his descendants still are seated.

Cradock of Long Ash.—This family are only supposed to be of kindred origin with the Cradocks of Cheriton. "J. H." could not "find their line exactly;" but they "were at Long Ash very long, for I saw a deed," he says, "dated in the time of King Edward IV., that John Cradock of Long Ash, yeoman, purchased a close called the Hams, part of the tenement of Harry ap Owen." This family continued for eight or nine generations from Philip Cradock, who lived at Long Ash *temp.* Henry VIII., but whether all the time at the same place we have no means of knowing. They seem to have disappeared with Elizabeth Cradock, who *m.* "Owen Evan, clerk." A note by "J. H." says, "And it is further to be remembered that the said William Cradock, sen., upon the account of disinheriting his daughter, Katherine, was very much troubled in conscience, as he said; then he settled other lands on her and her heirs, which they still enjoy [*circa* 1720], viz., the two new parks, Northways, Blindwell, and other lands in Bishopston, and the Field: the deeds and writings touching the same I have seen."

Thomas of Llanbradach.—Thomas Bevan of Llanbradach (*d. circa* 1500), son of Evan Llewelyn David (see MS. of Sir Isaac Heard, Clarencieux, ed. by Sir T. Phillpotts, Bart., and D. Jenkin's MS.), brother of Gwilym David of Rhiwperra, Esq., *m.* Ann, dau. of Lewis Richard Gwyn, Esq., "of Upper Senghenydd, that is, Morlais Castle." His son, Rhy's Thomas, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Carne, Esq., of Nash. His gr. grandson, Thomas Thomas, *m.* Dorothy, dau. of Sir John Carew, Knt., Sheriff of Pembr. 1622.

William Thomas, Esq., of Llanbradach, his son, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1675, had as wife a dau. of Thomas Morgan of Machen (the *Tredegar* house). His son Thomas was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1705, and his gr. grandson James in 1728, on whose death without issue the estate of Llanbradach fell to his kinsman (father's brother), William Thomas, Esq., of Tredommen. William's line terminated through the failure of issue in his gr. grandson, Thomas Thomas, Esq. The present Mrs. Thomas of Llwyn Madoc in Breconshire is of this family.

Jenkins of Hensol.—This family is principally known through one of its members, "Judge Jenkins of Hensol," and the noble house into which it finally merged. Of the line of Einion Sais and Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecon, *Jenkin* ap Richard *m.* Jennet, dau. of Evan ap William Sir Howel ap William ap Hopkin ap Evan ap Leyson, grandson of Morgan, Lord of Avan (after whom it is supposed Morgan or Margam Abbey was called). Jenkin's son was *David Jenkins*, barrister-at-law, ultimately judge of the Western Circuit of Wales under Charles I.—a man of great force of character and some eccentricity, named "Heart of Oak" and "Pillar of the Law." Being a staunch royalist, he took an active part against

the Parliament during the civil war; was made prisoner at Hereford 1645; sent to the Tower; refused to kneel at the bar of the House of Commons, and was fined for his contempt £1,000, was impeached for high treason, and when an Act was passed for his trial, he met it with the declaration that he would "die with the Bible under one arm and Magna Charta under another!"—a virtuous declaration, but one somewhat inconsistent for an adherent of the Stuarts. Being, however, liberated in 1656, on the restoration of Charles II., he returned to his estate in Glamorganshire, where he ended his days, and was buried at Cowbridge. He *m.* Cecil, dau. of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Kt., of Llantrithyd, by whom, besides other children, he had a son David Jenkins, Esq., of Hensol, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1685, who *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of Edward Pritchard, Esq., of Llancafach, and left a son Richard, who *d. s. p.*, and a dau. Cecil, whose husband was Charles Mathew, Esq., of Castell Menych (Monk's Castle). She had one dau., Cecil, who, as heiress of Hensol, brought that property, as well as Castell Menych, to her husband, Charles Talbot, 1717, Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales 1733, Lord High Chancellor of England by the title Baron Hensol of Hensol, co. of Glamorgan. (See further *Hensol Castle*.)

Thomas of Danygraig.—Members of this family married with Mansels of Briton-Ferry, Middletons of Middleton Hall, Carm.; but they were of short continuation at Danygraig, having become extinct early in the 18th century. They traced their lineage, according to "J. H.'s" MS., from Einion ap Collwyn through *Owen Philip*, Portreeve of Swansea, 1600, eldest son of Philip John ap Rhys of Glyn-Nedd. In the fourth generation from Owen, Walter *Thomas m.* Catherine, dau. of Hopkin David Edward of *Danygraig*, and had issue William, his successor, who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Arthur Mansel, Esq., of Briton-Ferry. William had several daus. and two sons, Walter and William, both of whom *d. s. p.*, but the younger, the survivor, "gave all his estate, except the customary lands in the parish of Oystermouth, to his uncle, Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton-Ferry, his mother's brother." It seems that William Thomas, sen., son-in-law of Arthur Mansel, was, like many of the Mansels, of strong royalist sentiments, and "suffered much for his loyalty to King Charles I. He was obliged to sell part of his estate at Llandilo-Talybont, which consisted of fee-farms, in order to prevent its being sequestered in those troublesome times, and retired to Carmarthen, where he lived some years, and then returned to Swansea. He lies buried in the south aisle of the church there, and has a handsome large monument [now gone] erected to his memory.—J. H."

The arms borne by Thomas of Danygraig, according to "J. H.'s" MS., were—*Sa., a chevron between three fleurs de lis arg.* If so, the arms of *Collwyn* ap Tangno, of North Wales, must have been adopted by mistake for Einion ap *Collwyn*, the real ancestor.

Thomas of Wenvoe Castle.—A family of Welsh origin, and known by the name Thomas, lived on their inheritance at Wenvoe in the latter part of the fifteenth century, when the heiress of Thomas ap Thomas *m.* Ievan Harpway of Tre Simon, descended from an old family in Herefordshire, who thereupon assumed the surname *Thomas* and dwelt at Wenvoe. His son Thomas *m.* first a Basset, secondly a Carne; and his grandson John Thomas or Wenvoe *m.* Anne, dau. of Rees Meyrick of Cottrel (the author of *Morgania Archaeographia*). A later descendant, Edmund Thomas of Wenvoe Castle, was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1626; his grandson Edmund filled the same office in 1665; and his gr. grandson, created a baronet

in 1694, was sheriff in 1700. His title, on his death *s. p.* in 1703, devolved upon his brother, Sir Edmund Thomas, who *m.* Mary, dau. of the Right Hon. John Howe of Stowell, co. of Gloucester. His son, Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart., of Wenvoe Castle, M.P. for Wilts 1759, was succeeded in 1767 by his eldest son Edmund, who *d. unm.* 1789, having previously sold the Wenvoe Castle estate to Peter Birt, Esq., while the title descended to his brother, Sir John Thomas, who resided in England, whose representative at the present time is Sir George Vignoles Thomas, ninth baronet (*b.* 1856), of the Plâs, Chingford, Essex, who bears the ancient arms of Thomas of Wenvoe—*Sa., a chevron and canton ermine.*

Meyrick of Cottrel.—The name of this family, long extinct, has become familiar to our age through *Rees Meyrick*, author of a valuable historical work entitled *Morgania Archaeographia*. It was written A.D. 1578, and first printed a few years ago by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. Rees Meyrick, or, as he seems to have written it, *Mireke*, was of Cottrel, near Cardiff, where his ancestor, Meurig ap Hywel, ninth in descent from Cynfyn Fychan, of the line of Einion ap Collwyn, was the first to settle. We know little of the successors of Rees Meyrick of Cottrel, except that one of them, Morgan Meyrick, probably son of Rees, was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1609. We have seen above that John Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe, *m.* Anne, a dau. of Rees Meyrick of Cottrel.

The arms of Meyrick of Cottrel were those of Einion ap Collwyn—*Sa., a chevron arg. between three fleurs-de lis of the same.*

Prichard of Collene, or Collenau.—This family sprung from that of Gibbon of Trecastle in Gower, of the sept of Einion ap Collwyn. (See *Gibbon of Trecastle*.) Evan ap Richard, second son of Richard Gibbon, was the first of this branch line. He *m.* Gwenllian, heiress of William Thomas of Collene, and settled at that place about the year 1500. For several generations the names of the representatives continued to vary from Evan ap Richard (Prichard) and Richard ap Evan (Bevan) until about the ninth, when with Evan *Prichard*, Esq., of Collene, this surname obtained dominance, and continued for three or four generations. From this family issued the *Prichards* of Tylcha, descendants of Thomas Prichard, fourth son of Richard Bevan (ap Evan), the sixth of Collene; and maternally the *Bevans* of Trevarryg in Llantrisant. Trecastle was before called *Scurlage Castle*.

All these used the arms of Einion ap Collwyn. (See *Meyrick of Cottrel*.)

Powell of Llanharan and Maesteg.—From Einion ap Collwyn through the old family of Powells of Llangynwyd, or Llwydiarth, and Coytrehên (Thomas Powell of Coytrehên was Sheriff for Glamorgan 1673), was descended Rees *Powell* of Maesteg, son of John Gwyn ap Howell, a younger son of Llwydiarth. His third successor at Maesteg, Gervase Powell, Esq., *m.* "Catherine Oliver, heiress of St. John the Baptist Chapel, parish of Llantrisant, commonly called 'Capel Ievan Bedyddiwr.'" His son was Rees Powell, Esq., of Llanharan, who was father of *Rees Powell*, Esq., of Llanharan,—“one of the most worthy gentlemen ever brought up in Glamorgan in learning, piety, and charity to the poor.” He *d.* unmarried 1738, aged about twenty-five. His brother William, heir of Llanharan, *d.* also *unm.* in 1770, whereupon his brother, the Rev. Gervase Powell, LL.B., rector of Llanfigan and Merthyr Tydfil, succeeded. He *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Vaughan, Esq., of Scethrog, Brec.,

and had issue three daus., co-heiresses, who all married and divided the estate. Llanharan mansion and demesne were afterwards purchased by Richard Hoare Jenkins, Esq.

The arms of Powell of Llanharan were those of Einion ap Collwyn,—*Sa., a chevron arg. between three fleurs-de lis of the same.*

Note.—Chief Men of the Cromwellian Period.

The cause of the Parliament and nation, as against the despotic tendencies of Charles I., found in Glamorgan a number of heroic supporters. For the most part men in the prime of life, in some instances only entering upon the stage of mature manhood, earnest, conscientious, energetic, their service to the popular interest was immense, although their number was but small. Chief among these men were Bussy Mansel, of Briton Ferry; Rowland Dawkin, of Kilvrough; John Price, of Gellihir, in Gower; and Col. Philip Jones, of Swansea. Except John Price, they all rose to high command in the army; became members of Cromwell's parliament; and the last-named, Philip Jones, a man of remarkable ability and high integrity, became comptroller of the Lord Protector's household, and was elevated in 1658 to the House of Lords. Having purchased the estate of Fonmon Castle, after the Restoration he was permitted to retire to his home, where he spent the remainder of his days in comparative ease and quiet. (See further, *Jones of Fonmon Castle.*) *Arms: A chevron arg. between three spear-heads of the same embrued.*

THE CROMWELL FAMILY.

The county of Glamorgan nurtured the Welsh forefathers of Oliver Cromwell. That man, whose thought was action, whose measures so materially influenced the fortunes of this country, and who on more than one occasion betrayed a leaning in favour of Wales, was well aware, when battering the castle of Cardiff, that he was then in the near vicinity of the cradle whence his family had sprung. Noble, in his laborious *Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell*, has carefully investigated the Welsh descent of the Protector, tracing the paternal lineage from son to father in direct line to *Morgan Williams* of Whitchurch (*Eghwys Newydd*), near Llandaff, descended from the lords of the ancient Comot of *Cibwr* (Kibbor), of the line of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. Maternally, he was of the family of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose surname was assumed. An ancestor of Morgan Williams, William Morgan ap John of Whitchurch, was of the privy council of Henry VII. A.D. 1495. Morgan Williams of Whitchurch *m.* —, dau. of Walter Cromwell of Putney, Middlesex, and sister of Lord Thomas Cromwell, "blacksmith or ironmaster's son, the *Malleus Monachorum*, or, as old Fuller renders it, 'Mauler of Monasteries.'"—(*Carlyle.*) He had issue a son, Richard, who adopted his mother's maiden surname, now become celebrated in the person of his uncle, the great minister of Henry VIII. and friend of Cardinal Wolsey. Richard (gr. gr. grandfather of Oliver, Protector) became Sir Richard Cromwell, Kt., "a right-hand man of the Mauler of Monasteries," was made one of the Privy Chamber of Henry VIII., 1527, and was given the lordship of *Neath*, with the suppression of the abbey of which place he had probably something to do. In two MS. letters in the British Museum, addressed (1536) to Lord Cromwell, he expressly signs himself "your most bounden

nephew,"—which establishes the truth of the pedigree (*Cotton MSS.*, Cleop. E. iv., 204). Carlyle has shown that this Sir Richard "has signed himself in various law deeds and notarial papers, still extant, 'Richard Cromwell, *alias* Williams;' also that his sons and grandsons continued to sign 'Cromwell, *alias* Williams,' and even that our Oliver himself, in his youth, has been known to sign so." (*Letters, &c., of Cromwell*, i., 24.) Sir Richard's son, Sir Henry Cromwell, Kt., of Hinchinbrook, Hunts, *m.* Joan, dau. and h. of Sir Philip Warren, and had three sons:—1, Sir Oliver Cromwell, Kt. of the Bath at the coronation of James I., 1603, who *m.* Lady Anne, widow of Sir Horatio Palavicini; 2, Robert; 3, Henry. The second son, Robert, living at Huntingdon, *m.*, about 1591, Elizabeth Steward, the young widow of William Lynne, Esq., of Bassingbourne, Cambr., and dau. of William Steward, Esq., of Ely, said by the genealogists to have "indubitably descended from the royal Stuart family of Scotland." He had ten children, of whom *Oliver* was the fifth. Of the ten, seven survived to manhood, but the only son who so survived was Oliver. The spot where Oliver was born is still familiar to all who know Huntingdon, but the house has been twice rebuilt, and has lost every trace whatever of the home of Oliver's youth. Robert Oliver was a considerable owner of land around Huntingdon, and his eldest brother, Sir Henry Cromwell, lived in the great house of Hinchinbrook close by. The little brook Hinchin ran through Robert's lands and courtyard of his house, where it is believed a brewer had once carried on his business—a circumstance which was easily converted by his detractors into proof that Cromwell's father was himself a "*brewer*"! As Carlyle remarks, "the splenetic credulity and incredulity, the calumnious opacity, the exaggerative ill-nature, and general flunkeyism and stupidity of mankind, are ever to be largely allowed for in such circumstances." Robert Cromwell sat once in Parliament in his younger days (1593); is found on various public Commissions for draining the fens; served as magistrate at Quarter Sessions, &c., and was generally a man of energy and mark.

Oliver Cromwell, his fifth child, student of the law, afterwards a gentleman farmer at St. Ives, officer in the army, and finally Lord Protector of England, was born 25th April, 1599; *m.*, Aug., 1620, in London, Elizabeth Bouchier, dau. of Sir James Bouchier, Knt., of London, and Felstead, Essex. He was then in his twenty-first year, and had taken up his residence with his mother at St. Ives, Hunts. His dwelling was Slepe Hall House: the great barn where he treasured his corn, and by and by drilled his soldiers, still stands; but nearly all other memorials of him at St. Ives have vanished. Troublous times arose, and Oliver was not a man to loiter when he thought duty called. He was therefore soon in the active public world—in Parliament, in the field, in the thick of battle. His life henceforth is known to all men. He became the foremost man, as well as the "best abused" man in all England.

SECTION VII.—THE MANORS OF GLAMORGAN IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The following succinct description of the ancient manorial demesnes of Glamorgan as they stood about 200 years ago is so full of topographical and personal fact and allusion, that its insertion here cannot fail to be of interest to the historical and antiquarian reader. It is extracted from the valuable MS. of *Glamorganshire Pedigrees*, once in the possession of Sir Isaac Heard, Kt., Clarencieux King-at-Arms, printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., 1845. The original MS. of which this was a copy certified by Sir Isaac Heard had evidently been written at different times, and by different persons, but completed about 1771, its latest and concluding date. Internal evidence clearly suggests that the more recent portion of it was the work of a member of the family of Truman, of Pant-y-Llwydd, whose pedigree is fully given, with the date 1770 several times repeated. Other parts are about a century earlier, doubtless brought together from the productions of different hands by the last compiler. Thus, in the pedigree of Mansel of Briton Ferry, Bussy Mansel is described as “*now* of Brytonfery, 1678;” Sir Edward Mansel, Knt. and Bart., as “*now* of Muddlescum, 1678;” “William Herbert, *now* of Kilybebyll, 1678;” and “Rowland Harys, *now* of Bryn Coch, 1678.”

The age of that portion of the MS. here extracted cannot be determined with like precision; but from fair inference it appears to be generally contemporaneous with the dates last mentioned. Thus, manors are given as then “belonging to Sir John Aubrey, Knt., of Llantrithyd;” and we know that Sir John flourished both before and after the end of the seventeenth century. “Richard Lychwr” is one of three described as persons who “do present a minister to the church of Newton Nottage.” The last Richard Lougher *d.* in 1701. Then we have “Manors belonging to Sir Edward Mansel, Knt., Bart.” Sir Edward was sheriff of this co. in 1688; M.P. 1660, 1680, and 1685, &c.; and entertained at Margam the Duke of Beaufort, on his lordly progress through Wales in 1684. Of *Avan Wallia* it is said that it had “two courts and three parishes,” and “Mr. Bushi Mansel is patron of these three churches.” Mr. Bussy Mansel was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1678. These allusions are conclusive of the age of this important document, while its own contents make it manifest that the writer was competent from local knowledge and skill in grouping relevant information for the task of writing on the subject. It requires similar local knowledge to determine how far these manors continue in our time to belong to lineal representatives, where existing, of the former possessors. The greater part of the manors of the “Earl of Pembroke” are still vested in the Marquis of Bute.

THE MANORS OF THE EARL OF PENBROCK IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

The said earl hath the Castle of Cardiffe (which stands in the manor of Roath); the manor of Llys-Talybout; the manor of Leck [Llech] with that of Cayre [*q.* Caerau?]; St. George's—which are free, copyhold, and demesne lands. Michelston-super-Ely is of like tenure. The lord is patron of the church there, and of the church of St. George's.

St. Nicholas is divided between the said earl, Martin Button, Esq., and the heir of Cottrel, and the patronage of that church belongs to them by turns. Walterston, within the parish of Llancarvan; Llanvaes,

that was sometime two parts, one belonging to the Duke of Bedford, then Lord of Glamorgan, and the other part belonging to Malefant, that married the heiress of Fleming, but the Earl of Penbrock hath it entire, and is patron of the church there.

Boverton and *Llantwit-Major* was kept by Sir Robert Fitzhamon in his own hand, which he kept in husbandry for provision of corn towards his house at Cardiffe. It is a spacious lordship, in circuit about four miles, having about 900 acres of land in demesne, free, and customary lands, and every tenant upon his death or alienation of his customary lands payeth the best beast, and for want of a beast 5s. in the name of a heriott [*heriot*—a fine due in copyhold estates to the lord of the manor, on death of holder]. The Dean of Gloucester hath the tithe corn there. Basset hath the advowson there. There are four wells of wholesome water in this manor, and none of them drieth in summer. They call them Odnants, Odnais, Signin Well, and Six Wells. They run in one stream into Severn, at Colehugh. Six Wells springeth in the south, and runneth northward into Severn; Signin Well runneth towards the south, thither, and yet there is neither mountain nor hill to urge the two springs thus contrary.

Lantwit Rawleigh is in the west part of Lantwit parish, and was purchased by William, the eldest brother of Philip, Earl of Penbrock, of Sir Thomas Baglan, Knt. *Llanbleithian* is a large manor; it came by marrying Quintin's heiress to Seward, Lord of Talyvan, and when the male issue of the Swards failed, an heiress of the last of them married William Par, after Marquis of Northampton; and now the Earl of Penbrock is lord of it. *Eglwys Brewis*, or a great part of it, belongeth to Evan Saies, Esq. It is a fine little lordship.

Ruthyn containeth Lanharan, and part of Lanhilid, and part of Saint Mary's Hill. This lordship was given by Fitz Hamon to [Madoc] the second son of Justyn, and is large and spacious; the forest of Garth Maylwg is in it, but the wood thereof was sold to the Iron Men [the miners of Merthyr].

Newton Nottage contains 1,200 acres of land, and is divided between the Earl of Penbrock and Richard Lychwr [Lougher], Esq., and the heir of Sir William Herbert, Knt. It was given by William, Earl of Gloster (then Lord of Glamorgan), unto one Sir Richard Cardiffe, who had one only daughter, that married one Sir Thomas Sanford, Knt., and had issue Sir Richard Sanford, Knt., Lord of Newton; but how the Sanfords went from the same I could not find as yet. There are three wells in this lordship, which flow and ebb twice in twenty-four hours, and at every time contrary to the sea, whereupon Sir John Stradling, Knt., Baronet, moralized.

The borough of *Kynfigge* [*Kenfig*] Sir Robert Fitz Hamon kept in his own hands, and builded a castle there, and used the same as one of his dwelling-houses. Howbeit, in a short time both the town and castle were drowned by the sand of the sea, and there remaineth but out cottages, bearing the name of the borough of Kynfigge, which hath the whole liberties yet remaining, as the said town formerly had; saving that the weekly markets and annual faires are lost. The King's Majesty is patron of the church there. Kynfigge river springeth in Ceven Cribwr, and runneth to Pile, and so under Kynfigge Castle to the sea of Severn.

The borough of *Avan*, together with the lordship of *Avan Walia*, was given by Fitz Hamon to Cradock ap Justyn, which, after many ages, fell to a daughter that married one of the Blunts, that exchanged the same with the Lord of Glamorgan for lands in England.

Neath Budgus, with the castle, was given in the division by Sir Robert Fitz Hamon to Sir Richard Greenfield, Knt. [see De Granville], whose heir founded an abbey and gave the lands there towards the maintenance thereof, and went to an estate that they had in Devonshire, near Bedeford, to dwell. The lord is patron of the church there, and the valuation is 5. (*Sic MS.*) There is in the lordship of Neath four Courts Baron, viz.: Neath Manerium, Neath Citra, Neath Ultra, and Kil-y-Beyll. *Avan Walia* hath two courts and three parishes, viz.: *Avan Burgus*, Baglan, and Michelston-super-Avan (otherwise called Ynys Avan). Mr. Bushi Mansel is patron of those three churches.

The borough of *Cowbridge* was kept by Robert Fitz Hamon in his own hands, and the bailiffs thereof do still yield their yearly accompts at the Earl of Penbrock's audits, for the profits and perquisits of their court there. Mr. Basset is patron of the church. The fishing of Taff, Rumney, Ely, Ogmore, Avan, and Neath, do belong to the Earl of Penbrock. The Wardsilver, paid by the several Gentlemen of Ward that held their manors in knight service of the said earl, as under the Castle of Cardiffe, amounts to £7 9s. ob.

Saint Henydd Subtus [Lower Senghenydd], wherein the Red Castle is, once the chief house of Ivor Pettite, Lord of Saint Henydd. Also Carffili Castle and Gules [Morlais] Castle, in Upper Saint Henydd, belongs to the said earl, and the patronage of Celligar and Merthyr Churches.

The castle and borough of *Lantrisant*, with the lordships of Clun, Pentyrch, and Trewern, was given to Einion ap Collwyn; but Sir Robert Fitz Hamon kept *Glynrondde* in his own hands. There are in the lordships of Miskin and Glynrondde seven parish churches, viz.: Lantrisant, Lantwit Vaidre, Ystradtvodwg, Lanwnno, Aberdâr, Pentyrch, and Radyr. The Dean of Gloster and his lessees hath the tithe sheaf there. Basset is patron of the vicarage of Lantrisant.

The lordship of Glynrondde butteth upon the south part of Brecknockshire, and hath in it a good and large common of pasture given by Justyn's father to the tenants, and still called, after his name, *Hir Wayn Wrgan*. Both Rondde spring in that lordship.

Tir Iarll was kept by Fitz Hamon in his own hands, and hath two parish churches, viz.: Langynwyd and Bettws; and hath in it two tenures, freehold and lease, or patent lands. *Note*.—That William and Philip,

Earls of Penbrock, were the greatest lords that had lands in Glamorgan either before or after Justyn's time. [See *Pembroke, Earls of*; *Bute, Marquess of*.]

The Manors belonging to the Right Hon. H. Marquis of Worcester.

The castle and borough of *Swansey*, the castles of Ostermouth and Caslychwyr; Kilvai, Sub-boscós, and Super-boscós; Penarth, Hamon, Kittle, and Trewyddva; Penmanor, part thereof; Ilston; Michelston-le-Pit, Wrinston, West Orchard, and Lancarvan, four small lordships. West Orchard hath no court but at Michaelmas. The lord is patron of the church of Michelston-le-Pit.

Manors belonging to Sir Edward Mansel, Knt., Baronet.

Margam, Havod y Porth, Laleston, Pile, Horgro, Aber Kynfigg, Langewyd, holden in chief of the king, Porth Inon, Nicholaston, Scurla (or Horton), and Penrees. These four lordships in Gower contain three parishes, and the lord is patron of the three churches of Pile and Kynfigg, being both but one vicarage.

Manors of the Earl of Lester [Leicester].

The several lordships of Coyty Anglia, Coyty Walia, Newcastle, Court Colman, Lan Hary, and Newland, wherein are demesne lands, customary, free, and copyhold. The lord is patron of Coyty Church, Coe-Church, Saint Bride's Minor, and Lanhary. Jo. Gamadge, Esq., bought Court Colman of Thomas Lyson, Doctor of Physick.

Manors that do or did belong to St. John, Earl of Bullingbrock [Bolingbroke].

The castle of *Penmark*, with the lordship, came to the Saint Johns by marrying an heiress to one of the Humphrevills; it hath free and copyhold lands. The castle and lordship of *Fonmun* butteth upon the river Thawe: it hath copy and free lands; both manors are in the parish of Penmark, and the Dean had once the tythe sheaf and the presentation of a vicar to the church.

The manor of *Lancadle* butteth upon the eastern part of the river Thawe, within the parish of Lancarvan. It hath free and copyhold lands. It is (or was) holden in soccage under the Earl of Penbrock, as they of his manor at Saint Nicholas. *Cum Kidi* joineth with the manor of Penmark, and is within the said parish, and hath free and copyhold lands. It hath been part of Humphrevill's lands. [See *De Humfreville*.]

For the manor of *Barry* I find no record to whom it was given in the division. Camden saith that it had that name from one Barricus, a holy man, born and bred there. It hath in it the like tenures and two parish churches, viz.: Barry and Port Kery; the lord is patron of both.

Manors once belonging to Carn [of Ewenny].

Wenny, sometime a priory, purchased (after the suppression) by Sir Edward Carn, Knt. It is holden in Capite. The lord is patron of the church of Wenny. *Saint Mary*, by Cowbridge, and *Landoch* are two manors holden under the Castle of Cardiffe by knight service. *Colwynston* manor stands upon the river Alem. It was sometime the Stradling's land. It owes knight service to Ogmor Castle: also part of Saint Bride's Major the like tenure.

Manors belonging once to Sir John Stradling, Knt., Baronet.

Saint Donat's was given in the division to Sir William le Esterling, Knt.: the lord is patron of the church there. *Monke Ash* (or Nash Major) was the Greenfields' [Grenvilles'], and given by them to the Abbey of Neath, and after the suppression purchased from Sir Richard Cro[m]well, Knt., by Sir Thomas Stradling, of Saint Donat's, Knt.

Lanphe came to the Stradlings by the marriage of Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., with the heiress of Berkrolles. Lanphe is holden by knight service under the Dutchie of Lancaster, and Merthyr Mawr by knight service under Lanbleithan. He had also a fourth part of Penlline, under Cardiffe Castle.

Merthyr Mawr was once the land of the Swards, and came to Berkrolls by marrying an heiress of Seward; and from Barkrolls to Stradling, by the above-said marriage. Thomas [?], Lord Bishop of Landaffe, is patron of the church there. *Llanmaes*, in Saint Fagan's, situate on both sides of Ely, being antient lands belonging to the Stradlings.

Sully, given in the division to Sir Reynold Sully, Knt., whose great-granddaughter being an heiress, married Sir Lyson de Avan, and conveyed the said lordship to that name [see *De Sully*]. Again, a daughter and heiress to Sir Thomas de Avan, Lord of Sully, married one Blunt, an English Knt., who exchanged her lands in Wales with the then Lord of Glamorgan for lands in England. It fell by escheat to the Crown, and was purchased from Queen Mary by Sir Thomas Stradling, Knt., (holden) de Rege.

East Orchard was given in the division to Sir Roger Barkrolls, Knt., where stood his chief dwelling-house [see *De Berkrolles*]. It is situate upon the river Thawe, and came to the Stradlings by the aforesaid marriage. It is holden under Cardiff Castle.

Castleton and *West Orchard* are both in the parish of Saint Athan, and holden by knight service under the castle of Cardiff. The lord is patron of the church there. *Gileston* is holden by Mr. Giles from Sir John Stradling, Knt., by lease for 1,000 years at £2 per annum. Knight service under Castleton. The lessee is patron of the church there during the time.

Manors that belonged to Sir William Herbert, Knt., and after his death, sans issue, divided between Sir William Dorington, Knt., Mr. Herbert of Cogan Pill, and William Herbert of Swansea, Esq.

Roath Tewkesbury (so called after the Lord of Glamorgan had given it to the abbey of Tewkesbury), after the suppression of the abbey was purchased by Sir George Herbert, Knt., the grandfather of Sir William Herbert, Knt.; and therein Sir William builded the fair house, called the Fryers, by Cardiff: holden de Rege.

Landoch came to Sir William Herbert from his great-grandmother, daughter and heiress to Sir Matthew Cradock, Knt., which, after the death of Richard Herbert, Esq., married Sir William Bawdrip, Knt. In this lordship was the chief dwelling-house of Sir Matthew Cradock, Knt. [see *Llandough Castle*]. The lord is patron of the church there. It is holden under the castle of Cardiff. He had also part of St. Andrews and Denys Powis of the King.

Cantlostoun, once the Cantelupes Land, and it came first to Sir William Horton, Knt., by marrying the daughter and heiress of Thomas Cantlo, Esq., and from his granddaughter, Jonet, daughter and heiress to his son, Jenkin Horton, to Sir Matthew Cradock, her son and heir by Richard Cradock, Esq., to whom she married; and from the heiress of Sir Matthew Cradock, to her son and heir, Sir George Herbert, Knt. It is within the parish of Merthyr Mawr, and is holden under the castle of Lanbleithian. Cornely was sometime the Lovells' Lands, after, the Cradocks', and now the Herberts', holden in Soccage under Kynfigg Castle.

A third part of *Newton Nottage* belonged to Sir William Herbert. The three lords, viz., the Earl of Penbrock, the heir of Sir William Herbert, and Richard Lychwr [Lougher], Esq., do present a minister to the church by turns. Also at Swansea Sir William had a fair dwelling-house and much land thereunto belonging, and the tithe sheafe of Cadoxton by Neath. He had also a part of Penmaen, and a third part of Langenith, in Lower Gower.

Manors belonging to Sir John Aubrey, of Lantrithyd, Knt.

The lordship of *Talyvan*, which was sometime the Swards', purchased by John Thomas Basset, Esq., of King Edward the Sixth, where are free, customary, lease, and copyhold lands. Welsh Saint Donat's is the parish church. A great part of Saint Mary Hill, and the manor of Lan Madock, in Lower Gower, belong to the Knt.

Lands of Edward Van, of Marcross, Esq.

Edward Van, Esq., had a moiety of Marcross, and a fair house at Lantwit, and much good land thereunto belonging, (held) under the Castle of Cardiff.

Manors belonging to Sir Edward Lewis, sen., Knt., of Van.

Van, where [are] his chief dwelling-house and goodly demesne thereunto belonging. The manor of St. Fagan's, wherein is a fair house, builded by Dr. Gibbon, with much demesne lands and rent belonging thereunto. The manor of *Adensfield*, *Penmark*, and *Splot*, part of the lordship of Peterston *super* Ely. The manor of *Carn-Llwyd*. The manor of *Roath Kensam* [Keynsham] being part of Roath, given by the Lord of Glamorgan to the abbey of Kensam, and after the suppression purchased by Edward Lewis, Esq., father to Thomas Lewis.

The manor of *Cornton*, situate in Ogmor Lands in the duchy of Lancaster, and is holden in knight service under the castle of Ogmor. Sir Edward Lewis, Knt., had also the manor-house of *Radyr*, and the park and demesne lands thereunto belonging.

Sir Francis Popham, Knt., had the manor of *Cadoxton*, wherein are three tenures, viz., demesne, free, and copyhold lands. There are two churches in it, whereof the lord is patron.

Manors of Sir Richard Basset of Bewper.

Sir Richard Basset, Knt., had the manor of *St. Hilary*, wherein standeth Bewper, his chief dwelling-house, and very goodly and faire demesnes thereunto belonging. He had also one moiety of *Marcross*, and goodly demesne lands there. He had also *Viswre*, wherein standeth a faire house, and goodly demesne lands thereunto belonging.

The Ancient Divisions of Glamorgan.

The boundaries and divisions of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire before the Norman conquest are not clearly ascertainable. But there seems to be no reason for doubting that from the end of the Roman period (fifth century), when the Severn washed the western side of *Britannia Prima*, and the consolidation of the Saxon states under Egbert (ninth century), when the Wye rather than the Severn was the western boundary of the Anglo-Saxon dominion, the country between the Severn and the Wye had belonged more to Wales than to England, and had a population almost entirely British. Here Elystan Glodrudd is said to have ruled a territory known by the various names, Fferyllwg, Ferleg, Ferlex. From the Wye westward, however, the country was always considered as belonging purely and simply to the Welsh, as it has continued to this day part of Wales. Monmouth and Glamorgan—the former popularly considered, and in some enactments named as in England—were before the Norman age and formation of the Lordship Marcher of Glamorgan generally associated together under the title of Gwent and Morganwg, and doubtless (along with surrounding districts) inhabited by a clan or division of the Britons which recognised a bond of common origin or interest—the *Silures*, although the land was partitioned under two or more rulers.

This region maintained, also, a kind of separateness from South Wales. It was not a portion at any time (except when force prevailed) of the wider country known as the “south part” of Wales, or *Deheubarth*; it was not included in either of the three provinces or kingdoms into which Rhodri the Great (ninth century), King of Wales, divided his dominions between his sons. Howel Dda, King of South Wales, was considered an interloper when attempting to obtain rule in Glamorgan, and was checked by Edgar, the English king.

But not even the conquest of this region by the Normans, and their long and powerful rule over it, in the slightest degree obliterated the public sense that the country of Morgan and the Gwenta of the *Silures* still belonged to and formed an essential part of Wales. The ancient British division into *cantrefs* and *comots*, made perhaps in the time of Howel Dda, or possibly first originated and fully systematized by Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (thirteenth century)—they were certainly formally defined and established by that prince—extended to Glamorgan and Gwent as well as to any other part of Wales, and remain more or less in force to this day;—*ex. gr.*, Cardiff is in the hundred of *Cibwr* (now spelt “Kibbor”), and Llantrisant in that of Miskin, the chief difference being that the ancient *comots* are now termed *hundreds*, and the ancient *cantrefs* fallen into abeyance. And it is to be noticed that the old British topography placed Gwent and Morganwg (Monmouth and Glamorgan) under one system of six *cantrefs*, including twenty-four *comots*, a division from the influence of which it is not yet altogether practicable to relieve the popular mind. A part of the co. of Monmouth especially—that lying between the Usk and the Taff, forming the *cantref* of Gwaunllwg, or Gwentllwg—is often popularly considered as in Glamorgan, and it requires an effort of the memory respecting the actual county boundary to dispel the illusion. The old British division of Glamorgan proper (which excluded Gower [Gwyr], classing it with Carmarthen as a part of Deheubarth, but included a part of Monmouthshire) was into six *cantrefs* and twenty-four *comots*, as before stated.

*Cantrefs.**Comots.*

Gro Nedd, or Gorfynydd. [This cantref, which formed the extreme *western* part of Glamorgan, had its western limit on the river Neath (*Nëdd*), though some say it extended to the Tawe.]

{ Rhwng Nëdd ac Afan ["between Nedd and Avan"].
Tir yr Hwndrwd ["the hundred land"].
Tir Iarll ["the Earl's land." Its centre was Coity.
It included the site of Bridgend, and part of Bettws].
Glyn Ogwr ["the Vale of Ogwr," now Ogmore.
To the interior from Coity to the hills—parishes of Llangeinor and Llandyfodwg].

Penychen, also called Pen y Nen.

{ Talyfan [see manor of *Talyfan*, in "Manors of Glamorgan"].
Miskin [included Llantrisant, &c.].
Rhuthyn [the territory given by Fitzhamon to Madoc, son of Iestyn. Its etymology implies a *red* soil—W., *rhudd*, red. Included Llanharan, &c.].
Glyn Rhoddni ["Vale of Rhondda," parish of Ystrad-yfodwg, &c.].

Cantref Breiniawl ["the Royal Hundred," so termed because it included the lord's castle of Cardiff, and primarily the seat of British rule].

{ Cibwr [now "Kibbor." Cardiff, Roath, Whitechurch, Llanishen, Llysfaen, Llanedern. The district between Lower Rhymney and Taff].
Senghenydd [Caerphilly, Castell Coch, &c.].
Uwch Cayach ["Upper Cayach"—Merthyr Tydfil, Aberdare, Llanwonno, &c.].
Is Cayach ["Lower Cayach"—Gelligaer, Llanfabon, Eglwys-ilan].

Gwaunllwg [otherwise "Gwentllwg." This cantref is now included in *Monmouthshire*. It comprises the marshy and level parts between Cardiff and Newport, and generally the lower lands between the lower Rhymney and Usk].

{ Yr Haidd.
Y Dref Berfedd, or Canol ["the central part"].
Edelygion Eithaf [some divide this into two comots].
Y Mynydd ["the Mountain"].

Other cantrefs, named "Gwent Uwch Coed" and "Is Coed," containing eight or nine comots, were situated in the remaining part of Monmouthshire, and, together with the above, constituted "Gwent and Morganwg." (See in *Myvyr. Arch. of Wales*, vol. ii. : "*Parthau Cymru*.")

It is notable that these cantrefs by no means include the whole of modern *Glamorgan*. Apparently all the undulating district usually called "the Vale of Glamorgan," by the Welsh *Bro Morganwg*, is omitted; and the parts embraced appear to correspond with the region called "Morgannok," as distinguished from "Glamorgan" (see p. 45),—in other words, the northern and hilly parts of the county. Whether this indicates that the Welsh princes in settling the geographical divisions of Wales in the thirteenth century refrained from intermeddling with the Vale of Glamorgan as being in too exclusive a sense the domain of the Norman lords and their mesne fief-holders, is worth inquiring into. The fact itself is remarkable, but seems to have strangely escaped the notice of antiquarians. Almost all the *Barones minores* we have noticed, as well as the Lord Paramount of Glamorgan himself, had their manors in the parts not included in the *cantrefs* of the Welsh partition, while these cantrefs correspond with some considerable exactitude with the lands said by tradition and the *Bruts* to have been granted by Fitzhamon to the sons of Iestyn, to Einion ap Collwyn, to Robert ap Seissyllt, and other Welshmen. These included Senghenydd, Miskin, Avan, Aberavan,

the district between Nêdd and Tawe, Maes Essyllt, &c. ; in fact, the hilly as distinguished from the champaign country. In the latter some thirty parishes, forming the modern "hundreds" of Dinas Powys, Cowbridge, and Ogmore, are not perceptibly included in the *comots* enumerated in the survey of Prince Llewelyn. Did that prince confine his survey to lands held by Welshmen only? Is this another indication of that proud and contemptuous temper which, when England was lost, would see in the word "Britain" nothing but Wales, and in the word "Britons" nothing but the Cymry—thus endeavouring, by ignoring, to annihilate misfortune? This were indeed after a new mode—

"To take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing end them ;"

but if excusable in any, such hallucination might be excusable in Prince Llewelyn, the man who, beyond most heroic men, not even excepting Alfred, had battled long and bravely with "outrageous fortune," not generally, although finally, without the success his genius and marvellous self-devotion merited.

SECTION VIII.—SHERIFFS AND UNDER-SHERIFFS OF GLAMORGAN,

A.D. 1541—1872.

Sheriffs, in the modern sense of the term, were first appointed for Glamorgan by 27th Henry VIII. (A.D. 1536), which constituted that Lordship Marcher, with Gower, a County, and formally united this part as well as Monmouthshire and all the remainder of Wales with England. Up to this time the office of sheriff had vested in the lord of the lordship, who, by the nature of his tenure, governed in the absence of the king's writ, administering justice in his own court, and even enacting laws, under certain limitations, on his own responsibility ; although upon this point it is necessary to keep in mind the important fact that the Norman conquest of Glamorgan, like the Norman conquest of England, allowed the laws and customs of the conquered in great part to remain in force. Such new enactments and modes of administration as were necessary for the planting of the feudal system among the people the Normans did their best to harmonize with the native laws, but, where perfect accord was impossible, supplied the lack on the rough and ready principle of, *sic volo*, &c.

The first Sheriff named for Glamorgan is Sir George Herbert, Knt, of Swansea, A.D. 1541. The following tabular arrangement is deemed to be as far as possible correct, and is taken, with slight alteration, from that published by Rev. H. H. Knight (1850), which up to the year 1792 was from the MS. of Evan Simmons, of Nottage, thence to 1850 from a MS. of Howel Gwyn, Esq. It has been completed from further additions by the last-named gentleman, and collated with a copy of a MS. by Thomas Morgan, of Cardiff.

It will be observed that the under-sheriffs in the early times were men of about the same standing as the sheriffs, and very often members of their family.

HIGH SHERIFFS.

UNDER-SHERIFFS.

A.D.

HENRY VIII.

1	Sir George Herbert, of Swansea	Jenkin Franklin, Gent. . . .	1541
2	Sir Rice Mansel, Knt., of Margam	William Bassett, Gent., of Beaupre	1542
3	Sir Edward Carne, Knt., of Ewenny	James Button, of Worlton	1543
4	William Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	John Turbervill, of Llanblethian	1544
5	Sir George Mathew, of Radir	Thomas Lewis	1545
6	John Thomas Bassett, Esq., of Llantrithyd	William Meyrick	1546

EDWARD VI.

7	Miles Mathew, Esq., of Llandaff	William Jones, Gent. . . .	1547
8	Sir Thomas Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's	Robert Stradling, his brother	1548
9	Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann	John Smith, of Cardiff	1549
10	Christopher Turbervill, Esq., of Penlline	Thomas Powell, of Llangynwyd	1550
11	James Thomas, Esq., of Llanfihangel	James Thomas, his son	1551
12	William Herbert, Esq., of Cogan Pill	Henry Lewis, of Cardiff	1552

MARY.

13	Sir George Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	David John Vaughan	1553
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PHILIP AND MARY.

14	Sir Rice Mansel, Knt., of Margam	Thomas Powell, of Llangynwyd	1554
15	Sir Edward Carne, Knt., of Ewenny	Miles Button, Esq. . . .	1555
16	Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann	Thomas Griffith	1556
17	James Button, Esq., of Worlton	Miles Button, Esq. . . .	1557
18	William Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	Jenkin Williams, of Cowbridge	1558

ELIZABETH.

19	Sir Richard Walwyn, Knt., of Llantrithyd	John Unett	1559
20	Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann	John Smith	1560
21	John Carne and Thomas Lewis, Esqs., of Vann	Thomas Griffith	1561
22	Thomas Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	John Kemeys, Kefn-mably	1562
23	David Evans, Esq., of Neath	Richard Thomas	1563
24	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	William Herbert, Cardiff	1564
25	Miles Button, Esq., of Worlton	Robert Button	1565
26	William Jenkins, Esq., of Tythegston	Edward Holland	1566
27	William Herbert, Esq., of Cogan Pill	John Smith	1567
28	William Mathew, Esq., of Radir	Walter Williams	1568
29	Christopher Turbervill, Esq., of Penlline	Henry Matthew	1569
30	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Vann	Roger Seys, Gent. . . .	1570
31	Miles Button, Esq., of Worlton	David Robert, of Cardiff	1571
32	Thomas Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	John Smith	1572
33	Richard Gwynn, Esq., of Llansannor	Jenkin Williams	1573
34	Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's	Leyson Lewis	1574
35	Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	Walter Williams, of Gelligaer	1575
36	Sir Edward Mansel, Knt., of Margam	Thomas Powell	1576
37	Nicholas Herbert, Esq., of Cardiff	Reynold David	1577
38	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	William Herbert, of Cardiff	1578
39	John Thomas, Esq., of Llanfihangel	Lewis Griffith	1579
40	William Mathew, Esq., of Radir	Henry Mathew, his brother	1580
41	Thomas Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	William David	1581
42	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	Lewis Griffith	1582
43	Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's	Lambrook Stradling, of Cardiff	1583
44	George Herbert, Esq., of Nash	Rees Lewis	1584
45	Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	John Andrew	1585
46	Nicholas Herbert, Esq., of Cardiff	John Gamage	1586
47	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Vann	Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	1587
48	John Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	George Kemeys, Llanblethian	1588

49	Miles Button, Esq., Worlton	Edward Button, his son	A.D. 1589
50	Henry Mathew, Esq., of Radir	Morgan Gibbon, of St. Fagan's	1590
51	Anthony Mansel, Esq., of Llantrithyd	Thomas Pranch	1591
52	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	Lewis Griffith, of Cilybebill	1592
53	Edmund Mathew, Esq., of Radir	Marmaduke Mathew	1593
54	Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt., of Margam	Anthony Powell	1594
55	Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	William St. John	1595
56	Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's	John Stradling, Gent.	1596
57	Richard Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	Thomas Bassett, his son	1597
58	John Gwyn, Esq. (died); Rowland Morgan, Esq.	William Powell	1598
59	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Ruperra [Rhiw-peri]	Thomas Lewis Reynold	1599
60	Edward Prichard, Esq., of Llancayach	William Williams	1600
61	John Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	Hopkin Evans, Gent.	1601
62	Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann	Gabriel Lewis, Esq.	1602

JAMES I.

63	Thomas Aubrey, Esq., of Llantrithyd	Thomas Bassett, Gent.	1603
64	Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., of Margam	Anthony Powell, Gent.	1604
65	Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	Morgan Cradock, Gent.	1605
66	Sir William Herbert, Knt., of Swansea	Hopkin David Edward	1606
67	Sir Rowland Morgan, Knt., of Llandaff	Philip Williams	1607
68	John Stradling, Esq., of St. Donat's	William Stradling	1608
69	Richard Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	Thomas Bassett, his son	1609
70	Morgan Meyrick, Esq., of Cottrel	W. Meyrick, his brother	1610
71	George Lewis, Esq., of Llystalybont	David Lloyd, of Cardiff	1611
72	Lewis Thomas ap William, Esq., of Bettws	Philip William Eglwysilan	1612
73	Sir Edward Lewis, Knt., of Vann	William Robert, of St. Andrew's	1613
74	Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Castlemenych	Miles Mathew, his brother	1614
75	Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	Evan Thomas ap Evan	1615
76	Christopher Turbervill, Esq., of Penlline	Rees Knapp	1616
77	David Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	Henry Penry, Gent.	1617
78	William Mathew, Esq., of Aberaman	Robert Mathew, his brother	1618
79	Edward Van, Esq., of Marcross	Owen Price, Gent.	1619
80	Sir John Stradling, Knt. and Bart., St. Donat's	George Williams	1620
81	John Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	William Roberts	1621
82	William Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre	Jenkin Cradock, Gent., of Llancarvan	1622
83	Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt. and Bart., of Margam	John Rowe, of Gower	1623
84	Lewis Thomas ap William, Esq., of Bettws	John Powell	1624

CHARLES I.

85	Anthony Gwynn, Esq., of Lansannor	Rees Howard, of Llantrithyd	1625
86	William Bawdrip, Esq., of Splott	Owen Price, succ. by William Price	1626
87	Edmund Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe	James Thomas, his brother	1627
88	Henry Mansel, Esq., of Gower	Watkin Lougher, of Nottage	1628
89	Sir Thomas Lewis, Knt., of Penmark	Jenkin Cradock, Llancarvan	1629
90	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	Lewis Thomas Richard	1630
91	Sir Anthony Mansel, Knt., of Briton-ferry	Lewis Thomas, Gent.	1631
92	David Evans, Esq., of Neath	George Williams	1632
93	Edward Thomas, Esq., of Llanfihangel	Morgan Griffith	1633
94	John Aubrey, Esq., of Llantrithyd	Henry Penry, ditto	1634
95	Watkin Lougher, Esq., of Tythegston	Lewis Thomas Griffith	1635
96	Sir Lewis Mansel, Knt. and Bart., of Margam	Jenkin Cradock, of Llancarvan	1636
97	Edward Prichard, Esq., of Llancayach	Thomas Powell	1637
98	Nicholas Kemeys, Esq., of Keven-mably	Morgan Howard	1638
99	John Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	Morgan Griffith	1639
100	Robert Button, Esq., of Duffryn	Henry Penry, of Llantrithyd	1640
101	William Bassett, Esq., of Miskin	Richard Bevan	1641
102	Richard Bassett, Esq., of Fishwear	Robert William, of St. Hilary	1642
103	Sir Charles Kemeys, of Keven-mably, and William Thomas, Esq., of Swansea, for 2 years	Morgan Howard	1643 1644

		A. D.
104	Edward Carne, Esq., of Ewenny, and Bussey Mansel, Esq., of Briton-ferry, pricked by Parliament	Richard ap Evan 1645
105	Richard Jones, Esq., of Michaelston	Evan Prichard, of Diwedid 1646
106	John Price, Esq., of Gellihir	William Morgan, of Neath 1647
107	Walter Thomas, Esq., of Swansea	William Williams 1648

COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE.

108	John Herbert, Esq., of Roath	John Griffith 1649
109	George Bowen, Esq., of Kittle Hill	John Bowen, his son 1650
110	Rees Powell, Esq., of Coytrehên	Robert Thomas 1651
111	Edward Stradling, Esq., of Roath	Lewis William 1652
112	William Bassett, Esq., of Miskin	Richard ap Evan 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

113	Humphrey Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven	Humphrey Wyndham, his son 1654
114	Richard Lougher, Esq., of Tythegston	Watkin Jones, Gent., of Monkton 1655
115	William Herbert, Esq., of Swansea	Thomas David, Gent. 1656
116	Stephen Edwards, Esq., of Stembridge	George Thomas 1657
117	Richard Davies, Esq., of Penmaen	Leyson Davies, his brother 1658

RICHARD CROMWELL, PROTECTOR.

118	Richard Davies, Esq., the same	John Morgan 1659
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CHARLES II.

119	Herbert Evans, Esq., of Eaglesbush	David Evans, of Neath Abbey 1660
120	Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	William Morgan, of Rubiné 1661
121	Edmund Gamage, Esq., of Newcastle	John Powell 1662
122	John Gronow de Bedwas, Esq.	William Morgan 1663
123	Edmund Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe	Edmund Perkins 1664
124	Martin Button, Esq., of Dyffryn	Moor Perkins 1665
125	Edward Mathew, Esq., of Aberaman	John Richard, of Henllan 1666
126	Thomas Mathew, Esq., of Castle-menych	Miles Mathew, of Cardiff 1667
127	Thomas Button, Esq., of Cottrel	David Thomas, of Llysworney 1668
128	Philip Hoby, Esq., of Neath Abbey	John Llewelin, of Ynis-y-Gerwn 1669
129	Edmund Thomas, Esq., of Orchard	John Powell 1670
130	Philip Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle	David Evans 1671
131	Thomas Powell, Esq., of Coytrehên	Edward Williams, of St. Mary Church 1672
132	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Penmark	Moor Perkins 1673
133	William Thomas, Esq., of Llanbradach	John Thomas, of Llancarvan 1674
134	Richard Seys, Esq., of Rhyddings	Rowland Harris 1675
135	Miles Mathew, Esq., of Llanca-yach	Edward Williams, of St. Mary Church 1676
136	Bussey Mansel, Esq., of Briton-ferry	Jervis Powell 1677
137	Thomas Gibbon, Esq., of Trecastle	Charles Evans, of Llanwit Fairdre 1678
138	George Bowen, Esq., of Kittle Hill	John Powell 1679
139	Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Llanrumney	William Morgan, of Coedygoras 1680
140	Oliver Jones, Esq., of Fonmon	John Watkins, of Gower Land 1681
141	Reynold Deere, Esq., of Wenvoe	Thomas Morgan, of Coedygoras 1682
142	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	William Morgan, of Coedygoras 1683
143	David Jenkins, Esq., of Hensol	Jervis Powell 1684

JAMES II.

144	Sir John Aubrey, Bart., of Llantrithyd	Evan Edwards 1685
145	William Aubrey, Esq., of Pencoeed	Charles Evans 1686
146	Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Margam	Edward Williams, of St. Mary Church 1687
147	Sir Edward Mansel, the same	The same 1688

WILLIAM III. AND MARY.

148	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Penmark	Robert Powell, of Llysworney 1689
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		A. D.
149	Thomas Carne, Esq., of Nash	1690
150	John Price, Esq., of Gellihir	1691
151	William Seys, Esq., of Rhyddings	1692
152	William Mathew, Esq., of Aberaman	1693
153	Richard Herbert, Esq., of Cilybebyll	1694
154	John Bennett, Esq., of Kittle Hill	1695
155	Richard Lougher, of Tythegston	1696
156	Richard Morgan, Esq., of St. George's	1697
157	George Howells, Esq., of Bovill	1698
158	John Whitwick, Esq. (died in office)	1699
159	Sir John Thomas, Bart., of Wenvoe	1700
160	Thomas Mansel, Esq., of Penrhys Castle	1701
	David Thomas, of Lysworney	
	John Wilkins, of the same	
	John Deere, Esq., of Llantwit	
	Charles Evans, of Llantwit Fairdre	
	Griffith Evans, of Gelligron	
	Evans Evans	
	Edward Thomas, of Pwillywrach	
	Jervis Powell, of Llantrisant	
	Richard Bassett, of St. Andrew's	
	Robert Powell, of Llyswoorney	
	Charles Evans, of Llantwit Fairdre	
	Evan Evans	

ANNE.

161	Daniel Morris, Esq., of Glynacastle	Jervis Powell	1702
162	William Bassett, Esq., of Cowbridge	William Llewelyn, of Monkton	1703
163	Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon	Thomas Wilkins, of Llanblethian	1704
164	Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Llanbradach	Roger Wilkins, of Cowbridge	1705
165	William Stanley, Esq., of Neath Abbey	Thomas Hawkins	1706
166	Roger Powell, Esq., of Energlyn	Michael Richards, of Cardiff	1707
167	Richard Carne, Esq., of Ewenny	Edward Jenkins, of Landough	1708
168	Thomas Button, Esq., of Cottrel	Wat. Morgán (clerk to Edward Jenkins)	1709
169	Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donat's	Robert Powell, of Wilton	1710
170	Sir John Aubrey, Bart., of Llantrithyd	Edward Jenkins, of Landough	1711
171	John Carne, Esq., of Clementston	Thomas Wilkins, of Llanblethian	1712
172	Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart., of Keven-mably	Evans Evans (clerk to T. Wilkins)	1713

GEORGE I.

173	Hoby Compton, Esq., of Neath Abbey	Thomas Cory, of Margam	1714
174	Gabriel Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	Gabriel Powell, of Swansea	1715
175	John Jones, Esq., of Dyffryn	John Jones (his son)	1716
176	Edward Thomas, Esq., of Ogmere	Thomas Cory, of Margam	1717
177	Thomas Popkin, Esq., of Forest	W. Frampton (clerk to Gabriel Powell)	1718
178	Michael Williams, Esq., of Bridgend	Anthony Maddocks	1719
179	William Dawkin, Esq., of Kilvrough	William Phillips, of Swansea	1720
180	William Richards, Esq., of Cardiff	Michael Richards, of ditto	1721
181	William Morgan, Esq., of Coedygoras	Henry Morgan (his brother)	1722
182	Edward Evans, Esq., of Eaglesbush	Thomas Cradock, of Margam	1723
183	James Williams, Esq., of Cardiff	Henry Llewellyn, of ditto	1724
184	Abraham Barbour, Esq., of St. George's	Edward Herbert, of Cardiff	1725
185	Morgan Morgans, Esq., of Lanrumney	Canon Wilkins, of Lanblethian	1726

GEORGE II.

186	Martin Button, Esq., of Dyffryn	Edward Powell, of Brynhill	1727
187	James Thomas, Esq., of Llanbradach	Henry Llewellyn, of Cardiff	1728
188	Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon	Richard Powell, of Landough	1729
189	John Llewellyn, Esq., of Ynis-y-gerwn	Gabriel Powell, of Swansea	1730
190	John Carne, Esq., of Nash	Richard Leyson, of Prisk	1731
191	Reynold Deere, Esq., of Penlline	Edward Thomas (his nephew)	1732
192	Herbert Mackworth, Esq., of Gnoll	William Powell, of Swansea	1733
193	William Bassett, Esq., of Miskin	Thomas Leyson, of Prisk	1734
194	Grant Gibbon, of Trecastle	Richard Leyson, of Prisk	1735
195	Hopkin Rees, Esq., of St. Mary Hill	David Lewis, of Penkryn, for Richard Leyson	1736
196	Robert Knight, Esq., of Tythegston	Richard Powell, of Landough	1737
197	Edmund Lloyd, Esq., of Cardiff	William Powell, of Llanharan	1738
198	Thomas Price, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer	Hugh Powell, of Swansea	1739
199	Richard Turbervill, Esq., of Ewenny	Richard Powell, of Neath	1740
200	Rowland Dawkins, Esq., of Kilvrough	Richard Dawkins, of Hendrewen	1741
201	Robert Morris, Esq., of Ynysarwad	John Jeffreys, of Swansea	1742
202	Matthew Deere, Esq., of Ash Hall	Anthony Maddocks, of Cefnida	1743

		A. D.
203	Henry Lucas, Esq., of Stouthall, in Gower	Edward Hancorn, Gent. 1744
204	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	Richard Powell, of Neath 1745
205	Whitelock Nicholl, Esq., of Ham	Edward Lewis, of Penlline 1746
206	Thomas Powell, Esq., of Tondü	Edward Savours, of Coedycynllan 1747
207	John Mathews, Esq., of Brynwith	John Thomas, of Cowbridge 1748
208	Joseph Price, Esq., of Gellihir	John Morgan, of Swansea 1749
209	Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Marlas	Anthony Maddocks, of Cefnidfa 1750
210	William Evans, Esq., of Eaglesbush	Hugh Powell, of Swansea 1751
211	Rowland Bevan, Esq., of Oxwich	Edward Hancorn 1752
212	Thomas Rous, Esq. (Under Sheriff acted)	Thomas Edmonds, of Cowbridge 1753
213	Edward Walters, Esq., of Pittcott	Nathaniel Taynton, of Cowbridge 1754
214	Thomas Popkin, Esq., of Forest	Edward Hancorn 1755
215	William Bruce, Esq., of Llanllethian	John Thomas, of Cowbridge 1756
216	Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Newlouse	Richard Thomas 1757
217	Edward Mathews, Esq., of Aberaman	John Thomas, of Cowbridge 1758
218	Thomas Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn Golych	Mansel Williams, of Neath 1759
219	Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhit, Bart., of St. Donat's	(Office done by his deputy, William Rees, of St. Mary Hill, his steward) 1760

GEORGE III.

220	Samuel Price, Esq., of Coity	William Prothero (for William Rees) 1761
221	Philip Williams, Esq., of Dyffryn	Mansel Williams, of Neath 1762
222	Robert Morris, Esq., of Swansea	Elias Jenkins 1763
223	Abraham Williams, Esq., of Cathays	Thomas Williams, of Cowbridge 1764
224	Calvert Richard Jones, Esq., of Swansea	William Jenkins, of Neath 1765
225	William Curre, Esq., of Clementston	Edward Lewis, of Penlline 1766
226	Edward Powell, Esq., of Tondü	William Jenkins, of Neath 1767
227	Thomas Bennet, Esq., of Laleston	Itlid Thomas, of Swansea 1768
228	Thomas Mathews, Esq., of Llandaff	Thomas Williams, of Cowbridge 1769
229	Richard Gordon, Esq., of Burry's Green, Gower	Elias Jenkins, of Swansea 1770
230	William Thomas, Esq., of Llanblethian	Thomas Williams, Cowbridge 1771
231	Edward Thomas, Esq., of Tregroes	William Rees, Esq., St. Mary Hill 1772
232	William Dawkin, Esq., of Kilvrough	Itlid Thomas, of Swansea 1773
233	John Edmondes, Esq., of Cowbridge	Thomas Thomas, of Cardiff 1774
234	Daniel Jones, Esq., of Glanbrân	Itlid Thomas, of Swansea 1775
235	William Hurst, Esq., of Gabalva	Thomas Thomas, of Cardiff 1776
236	David Thomas, Esq., of Pwllwyrach	William Rees, Esq., of St. Mary Hill 1777
237	John Lucas, Esq., of Stouthall	Itlid Thomas, of Swansea 1778
238	Bartholomew Greenwood, Esq., of Cardiff } (excused, being bailiff of Cardiff) ; Christopher Bassett, Esq., of Llanelay	William Rees, Esq., of St. Mary Hill 1779
239	Peter Birt, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle	Thomas Thomas, of Cardiff 1780
240	Charles Bowen, Esq., of Merthyr-mawr	Thomas Thomas 1781
241	Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam	Hopkin Llewelyn, of Margam 1782
242	William Kemeys, Esq., of Ynysarwad	William Rees, Esq., of St. Mary Hill 1783
243	John Richard, Esq., of Energlyn	Thomas Thomas, of Cardiff 1784
244	Stephen White, Esq., of Miskin	William Rees, Esq., of Court Colman 1785
245	Thomas Drake Tyrwhit, Esq., of St. Donat's Castle	Watkin Morgan, of Llandough 1786
246	John Price, Esq., of Llandaff Court	John Wood, of Cardiff 1787
247	Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Pantynawel	Thomas Williams, of Cowbridge 1788
248	John Llewelin, Esq., of Welsh St. Donat's	John Wood, of Cardiff 1789
249	William Lewis, Esq., of Pentyrch	Hopkin Llewellyn, Gent. 1790
250	John Richards, Esq., Corner House, Cardiff	John Wood, Cardiff 1791
251	John Llewelyn, Esq., of Ynis-y-gerwn	Mr. Hopkin Llewelyn 1792
252	John Lucas, Esq., of Stouthall	Rees Davies, Swansea 1793
253	Henry Knight, Esq., of Tythegston	John Thomas, Cowbridge 1794
254	Wyndham Lewis, Esq., of Llanishen	John Wood, of Cardiff 1795
255	Herbert Hurst, Esq., of Gabalva	Ditto 1796
256	Robert Rous, Esq., of Cwrtyrall	Ditto 1797
257	Samuel Richardson, Esq., Hensol Castle	J. Williams, Cardiff 1798
258	John Goodrich, Esq., of Energlyn	John Wood 1799

		A.D.
259	Robert Jenner, Esq., Wenvoe Castle	John Wood 1800
260	Robert Jones, Esq., Fonmon Castle	William Vaughan 1801
261	Richard Mansel Phillips, Esq., Sketty	John Jeffreys, Swansea 1802
262	John Morris, Esq., of Clasmont	William Vaughan 1803
263	Richard T. Picton, Esq., of Ewenny	William Vaughan 1804
264	Thomas Markham, Esq., of Nash	Edward Powell, Llantwit 1805
265	Anthony Bacon, Esq., of Cyfarthfa	John Wood, Cardiff 1806
266	George Wynch, Esq., of Clementston	Edward Powell 1807
267	John N. Miers, Esq., Cadoxton Lodge	G. Llewelyn 1808
268	Jeremiah Homfray, Esq., of Llandaff	Wyndham Lewis 1809
269	Thomas Lockwood, Esq., Danygraig	John Jeffreys, Swansea 1810
270	Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., Gabalfa	Thomas Bassett 1811
271	Morgan Popkin Traherne, Esq., Coytrehên	W. Vaughan 1812
272	William Jones, Esq., Cornstown Lodge	Thomas Bassett 1813
273	The Hon. William Booth Grey	John Wood 1814
274	William Tait, Esq., Cardiff	E. P. Richards 1815
275	Richard John Hill, Esq., Plymouth Lodge	John Powell, Brecon 1816
276	Thomas Bates Rous, Esq., of Cwrtyrall	E. P. Richards 1817
277	Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., Penlle'rgaer	Lewis Thomas, Swansea 1818
278	Josiah John Guest, Esq., Dowlais	John Jones 1819

GEORGE IV.

279	Richard Blakemore, Esq., Velindre	E. P. Richards 1820
280	William Forman, Esq., Penydarran	William Meyrick 1821
281	Sir John Morris, Bart., Sketty Park	John James 1822
282	John Edwards, Esq., Rheola	William Meyrick 1823
283	John Bassett, Esq., Bonvilston House	Thomas Bassett 1824
284	John Bennet, Esq., Laleston	John Jackson Price 1825
285	Thomas Edward Thomas, Esq., Swansea	John Jackson Price 1826
286	John Henry Vivian, Esq., Marino	John Jackson Price 1827
287	Robert F. Jenner, Esq., Wenvoe Castle	E. P. Richards 1828
288	William Crawshay, Esq., Cyfarthfa Castle	William Meyrick 1829

WILLIAM IV.

289	William Williams, Esq., Aberpergwm	David Powell 1830
290	Richard H. Jenkins, Esq., Lanharan House	Alexander Cuthbertson 1831
291	Frederick Fredricks, Esq., Dyffryn	Alexander Cuthbertson 1832
292	Richard T. Turbervill, Esq., Ewenny	William Lewis 1833
293	Henry J. Grant, Esq., The Gnoll	David Powell 1834
294	John Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., Penlle'rgaer	Thomas Thomas 1835
295	Thomas Penrice, Esq., Kilvrough House	John Jenkins 1836

VICTORIA.

296	Howel Gwyn, Esq., Alltwen	John Gwyn Jeffreys 1837
297	Howel Gwyn, Esq.—R. O. Jones, Esq., Fonmon Castle	John G. Jeffreys 1838
298	Charles H. Smith, Gwernllwynwith	Charles Basil Mansfield 1839
299	Michael Williams, Esq., Morfa	C. B. Mansfield 1840
300	Joseph Martin, Esq., Ynystawe	C. B. Mansfield 1841
301	Henry Lucas, Esq., Uplands	J. G. Jeffreys 1842
302	John Homfray, Esq., Llandaff Court	J. G. Jeffreys 1843
303	John Bruce Pryce, Esq., Dyffryn	William Davies 1844
304	Robert Savours, Esq., Trecastle	William Lewis 1845
305	Richard Franklin, Esq., Clementson	William Lewis 1846
306	Nash V. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., Rheola	Alexander Cuthbertson 1847
307	Thomas W. Booker, Esq., Velindre	Thomas Evans 1848
308	Richard Boteler, Esq., Landough Castle	Thomas Evans 1849
309	Rowland Fothergill, Esq., Hensol Castle	E. G. Smith 1850

	A. D.
310 Gervase Turbervill, Esq., Ewenny	1851
311 Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., of Baglan Hall	1852
312 Richard Hill Miers, Esq., of Ynyspenllwch	1853
313 William Llewelyn, Esq., of Court Colman	1854
314 Wyndham W. Lewis, Esq., of The Heath	1855
315 John Samuel, Esq., Cowbridge	1856
316 Evan Williams, Esq., of Dyffryn Ffrwd	1857
317 Henry Lewis, Esq., Green Meadow	1858
318 Charles Williams, Esq., Roath	1859
319 George Grey Rous, Esq., Court-y-Rala	1860
320 Edward Robert Wood, Esq., Stouthall	1861
321 Sir Ivor B. Guest, Bart., Dowlais	1862
322 John P. Traherne, Esq., Coytrôhen	1863
323 Robert F. L. Jenner, Esq., Wenvoe Castle	1864
324 Thomas William Booker, Esq., Velindre	1865
325 William Graham Vivian, Esq., Singleton	1866
326 Thomas Penrice, Esq., Kilvrough House	1867
327 George Thomas Clark, Esq., Dowlais House	1868
328 Edward Romilly, Esq., Porthkerry	1869
329 E. W. J. Thomas, Esq., Coedriglan	1870
330 Vaughan H. Lee, Esq., Rheola	1871
331 Charles Henry Williams, Esq., Roath Court	1872

SECTION IX.—PARLIAMENTARY ANNALS OF GLAMORGAN.

The powers of the Lords Marchers, who alone were entitled to appear as barons in the king's council, were abolished by the eighth Henry, by the Act of the twenty-seventh year of his reign (A.D. 1536-7), whereby he formally and finally united Wales to England; and for that year a knight of the shire was doubtless summoned to represent the interests and wishes of the population in Parliament.

Before the conquest of Wales, and its nominal union with England under Edward I., no parliamentary representation, properly speaking, existed among the Welsh, but a kind of autocracy of the princes, tempered by the voice of popular assembly, prevailed. After Edward's conquest an occasional summons for delegates from Wales to the suzerain's council was issued. Edward II., A.D. 1322, sent forth a writ directing that twenty-four persons from South Wales, and an equal number from North Wales, "with full and sufficient power on behalf of the whole community of their parts," should attend a *parliamentum* which he was about to hold at York. Of the result of such summons among a nation by no means forward at that time to comply with any "direction" from the English king, we have no record. Glamorgan, however, for *legislative* purposes, did not yet form part of either England or Wales—although territorially and ethnically of course belonging to the latter,—but lay under that exceptional species of government known as the regal authority (*Jura Regalia*) of the Lords Marchers—an authority, it is true, not wholly tantamount to a free *imperium in imperio*, but still sufficiently independent to exclude all voice of the people in their own representation. Henry put an abrupt end to this feudal rule, made the Glamorgan and Gower Lordships Marcher a County, and gave the inhabitants of the county and of the royal burgh of Cardiff the privilege of choosing and sending each a delegate to the national Parliament.

Upon what principle of *suffrage* the selection of a representative was then made is not quite plain ; but it is probable that the franchise settled under Edward III., which extended in counties to small holders, and in boroughs to house tenants, had remained unaltered in England, and was now applied to Wales.

The names of the *first* Members sent from Glamorgan and Cardiff (1537), like many others of the same date, have been lost. The representative for the next parliament was George Herbert, Esq., of Swansea, for the co., and John Bassett, Esq., of the Inner Temple (*Interioris Templi*), for the boroughs. In 1654 and 1656, under Cromwell and the Commonwealth, the county returned *two* members; and in the year preceding (1683), when specific constituencies in Wales were not represented, but the whole Principality, including Monmouthshire, was represented by 7 *members*, one of these was a prominent Glamorgan gentleman, Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton Ferry. In 1658-9 (Cromwell) *Swansea*, which had never before been granted the parliamentary franchise, returned a member, William Foxwist, Esq. With this exception the borough delegation from this county was confined to Cardiff, not on account of its population, for in that respect its inferiority was obvious, but on account of its ancient *status* as a princely and lordly seat. It is for men of local and antiquarian knowledge, such as Col. Francis, to find out why Swansea, although at the head of the later Lordship Marcher of Gower, did not claim, or failed to secure, the privilege of parliamentary representation until Cromwell gave it the boon, as well as to find whence came and whither went William Foxwist, Esq.—of whom, however, more hereafter (p. 152).

By the Reform Bill of 1832, Swansea (with Neath, Aberavon, and Kenfig), with all its importance as a port and centre of mining and manufacturing wealth and population, for the first time obtained the permanent privilege of returning a member to the Commons Merthyr Tydfil, which now, with Aberdare, &c., contains a population nearly equal to Cardiff and Swansea together, despite their recent increase, was at the same time made a Parliamentary District of boroughs.

1.—*Members of Parliament for the County of Glamorgan, from A.D. 1542—1872.*

	A. D.		A. D.
HENRY VIII.			
George Herbert, Esq., of Swansea. [Second son of Richard Herbert of Ewias; was knighted; <i>d.</i> 1570; bro. of William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke; cr. 1551, (from whom descend the Earls of Pembroke and Carnarvon); and father of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea, and William Herbert, Esq., of Cogan, who built the house at <i>Cogan Pill</i>]	1542	Rice Mansel, Kt. of Oxwich, the first of Margam Abbey; brother of Sir Edward Mansel, of Margam]	1553
		[Sir] Edward Mansel [Knt., of Margam, above named. On his tomb it is said that he had fifteen sons and four daus. by his wife Jane, dau. of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. See <i>Margam Abbey</i>]	1554
EDWARD VI.			
George Mathew, Esq. [of Radir; was knighted; third of the line of Radir, and son of Sir William Matthew, Knt.; Sheriff for Glam., 1544]	1547	PHILIP AND MARY.	
		Sir Edward Carne, Knt. [of Ewenny; Sheriff 1554]	1554
		Sir Edward Carne, Knt., the same	1555
		William Herbert de Cogan, Esq. [Sheriff 1551, 1556; son of Sir George Herbert of Swansea; built Cogan House, near Cardiff; <i>m.</i> Alice, dau. of Sir Thomas (or John) Raglan, Knt., widow of William Mathew, of Castle Menych. From his eldest bro. Matthew descended the Herberts of Cogan,	
Sir George Mathew, Knt., of Radir [the same]	1553		
Anthony Mansel, Esq. [second son of Sir			

four generations, Herberts of White Friars, Cardiff, and of Swansea] . . . 1557

ELIZABETH.

- William Morgan, Esq. [of Llantarnam?] . . . 1558-9
 William Bassett, Esq. [of Beaupre; Sheriff in 1558] . . . 1563
 William Bassett, Esq., the same . . . 1571
 William Herbert, sen., Esq. [of Cogan; his nephew, "William Herbert, *jun.*," became Sir William, Knt.] . . . 1572
 Robert Sydney, Esq. [afterwards (1586) Sir Robert Sydney; 2nd son of Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., of Penshurst; *m.*, about 1584, Barbara Gamage, heiress of Coity; was made Governor of Flushing, &c.; cr. Baron Sydney and Viscount Lisle, and in 1618 Earl of Leicester. See further *Gamage of Coity Castle*] . . . 1585
 Thomas Carne, Esq. [of Ewenny; Sheriff in 1571 and 1580; *m.* a dau. of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, Somerset; father of Sir John Carne, Knt., of Ewenny] . . . 1586
 Thomas Carne, Esq., the same . . . 1588
 Sir Robert Sydney, Knt. [see under A.D. 1585] . . . 1592
 Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt. [afterwards Bart., of Margam; Sheriff 1593 and 1603. See *Mansel of Margam*] . . . 1597
 Sir John Herbert, Knt. [of Neath Abbey; 2nd son of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea; Sheriff in 1605; *d.* 1617, *at.* 67] . . . 1601

JAMES I.

- Philip Herbert, Esq., in his place, raised to the peerage, . . .
 Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt. . . . 1603
 [Philip Herbert was 2nd son of Henry, 2nd Earl of Pembroke; cr. Baron Herbert of Shurland, Kent, and Earl of Montgomery, 1605; succ. as 4th Earl of Pembroke on death of his b. William 1630, *d.* 1650. Nicolas, *Synop. Peerage.*]
 Sir Thomas Mansel, Knt. [of Margam (see A.D. 1597); cr. a bart., 1611, on the first institution of the order by James I.] . . . 1614
 William Price, Esq. . . . 1620
 Sir Robert Mansel, Knt. [Vice-Admiral; 10th son of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, by Lady Jane Somerset, dau. of Henry, 2nd Earl of Worcester. See *Margam Abbey*. He was knighted by the Earl of Essex for his valour in taking the city of Cadiz, 1596; made Vice-Admiral by James I.; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., Keeper of the Great Seal, and sister of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Bacon] . . . 1623

CHARLES I. A.D.

- Sir Robert Mansel, Knt. (the same) . . . 1625
 Sir John Stradling, Knt. and Bart. [of St. Donat's] . . . 1626
 Sir Robert Mansel, Knt. (as before) . . . 1628
 Sir Edward Stradling, Knt. and Bart. [of St. Donat's]. 1st session . . . 1640
 Philip Lord Herbert. [Earl of Montgomery; son and successor in 1650 of Philip Herbert, 4th Earl of Pembroke. See 1603] 2nd session . . . 1640

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

The "Little" or "Barebones" Parliament is called. Six members are summoned for all Wales, without special constituencies:—Bussy Mansel, Hugh Courtenay, James Philips, Richard Pryse, John Williams, John Bowen and Philip Jones for Mon. . . 1653
 [Bussy Mansel is well known as of Briton Ferry, Glam.; James Philips was of Cardigan; Richard Pryse, of Gogerddan; and if Hugh Courtenay was the otherwise known hot "royalist officer," he must have been summoned as a compromise.]

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

- Col. Philip Jones [of Swansea, afterwards of Fonmon Castle; founder of the family of Jones of Fonmon; an officer of distinguished merit; Governor of Swansea and Cardiff under Cromwell; became one of His Highness's Council; Comptroller of the Household; was elevated to the House of Lords. See *Jones of Fonmon Castle*, and Col. Francis's *Life of Col. Philip Jones*, in his *Charters of Swansea*] . . . 1654
 William Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe . . .
 Col. Philip Jones, of Fonmon (the same)
 Edmund Thomas, Esq., of Wenvoe [son of William, one of the members for 1654]. . . 1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

- Evan Seys, Esq. [of Boverton, Serjeant-at-law. See *Seys of Boverton*. This parliament, after a few short and interrupted sittings, dissolved itself, and by its own authority called another parliament to meet on April 25, 1660]. . . . 1658-9

CHARLES II.—"THE RESTORATION."

- Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Margam [Sheriff in 1688; son of Sir Lewis Mansel, Bart.; *m.* Martha, dau. and co-h. of Edward Carne, Esq., of Ewenny;

	A. D.
was succ. by his son, Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Mansel] . . .	1660
Sir Edward Mansel (the same) . . .	1661
Bussy Mansel, Esq. [of Briton-Ferry; the friend of Cromwell, and zealous promoter of his cause in the co. of Glamorgan] . . .	1678
Bussy Mansel, Esq. (the same) . . .	1680
Sir Edward Mansel, Bart. [same as for 1660, &c.] . . .	1680-1

JAMES II.

Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Margam (the same) . . .	1685
Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton Ferry . . .	1688

WILLIAM AND MARY—THE REVOLUTION.

Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton Ferry . . .	1689
Bussy Mansel, Esq. (the same) . . .	1695
Bussy Mansel, Esq. (the same) . . .	1598
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. [of Margam; Sheriff in 1701; was made Comptroller of the Household under Queen Anne, a member of the Privy Council, Vice-Admiral of South Wales, Governor of Milford Haven; cr. Baron Mansel of Margam 1712; <i>d.</i> 1723. See <i>Margam Abbey</i>]. . .	1700
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., of Margam (the same) . . .	1701

ANNE.

Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., of Margam (the same) . . .	1702
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., of Margam (the same) . . .	1705
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. (the same) . . .	1707
Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. (the same) . . .	1708
Robert Jones, Esq. [of Fonmon Castle, son of the late Col. Philip Jones of Fonmon] . . .	1710
Robert Jones, Esq. (the same) . . .	1713
Robert Jones, Esq. (the same) . . .	1714

GEORGE I. (HOUSE OF HANOVER).

Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle (the same) . . .	1714
Robert Jones, Esq. (the same) . . .	1715
Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart., <i>vice</i> Jones, deceased . . .	1715
Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart., of Kevenmably . . .	1722

GEORGE II.

Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart. (the same) . . .	1727
Hon. William Talbot [son of Charles, Baron Talbot of Hensol] . . .	1734
[<i>Bussy Mansel, Esq.</i> , of Margam, contested, the poll continuing for ten days. 1501 voted—for Mansel, 823; for Talbot, 678; but 247 were struck off from Mansel, and only 21 from	

	A. D.
Talbot. The sheriff, William Basset of Miskin, accused of great partiality].	
Bussy Mansel, Esq. [of Margam, afterwards Lord Mansel, elected <i>vice</i> Talbot, succ. to the peerage on death of his father, Lord Chancellor Talbot, Baron Hensol] . . .	1737
Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Margam (the same)	1741
Thomas Mathew, Admiral [of Llandaff; son of Brig.-Gen. Edward Mathew of Llandaff; father of Major Thomas Mathew of Llandaff, by Henrietta Burgess, an Antigua lady. He was chosen <i>vice</i> Bussy Mansel, who succ. to the peerage on death of his brother Christopher, 3rd Lord Mansel of Margam, 1750, <i>s. p. m.</i> , when the title became extinct. The four successions from the first lord, Thomas, of Margam, in 1711, to death of Bussy, fourth Lord Mansel, only lasted thirty-nine years. The revival of this title in the person of the present C. R. Mansel Talbot, M.P., has recently been declined] . . .	1744
Charles Edwin, Esq. [of Llanfihangel? The election took place at Bridgend. The name Edwin came to Glamorgan, it is believed, with Humphrey Edwin, Esq., who in or about 1650 purchased Llanfihangel from Sir Robert Thomas, 2nd Bart., the last of his line. See <i>Thomas of Llanfihangel</i>] . . .	1747
Charles Edwin, Esq. (the same) . . .	1754
<i>Dec. 29th.</i> Major Thomas Matthew [of Llandaff], <i>vice</i> Edwin, deceased. [A contest took place between Matthew and Charles Van—see <i>Van of Marcross</i> ,—who was probably of Llanwern, Mon. Votes for Matthew, 954; for Van, 212. The election was held at Cardiff]. . .	1756

GEORGE III.

Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. [of Wenvoe Castle] . . .	1761
Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. [re-elected 11th May, upon his appointment as Commissioner of Woods and Forests]	1763
Richard Turbervill, Esq. [of Ewenny, Dec., 1767, <i>vice</i> Thomas, deceased. Election at Bridgend] . . .	1767
Hon. George Venables Vernon [of Briton Ferry; son and h. of George Venables, 1st Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, co. Chester; <i>m.</i> Louisa Barbara (by whom he had no surviving issue), dau. and h. of Bussy, last Lord Mansel of Margam, who had Briton Ferry by will of Thomas Mansel of that place, who <i>d. s. p.</i> ; succ. as 2nd	

A.D.

Lord Vernon 1780. This title is not extinct] 1768

Hon. George Venables Vernon (the same) ["Mr. Thomas Price of Dyffryn offered himself in case Lord Vernon was dead"] 1774

Charles Edwin, Esq. [was a *Wyndham* of Dunraven, assumed his mother's surname, an *Edwin* of Llanfihangel, see A.D. 1747; *vice* Vernon, who s. to the peerage on death of his father, Lord Vernon] 1780

Thomas Wyndham, Esq. [of Dunraven Castle; elected at Bridgend, Sept., 1789, *vice* Charles Edwin, resigned. Mr. Traherne (*List of Knights of the Shire*) says "*vice* his father, Charles Wyndham, who took the Chiltern Hundreds"] 1789

Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven (the same). [The Wyndhams came to Dunraven in 1642, when Thomas Wyndham bought the estate from Sir George Vaughan, Knt. See *Vaughan of Dunraven*. Thomas Wyndham, Esq., was the last of his line, leaving an only dau., who m., 1810, Wyndham Quin Lord Adare, afterwards 2nd *Earl of Dunraven*] 1790—1812

Benjamin Hall, Esq., *vice* Wyndham deceased [of Hensol Castle. See *Llanover, Baron, of Llanover*; also *Hensol Castle*] 1814

Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B.; *Feb. vice* Hall deceased. [Son of Humphrey Cole, Esq., of Childown, Surrey; was a Post-Capt. R.N., Col. of Royal Marines; m. Mary, dau. of Henry, 2nd Earl of Ilchester, and widow of T. M. Talbot, Esq., of Margam; resided at Penrice Castle; *d. s. p.* 1836] 1818

John Edwards, Esq. [Rheola and Llanelay

A.D.

—no further account is found of this brief interruption in the representation] 1818

GEORGE IV.

Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. [same as for 1818: a contest occurred between Cole, Edwards, and Grey; the first polling 791 votes, the second 656, the third 151—total votes 1,598. Polling lasted twelve days] 1820

Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. (the same) 1826

WILLIAM IV.

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam, [present senior Member; has continuously represented the co. up to the present time. See *Talbot of Margam*] 1830

Do. [General Election under *Reform Act*, when he was chosen as a second member for the co.]

Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., F.R.S., of Penlle'r-gaer 1832

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam } 1835

Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer }

VICTORIA.

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam } 1837

Richard Wyndham Quin Viscount Adare [afterwards 3rd Earl of Dunraven] }

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam }

Sir George Tyler, K.H. [of Cottrel, *vice* Viscount Adare resigned; eldest son of Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B.; became Rear-Admiral 1852; continued Mr. Talbot's colleague till 1857] } 1851

C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam and Penrice Castle }

Henry Hussey Vivian, Esq., of Parkwern, Swansea }

The sitting Members, 1872.

2.—Members of Parliament for Cardiff and Contributory Boroughs, A.D. 1542—A.D. 1872.

HENRY VIII.

John Bassett, Esq., of the Inner Temple. 1542

EDWARD VI.

John Cokk, Esq. [the name otherwise unknown] 1547

MARY.

David Edwards [*Broune Willis* gives David Evans] 1553

David Evans, Gent., 2nd Parl. 1553

Edward Herbert, Esq. [place unknown; probably son of Richard, son of Howel Thomas Herbert of Berth-hir, and

grandson of Thomas William Jenkin of Raglan] 1554

PHILIP AND MARY.

William Colchester [place unknown] 1554

Willis gives no return 1555

Lysanno *ap Ryse*, Esq. [This was doubtless Leyson Price of Briton Ferry, son of Rhys ap Evan, of the line of Iestyn, through Evan ap Leyson, Lord of Baglan. He m. Maud, dau. of David Evans, Esq., of Gnoll, Sheriff in 1562] 1557

ELIZABETH.

Willis gives no return 1558-9

	A.D.
Henry Lewis, Esq. [of Cardiff; Under-Sheriff 1552]	1563
Henry Morgan, Esq. [no place given—probably Glanrumney]	1571
David Roberts, Gent. [Under-Sheriff 1571]	1572
Nicholas Herbert, Esq. [of Cogan; Sheriff 1578 and 1587; 3rd son of Matthew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea]	1585
George Lewis, Esq. [of Llys-Talybont; 2nd son of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Van; Sheriff 1569; m. Catherine, dau. of Miles Mathew, Esq., of Castle Menych]	1586
David Roberts, Gent. [probably same as for 1572]	1592
Nicholas Hawkins [place unknown]	1597
William Lewis, Gent. [place unknown]	1601

JAMES I.

Matthew Davies, Gent. [place unknown].	1603
William Thomas, Gent. [place unknown]	1614
William Herbert, Esq. [There were three of this name living at this time at or near Cardiff, William of Cogan Pill, son of Nicholas Herbert (see 1585); William of White Friars, Cardiff; and William, jun., who was slain at the battle of Edge Hill, 1642. But this last could scarcely be the member for Cardiff].	1620
William Price, Esq. [the Under-Sheriff for 1626 was of this name]	1623

CHARLES I.

William Price, Esq. (the same)	1625
William Price, Esq. (the same)	1626
Lewis Morgan, Esq. [place not given, probably Glanrumney; grandson of member for 1563; his mother was dau. of Nicholas Herbert, of Cogan]	1628
William Herbert, Esq. [probably of Cogan. See next Parl., 1st session]	1640
William Herbert, Esq. [probably of Cogan; father of William Herbert of Swansea, Cogan, and White Friars; was slain at the battle of Edge Hill, 1642], 2nd Session	
Algernon Sidney, <i>vice</i> Herbert	1642
[This Algernon Sidney, or Sydney, was son of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, and was doubtless brought to Cardiff through the Coity connection (see <i>Coity Castle</i>). As Col. Sydney he became celebrated under Cromwell, was a strong republican, but against Cromwell's "usurpation." This Parl., known as the "Long Parliament," continued to sit at intervals, until, in 1648, Col. Pride's "Purge" put a stop to its "further debate." Sydney had continued all this time a member.	

A.D.
In 1645 Cromwell thought highly of him as an officer in the Parliament army. "I am confident," he says to Fairfax, "he will serve you faithfully;" but in 1653, in dismissing the "Long" or "Rump" Parl., or, as he called the act, "putting an end to their prating," Cromwell, pointing to the Speaker, said to Harrison, "Fetch him down!" and seeing Algernon Sydney sitting next to the Speaker, he exclaimed, "Put *him* out!" then pointing to the mace, said, "Take away that bauble." Sydney, however, continued a staunch Commonwealth and anti-royalty man; opposed the Restoration; survived Cromwell; concerted with Shaftesbury, Hampden, and Russell in 1681; was arrested as concerned in the "Rye House Plot," was tried by the miscreant Jeffreys, Charles II.'s instrument, condemned, and executed on Tower Hill 1683.]

THE COMMONWEALTH AND CROMWELL.

The "Little" Parliament. No return for
the boroughs. See under *County* 1653

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Price, Esq. [prob. "John Price, Esq.," of Gellihir, in Gower, an active man in the Protector's cause]	1654
John Price, Esq. (the same)	1656

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

John Price, Esq. [the same. This parliament was interrupted sitting Oct. 13, reassembled Dec. 26, and continued sitting till March 16, when it passed a vote not only dissolving itself, but the parliament of Nov. 3, 1640, and summoning a new parliament for April 25th, 1660] 1658-9

CHARLES II.

Bussy Mansel, Esq., of Briton Ferry	1660-1
Sir Robert Thomas, Bart., of Llanfihangel	1678-80
Bussy Mansel, Esq. [for <i>County</i> in 1680]	1681

JAMES II.

Francis Gwyn, Esq., of Llansannor	1685
Thomas Mansel, Esq., of Margam [afterwards a Bart.]	1688-9
Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donat's	1695-1700
Thomas Mansel, Esq. [of Briton Ferry]	1701

ANNE.

Thomas Mansel, Esq. (the same)	1702-5
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A. D.
 Sir John Aubrey, Bart. [of Llantrithyd] . 1707-8
 Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St.
 Donat's 1710-14

GEORGE I. (HOUSE OF HANOVER).

Sir Edward Stradling, Bart. (the same) . 1714
 Sir Edward Stradling, 4th Bart. of St.
 Donat's; *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of An-
 thony Hungerford 1722

GEORGE II.

Sir Edward Stradling, Bart. (the same) .
 Hon. Bussy Mansel [of Margam, after-
 wards Lord Mansel of Margam, M.P.
 for the co. 1737, 1741], *vice* Stradling,
deceased 1727.
 Hon. Herbert Windsor [afterwards Baron
 Mountjoy, &c., peerage of Ireland] 1734
 Herbert Mackworth, Esq. [*vice* Windsor,
 who succ. to the peerage as Baron
 Mountjoy] 1739
 Herbert Mackworth, Esq. [the same; son
 of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, Knt.,
 of Gnoll] 1741
 Thomas Edmonds, Esq. [no place speci-
 fied—probably of Cowbridge—the
 same with the Under-Sheriff of 1753.
 Of this family possibly is the Rev.
 Thomas Edmondes, M.A., at present
 Vicar of Llanblethian-cum-Cow-
 bridge] 1747
 Herbert Mackworth, Esq. [the same as
 for 1741 and 1761] 1754

GEORGE III.

Herbert Mackworth, Esq., of Gnoll . 1761
 Herbert Mackworth, Esq. [of Gnoll; son
 of the member last given; was member
 also in 1774, 1780, and 1784; *cr.* a
 baronet 1776; *d.* 1792] 1768-84
 Hon. John Stuart [Lord Mount-Stuart,
 eldest son of John, 4th Earl of Bute,
 and 1st Marquess of Bute; *m.* Eliza-
 beth, dau. and sole h. of Patrick
 Crichton, Earl of Dumfries] . . . 1790
 Lord Evelyn James Stuart, *vice* Stuart

A. D.
deceased [3rd son of 1st Marquess of
 Bute; *b.* in 1773; Col. in the army;
d. 1842] 1794-6
 Lord William Stuart [Capt. R.N.; brother
 of the member for 1794-1796] . . 1801-18
 Lord Evelyn James Stuart [*vice* Stuart
deceased; same as member for 1794-6] 1814
 Lord P. James H. C. Stuart [brother of
 Evelyn James, last member; contested
 with Frederick Wood; for Stuart,
 45; Wood, 17] 1818

GEORGE IV.

Wyndham Lewis, Esq. *vice* Lord James
 Stuart, retired [of Green Meadow,
 was opposed by E. Ludlow, but after
 six days' contest was returned by a
 considerable majority; was afterwards
 member successively for Aldburgh
 and Maidstone; he *d.* 1838, and
 his widow, Mary Anne, dau. of John
 Evans, Esq., of Brampford Speke,
 Devon, *m.*, 1839, Benjamin Disraeli,
 Esq., M.P. (now Right Hon.), col-
 league with Mr. Lewis, in 1837, in the
 representation of Maidstone] . . . 1820
 Lord P. James H. Crichton-Stuart [same
 as member for 1818] 1826-32
 John Nicholl, Esq. [gained election against
 Lord James H. C. Stuart; votes for
 Nicholl, 342; for Stuart, 191] . . . 1832
 John Nicholl, Esq. [on appointment to be
 Judge Advocate-General] 1841
 Rt. Hon. John Nicholl 1847
 Walter Coffin, Esq., of Llandaff [son of
 late Walter Coffin, Esq., of Bridgend;
 had a contest with Rt. Hon. John
 Nicholl, D.C.L.; obtained a majority
 of 26] 1852
 Col. James Frederick Dudley Crichton-
 Stuart [eldest son of the late Lord
 Patrick James Herbert Stuart, brother
 of the late John, 2nd Marquess of
 Bute; is cousin of the present mar-
 quess] 1857
Is the present sitting member, 1872.

3.—*Members of Parliament for Swansea and Contributory Boroughs down to 1872.*

Swansea, notwithstanding its great population and importance as the largest corporate town and port in the county, had not the privilege of sending a representative to Parliament till 1832, when the Reform Bill conceded to it this justice.

Once, indeed, before—during that brief period of exceptional administration inaugurated by the Commonwealth and by Cromwell—Swansea had sent a delegate to Parliament. That delegate was *William Foxwist*, a member of a Cheshire family residing at Carnarvon (Dwnn, *Herald. Visit.* 11, 286), and a Judge of Great Sessions in Wales. We find some few other facts of his history previous to the year of his membership for "Swansea." His name

is given in *Browne Willis (Not. Parl.)* as serving for *Carnarvon Town* in 1640, the first year of the "Long Parliament" of Charles I., "in the room" of "William Thomas, Esq.," of Aber, who had either been "deceased or displaced" between 1640 and 1653, the latter being the date of Cromwell's "Little" Parliament. He also served for the *co. of Anglesey*, as colleague of George Twistleton, another Cromwellite, in the "Barebones" Parliament of 1654. In 1658-9 he appears at Swansea. That he was a political Republican, and an Independent in ecclesiastical polity—two things which by no means go together as a rule—is likely enough, and that he was a staunch friend of the Cromwellian cause is morally certain, for he was a commissioner for Carnarvon in 1657 to raise money for the Protectorate, and in a place of honour in the grand funeral procession of Cromwell, along with *Walter Cradock*, and *Serjeant Seys* (of Boverton), *Edmund, Lord Thomas* (of Llanfihangel), and *Philip, Lord Jones* (of Fonmon). See Francis's *Charters of Swansea*. His arms were: *Arg., on a chevron sa. a mullet pierced of the field betw. 3 crosslets fitchées sa.*

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

William Foxwist, Esq. [of what place not stated A.D. 1658-9]

WILLIAM IV.		A.D.	
John Henry Vivian, Esq. [First enfranchisement of the borough under the <i>Reform Act</i> . Registered voters, 1, 307. Mr. Vivian chosen without a contest]		1832	John Henry Vivian, Esq. [reg. voters, 1,563] 1847
John Henry Vivian, Esq. [registered voters, 1,322]		1835	John Henry Vivian, Esq. [reg. voters, 1,694] 1854
			Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, Esq. 1855
			[<i>vice</i> Mr. Vivian, <i>deceased</i> . Mr. Dillwyn has continued without interruption to represent Swansea to the present time. Thus the constituency has escaped a contest, and has only had two members since its creation as a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act of 1832]
			<i>The sitting member, 1872.</i>
VICTORIA.			
John Henry Vivian, Esq. [registered voters, 1,349]		1837	
John Henry Vivian, Esq. [reg. voters, 1,447]		1841	

4.—*Members of Parliament for Merthyr Tydfil District.*

The District of Merthyr, the great centre of iron and coal operations, having rapidly grown in wealth and population, was conceded by the Reform Bill of 1832 the parliamentary franchise. In 1831 the population of Merthyr was 22,083. In 1861 the population of the Parliamentary District, including Aberdare, was 83,875. In 1871 it had risen so high as 96,891.

		A.D.			A.D.
Josiah John Guest, Esq., of Dowlais [registered votes, 502]		1832	Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart [reg. voters, 822]		1847
Josiah John Guest, Esq. [reg. votes, 564]		1835	Henry Austin Bruce, Esq. [<i>vice</i> Guest, <i>dec.</i> , now (1872) the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Secretary of State for the Home Department. See <i>Bruce of Dyffryn</i>].		1852
Josiah John Guest, Esq. [reg. votes, 582. Contest between Guest and J. B. Bruce. Voted for Guest, 309; for Bruce, 135]		1837			
Sir Josiah John Guest, [cr. Baronet 1838. On the register this year, 760]		1841			

Merthyr Tydfil having by census of 1861 a population of 83,875, is empowered to send to Parliament henceforth two representatives. The representation was contested in 1868 with

the following result:—Richard Fothergill, Esq. (local ironmaster), 7,439 votes; Henry Richard, Esq., of London (Secretary of Peace Society), 11,683 votes; *Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce*, 5,776 votes. Mr. Bruce was eventually elected for Renfrewshire.

Richard Fothergill, Esq., of Abernant House	A. D.
Henry Richard, Esq., of London	1868

The sitting Members, 1872.

SECTION X.—THE LORD LIEUTENANTS OF GLAMORGAN,

A. D. 1660—A. D. 1872.

The office of Lord Lieutenant—the sovereign's representative in counties in matters pertaining to their military arrangements—was brought into full maturity at the Restoration. In the time of Elizabeth, a class of magistrates, invested in crises of danger with extraordinary powers, did the work of calling forth and arraying the military forces of their county. In still earlier times "Commissions of Array" were issued to muster and arm the different districts. The right of the Crown to issue such commissions was denied by the Parliament, and constituted one of the great questions in debate between the Commons and Charles I. But with his assumption of power at the Restoration, Charles II. was allowed to exercise this right to the full (14 Car. II., cap. 3). The duties of Lord Lieutenants and their Deputy Lieutenants have been defined in the various *Militia Acts*, but the functions of their office have been in a great degree curtailed by the Army Regulations of 1872.

<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
	A. D.
Carbery, Richard Vaughan, 2nd Earl of, of Golden Grove, Carm.	18th Sept., 1660.
Carbery, Richard Vaughan, Earl of, (the same) reappointed	22nd Dec., 1660.
Carbery, Richard Vaughan, Earl of, (the same) do.	19th July, 1662.
Worcester, Henry Somerset, 3rd Marquess and 7th Earl of,	20th July, 1673.
Beaufort, Henry Somerset (the same), cr. Duke of, 1682. He was styled "Lord President of Wales" (<i>d.</i> 1699)	28th March, 1685.
Macclesfield, Charles Gerard, 1st Earl of (<i>d.</i> 1694)	22nd March, 1689.
Pembroke and Montgomery, Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of, (<i>d.</i> 1733)	11th May, 1694.
Bolton, Charles Paulet, 3rd Duke of, (<i>d.</i> 1754)	22nd March, 1728.
Plymouth, Other Lewis Windsor, 4th Earl of, (<i>d.</i> 1771)	6th Nov., 1754.
Mount-Stuart, John, Lord, afterwards 1st Marquess of Bute	22nd March, 1772.
Bute, John Stuart, 4th Earl of	19th Dec. 1794.
Bute, John Crichton Stuart, 2nd Marquess of, and Custos Rotul., (<i>d.</i> 1848)	2nd June, 1815.
Talbot, Christopher Rice Mansel, Esq., M.P., (and Custos Rotul.)	5th May, 1848.

Present Lord Lieutenant, 1872.

SECTION XI.—BISHOPS OF LLANDAFF FROM THE CONQUEST TO 1872.

[*The See had already existed about 600 years.*]

<i>Appointment.</i>	<i>Appointment.</i>
A. D.	A. D.
1059 Herewald (a Saxon); <i>d.</i> 1103; consec. 1059; [The see vacant four years.]	1148 Galfrid, followed Uhtred 1148; <i>d.</i> 1153.
1108 Urban, Archdeacon of Llandaff; consecrated 10th August, 1108; <i>d.</i> 1133. [The see vacant six years.]	1153 Nicholas ap Gwrgant; (a Welshman); <i>d.</i> 1183.
1139 Uhtred; consecrated 1139; <i>d.</i> 1148.	1185 William de Salso Marisco; <i>d.</i> circa 1191. was bishop when Giraldus Cambr. visited Llandaff (see p. 73).

Appointment.

A.D.

- 1196 Henry, Prior of Abergavenny; *d.* 1218.
 1219 William, Prior of Godcliffe; *d.* 1240.
 [See was now vacant about four years.]
 1244 William de Burgh, Chaplain to the King (Henry III.); consecrated 1244; *d.* 1253.
 1253 John de la Warr; elected 26th July, 1253; *d.* 1256.
 1256 William de Radnor; *el.* 30th July; *d.* 1265.
 1266 William de Breos, Prebendary of Llandaff; elected March, 1266; *d.* 19th March, 1287.
 [It is believed that no bishop was appointed between 1287 and 1296, but Le Neve on the Authority of Pryne states that Philip de Staunton succ. in September.—1287, Nicolas, *Peetrage.*]
 1296 John de Monmouth; nominated March, 1295; consecrated February, 1296; *d.* 1323.
 1323 John de Eglescliffe; translated from Connor, Ireland, September, 1323; *d.* 2nd January, 1346. To succeed him, John Coventre was elected by the clergy, but rejected by the Pope.
 1347 John Paschall; appointed 3rd June; *d.* 11th October, 1361.
 1361 Roger Cradock; translated from Waterford, Ireland, 15th December, 1361; *d.* 1382.
 1383 Thomas Rushooke, Confessor to the King (Richard II.); translated to the see of Chichester in 1386.
 1386 William de Bottlesham, titular Bishop of Bethlehem; translated to Rochester in 1389.
 1389 Edmund de Brumfeld; appointed 17th Dec.; *d.* 1391.
 1393 Tideman de Winchcomb, Abbot of Beaulieu; appointed 5th July, 1393; translated to Worcester in 1395.
 1395 Andrew Barret; appointed 25th August, 1395; *d.* 1396.
 1396 John Burghill, *alias* Bruchilla, Confessor to King Richard II.; appointed 15th June; translated to Lichfield and Coventry 1398.
 1398 Thomas Peverel; translated from Ossory, in Ireland, 1398, and to Worcester in 1407.
 1408 John la Zouche; appointed 7th June.
 1425 John Wells; *app.* 9th July, 1425; *d.* 1440.
 1441 Nicholas Ashby, Prior of Westminster; *d.* 1458.
 1458 John Hunden, Prior of King's Langley, Herts; resigned some time before his death.
 1476 John Smith; appointed July, 1476; *d.* 1478.
 1478 John Marshal; appointed 18th September.
 1496 John Ingleby, Prior of Shene; *d.* 1500.
 1500 Miles Salley, or Sawley; *d.* 1516.
 1516 George Athequa, de Attica, or Attien, a Spaniard; was chaplain to Queen Katherine of Arragon.
 1537 Robert Holgate, Prior of Watton; translated to York 10th January, 1545.

Appointment.

A.D.

- 1545 Anthony Kitchin, or Dunstan; *d.* Oct., 1566.
 1567 Hugh Jones, "first Welshman appointed bishop of his church in almost 300 years." (See p. 122.)
 1575 William Blethyn, Prebendary of York; *d.* 1590.
 1591 Gervase Babington, Prebendary of Hereford; translated to Exeter in 1595.
 1595 William Morgan [*the Translator of the Bible into Welsh*; a native of Penmachno, Carn.]; translated to St. Asaph 1601.
 1601 Francis Godwin, Canon of Wells; translated to Hereford 1617.
 1617 George Carleton, translated to Chichester 1619.
 1619 Theophilus Field; translated to St. David's 1627.
 1627 William Murray; translated from Kilfenora, Ireland.
 1639 Morgan Owen; elected March, 1639; *d.* 1645. [*The see is vacant about 16 years.*]
 1660 Hugh Lloyd, Archdeacon of St. David's; *d.* 1667.
 1667 Francis Davies, Archdeacon of Llandaff; elected 29th July, 1667; *d.* 15th March, 1674.
 1675 William Lloyd, Prebendary of St. Paul's; elected 6th April; translated to Peterborough 1679.
 1679 William Beaw; consecr. 22nd June; *d.* 1707.
 1707 John Tyler, Dean of Hereford; *d.* 1724.
 1724 Robert Clavering, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; elected 1724; translated to Peterborough 1728.
 1728 John Harris, Prebendary of Canterbury; *d.* 1738.
 1738 Matthias Mawson; transl. to Chichester 1740.
 1740 John Gilbert, Dean of Exeter; translated to Salisbury 1748.
 1748 Edward Cresset, Dean of Hereford; *d.* 1755.
 1755 Richard Newcome, Canon of Windsor; translated to St. Asaph in 1761.
 1761 John Ewer, Canon of Windsor; translated to Bangor 1769.
 1769 Hon. Shute Barrington, Canon of St. Paul's; translated to Salisbury 1782.
 1782 Richard Watson (the eminent theologian), Archdeacon of Ely; elected 1782; *d.* 1816.
 1816 Herbert Marsh (the eminent Biblical scholar); translated to Peterborough 1819; *d.* 1839.
 1819 William Van Mildert; translated to Durham 1826.
 1826 Charles Richard Sumner; translated to Winchester 1827.
 1827 Edward Copleston; appointed 1827; *d.* 1849.
 1849 Alfred Ollivant; appointed 1849. *Present bishop.*

SECTION XII.—THE MAGISTRACY OF THE COUNTY AND BOROUGHES
OF GLAMORGAN, 1872.

I.—COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

Rassett, Richard, Esq., Bonvilston.
Batchelor, Sydney James, Esq., Penarth.
Bath, Charles, Esq., Ffynone.
Bath, Henry James, Esq., Swansea.
Benson, Henry Roxby, Esq., Tyrlandwr.
Benson, Starling, Esq., Fairy Hill.
Berrington, Arthur V. D., Esq., Cefngola.
Berrington, Jenkin Davies, Esq., of Pantygoitre.
Biddulph, John, Esq., Swansea.
Blosse, Ven. Archdeacon Henry Lynch, Bridgend.
Booker, Thomas William, Esq., Velindre.
Brogden, James, Esq., Tondur.
Bruce, Alan Cameron, Esq., London.
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Henry Austin, M.P., Duffryn.
Bruce, Lewis Knight, Esq., St. Nicholas.
Bruce, Rev. William, St. Nicholas.
Budd, James Palmer, Esq., Ystalyfera.
Bute, John Patrick, Marquess of, Cardiff Castle.

Calland, John Forbes, Esq., Gnoll.
Cameron, Nathaniel Pryce, Esq., Swansea.
Came, J. W. Nicholl, Esq., D.C.L., St. Donat's.
Cartwright, William Sheward, Esq., Newport.
Clark, George Thomas, Esq., Dowlais.
Corbett, John Stuart, Esq., Cogan.
Crawshay, Robert Thompson, Esq., Cyfarthfa.

David, Charles Williams, Esq., Cardiff.
David, Evan Williams, Esq., Fairwater.
Davies, Evan Jones, Esq., Merthyr.
Davies, Joseph, Esq., Bedwas.
Davies, Rees Edward, Esq., Mardy.
Davis, David, Esq., Cwm.
Davis, David, Esq., Maesyffynon.
Dillwyn, Henry de la Beche, Esq., London.
Dillwyn, Lewis Llewelyn, Esq., M.P., Hendrefoilan.

Eaton, Robert, Esq., Bryn-y-mor.
Edmond, William, Esq., Blaen-y-maes.
Edmondson, Rev. Thomas, Cowbridge.
Edwardes, Rev. Frederick Francis E., Gileston.
Elliott, George, Esq., Aberaman.
Evans, Henry Jones, Esq., Cardiff.
Evans, Herbert Edward, Esq., Eaglesbush.
Evans, Thomas John, Esq., Merthyr.

Falconer, Thomas, Esq., Co. Court Judge, Usk.
Fisher, Samuel Sharpe Horman, Esq., Llwynderw.
Fothergill, George, Esq., Treforest.
Fothergill, Richard, Esq., M.P., Aberdare.
Fowler, J. C., Esq. (*Stipendiary for Merthyr*), Gnoll.
Francis, George Grant, Esq., Cae Bailey.
Franklin, Richard, Esq., Clementston.

Gibbon, John Samuel, Esq., Newton.
Gilbertson, William, Esq., Pontardawe.
Gough, Richard Douglas, Esq., Ynyscedwyn.
Gould, Hubert Churchill, Esq., Ash Hall.
Grenfell, Pascoe St. Leger, Esq., Maesteg House.
Griffith, Rev. David Hanmer, Cadoxton.
Griffith, Rev. John, Merthyr.
Griffiths, Rev. Walter, Dylais.
Guest, Arthur Edward, Esq., Tynygraig.
Gwyn, Howel, Esq., Duffryn.
Gwynne, Frederick Finines, Esq., New House.

Hall, Richard, Esq., Baglan.
Herbert, John Maurice, Esq., *Co. Court Judge*.
Homfray, John, Esq., Penline Castle.
Homfray, John Richard, Esq., Penline Castle.
Hutchins, Edward John, Esq., Dowlais.

Insole, James Harvey, Esq., Llandaff.

James, David W., Esq., Porth.
James, John Williams, Esq., Swansea.
Jeffreys, John Gwyn, Esq., Gellygryn.
Jenkin, John Trevillian, Esq., Swansea.
Jenkins, George Henry, Esq., Penline.
Jenkins, John Blandy, Esq., Llanharry.
Jenner, Hugh, Esq., Wenvoe.
Jenner, Robert F. Lascelles, Esq., Wenvoe.
Johnes, John, Esq., *Co. Court Judge*, Dolaucothi.
Jones, Robert Oliver, Esq. (*Stipendiary*), Fonmon Castle.

Knight, Rev. Charles Rumsey, Tythegston Court.

Lee, Rev. Henry Thomas, Dinaspowis.
Lee, Vaughan Hanning, Esq., Lanelay.
Lewis, Henry, Esq., Green Meadow.
Lewis, James, Esq., Tydraw.
Llewellyn, Edward Turberville, Esq., Hendrescythan.
Llewellyn, Griffith, Esq., Baglan.
Llewellyn, William, Esq., Court Colman.
Llewellyn, John Dillwyn, Esq., Penlle'r-gaer.
Llewellyn, John Talbot Dillwyn, Esq., Ynysygerwn.
Lloyd, Herbert, Esq., Killybebyll.

Martin, William, Esq., Ynystawe.
Mayberry, Rev. Charles, Penderyn.
Moggridge, Matthew, Esq., Swansea.
Morgan, Evan, Esq., St. Helen's.
Morgan, Hon. Frederick Courtenay, Ruperra.
Morgan, Hon. Godfrey Charles, Tredegar.
Morris, George Byng, Esq., Danygraig.
Morris, Sir John Armine, Bart., Sketty Park.
Morris, Robert Armine, Esq., Oystermouth.
Morse, Thomas Robert, Esq., Glanogwr.

Nicholl, George Whitlock, Esq., Ham.
Nicholl, John Cole, Esq., Merthyr-mawr.

Page, Charles Harrison, Esq., Llandaff.
Penrice, Thomas, Esq., Kilvrough.
Phillips, Griffith, Esq., Whitchurch.
Prichard, William, Esq., Crofta.
Pryce, John Bruce, Esq., Duffryn.

Randall, John, Esq., Neath.
Randall, John Henry, Esq., Bridgend.
Rhys, Rees Hopkin, Esq., Aberdare.
Richards, Evan Matthew, Esq., M.P., Brooklands.
Richards, Richard, Esq., Bellevue.
Richardson, James Coxon, Esq., Glanyrafon.
Richardson, John Crow, Esq., Pantygydir.
Rickards, Rev. Hely Hutchinson Keating, Landough.
Rickards, Robert Hillier, Esq., Clifton.
Roberts, Richard Thomas, Esq., Aberdare.
Romilly, Edward, Esq., Porthkerry.
Romilly, Frederick, Esq., Porthkerry.
Rous, George Grey, Esq., Courtyralla.
Rowland, John Henry, Esq., Froodvale.

Salmon, Thomas Deere, Esq., London.
Salmon, William, Esq., Penline Court.
Smith, Charles Henry, Esq., Gwernllwynwith.
Stacey, Francis Edmond, Esq., Landough.
Strick, George Burden, Esq., West Cross.
Struve, William Price, Esq., Bridgend.
Stuart, James F. Dudley Crichton, Esq., M.P., Cardiff.

Talbot, Christopher Rice Mansel, Esq., M.P., *Lord
Lieutenant*, Margam Park.

Talbot, Theodore Mansel, Esq., Margam Park.
Thomas, Charles Evan, Esq., London.
Thomas, George Williams G., Esq., Coedriglan.
Thomas, Hubert de Burgh, Esq., Llanblethian.
Thomas, Iltid, Esq., Glanmor.
Thomas, John B. D., Esq., Tregroes.
Traherne, Anthony Powell, Esq., Broadlands.
Traherne, George Montgomery, Esq., St. Hilary.
Traherne, John Popkin, Esq., Coytrehên.
Tredegar, Rt. Hon. the Lord, Tredegar Park.
Turbervill, Thomas Picton, Esq., Ewenny Abbey.
Tyler, Rev. Roper Trevor, Llantrithyd.
Tynte, Charles Kemeys Kemeys, Esq., Cefn-Mably.

Vachell, Frederick Charles, Esq., Highmead.
Vivian, Arthur Pendarvis, Esq., M.P., Craigavon.
Vivian, Henry Hussey, Esq., M.P., Parkwern.
Vivian, William Graham, Esq., Singleton.

Walter, James, Esq., Ffynone, Swansea.
Williams, Charles Henry, Esq., Roath.
Williams, David Evan, Esq., Hirwain.
Williams, Rev. David Watkin, Fairfield.
Williams, Evan, Esq., Duffryn Ffrwd.
Williams, Evan Thomas, Esq., Duffryn.
Williams, George Croft, Esq., Llanrumney.
Williams, Gwilym, Esq. (*Stipendiary*), Miskin Manor.
Williams, Morgan Stuart, Esq., Aberpergwm.
Wilson, Charles Thomas, Esq., Brynnewydd.
Wood, Edward Robert, Esq., Stouthall.

Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Dalton, Esq.

2.—BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Cardiff, 1872.

Charles Williams David, Esq., *Mayor*.
Robert Oliver Jones, Esq., *Stipendiary Magistrate*.
William Thomas Edwards, Esq., M.D.
William Done Bushell, Esq.
Thomas Edward Heath, Esq.
James Harvey Insole, Esq.
George Bird, Esq.
James Pride, Esq.

William Alexander, Esq.
Griffith Phillips, Esq.
William Bradley Watkins, Esq.
Edward Stock Hill, Esq.
George Johnson, Capt. R.N., Esq.
Henry James Paine, Esq., M.D.
Samuel Nash, Esq.
Alexander Bassett, Esq.

Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Swansea, 1872.

	A.D.		A.D.
The Mayor and Ex-mayor for the time being.		John Crow Richardson, Esq., of Uplands	1859
Starling Benson, Esq., of Swansea	1836	John Oakshot, Esq., of Swansea	1859
George Grant Francis, Esq., of Cae Bailey	1855	William Henry Michael, Esq., of Swansea	1860
James Walters, Esq., of Fynone	1855	Jeremiah Clarke Richardson, Esq., of Swansea	1868
Evan Mathew Richards, Esq., of Swansea	1855	William Henry Forester, Esq., of Swansea	1868
John Williams James, Esq., of Swansea	1855	Sydney Hall, Esq., of Swansea	1868
Michael Martin Williams, Esq., of Swansea	1855	George Browne Brock, Esq., of Swansea	1868
John Biddulph, Esq., of Dderwensfawr	1857	Thomas Phillips, Esq., of Swansea	1868
Trevor Addams Williams, Esq., of Clyncollen	1859	John Trevillian Jenkin, Esq., of Swansea	1868
Silvanus Padley, the younger, Esq., of Swansea	1859	Mr. George Bowen, Attorney-at-Law, <i>Clerk</i>	1866

SECTION XIII.—PORTREEVES AND MAYORS OF SWANSEA,

A.D. 1600—A.D. 1872.

Portreeves.

A. D.		A. D.		A. D.	
Owen Phillippe	1600	Thomas Williams	1652	David Thomas, Gent.	1708
William Fleming	1601	John Daniel	1653	Griffith Phillips, Gent.	1709
William John Harry	1602	William Bayly	1654	John Rice	1710
Jenkin Franklin	1603	Lewis Jones, <i>Mayor</i>	1655	Joseph Ayres, Gent.	1711
William John Harry, <i>Deputy</i>		John Daniel, <i>Mayor</i>	1656	Jenkin Jones, Gent.	1712
John Thomas Bevan	1604	William Bayly, <i>Mayor</i>	1657	Gabriel Powell, Gent.	1713
John David Edwards	1605	Thomas Williams, <i>Mayor</i>	1658	Walter Hughes, Gent.	1714
William Watkins	1606	William Jones	1659	Ditto	1715
John Daniel	1607	Leyson Seys	1660	Abraham Ayres, Gent.	1716
John David Edwards, <i>Deputy</i>		Ditto	1661	Anthony Cupitt, Gent.	1717
George Herbert, Esq.	1608	Isaac Affter	1662	Richard Parry, Gent.	1718
John Robartes	1609	Ditto	1663	Griffith Phillips, Gent.	1719
William John Harry	1610	William Vaughan	1664	John Mansell, Gent.	1720
John David	1611	William Bayly	1665	Walter Hughes, jun., Gent.	1721
John David	1612	Lewis Jones	1666	Walter Hughes, Gent.	1722
Henry Fleming	1613	Isaac Affter	1667	Robert Rogers, Gent.	1723
John Daniel	1614	Robert Jones	1668	David Thomas, Gent.	1724
Walter Thomas	1615	Gamaliel Hughes	1669	William Phillips, Gent.	1725
William John Harry	1616	William Thomas	1670	Gabriel Powell, Gent.	1726
John David	1617	David Bevan	1671	Walter Hughes, Gent.	1727
Owen Price	1618	Lewis Jones	1672	Robert Hughes, Gent.	1728
Mathew Franklin	1619	Isaac Affter	1673	Abraham Ayres, <i>died</i>	1729
John Daniel	1620	William Herbert, Esq.	1674	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	
Harry Vaughan	1621	Robert Jones	1675	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1730
John William John	1622	Gamaliel Hughes	1676	John Mansell, Gent.	1731
Owen Price	1623	William Thomas	1677	William Watkins, Gent.	1732
Henry Fleming	1624	Thomas Phillips	1678	John Powell, Esq.	1733
Walter Thomas	1625	Ditto	1679	Walter Hughes, Gent.	1734
Rice David	1626	Ditto	1680	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1735
Patrick Jones	1627	Ditto	1681	John France, Gent.	1736
Mathew Franklin	1628	Ditto	1682	John Morgan, Gent.	1737
John Bennett	1629	Ditto	1683	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1738
John Williams	1630	Ditto	1684	Hugh Powell, Gen.,	1739
Rice David	1631	Ditto	1685	Gabriel Powell, Gent.	1740
Francis Affter	1632	Ditto	1686	John Mansell, Gent.	1741
David Jones	1633	Ditto	1687	John Collins, Gent.	1742
Patrick Jones	1634	Gamaliel Hughes	1689	John Powell, Gent.	1743
Mathew Franklin	1635	Owen Rogers	1690	John France, Gent.	1744
John Williams	1636	Ditto	1691	Richard Powell, Gent.	1745
Patrick Jones	1637	Jenkin Jones	1692	John Powell, Gent.	1746
Mathew Franklin	1638	William Seys	1693	John Whitney, Gent.	1747
Lewis Jones	1639	Edward Mansell, Esq.	1694	Edward Phillips, Gent.	1748
John Williams	1640	Ditto	1695	John Morgan, Gent.	1749
Patrick Jones	1641	John Franklin	1696	Hugh Powell, Gent.	1750
Mathew Franklin	1642	William Seys, Esq.	1697	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1751
Lewis Jones	1643	George Rice	1698	John Collins, Gent.	1752
John Williams	1644	Owen Rogers	1699	John Jenkins, Gent.	1753
Patrick Jones	1645	John Reece	1700	Hopkin Walter, Gent.	1754
John Daniel	1646	David Jones	1701	Christopher Rogers, Gent.	1755
John Bowen	1647	Jenkin Jones	1702	John France, Gent.	1756
William Bayly	1648	Lewis Thomas	1703	James Thomas, Gent.	1757
Mathew Franklin	1649	Walter Hughes	1704	Walter Vaughan, Gent.	1758
Lewis Jones	1650	Gabriel Powell	1705	John Collins, Gent.	1759
Mathew Davies	1651	Christopher Rogers	1706	John Jenkins, Gent.	1760
		Griffith Phillips	1707	Hopkin Walter, Gent.	1761

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
Phillip Rogers, Gent.	1761	Thomas Maddocks, Gent.	1785	John Morris, Esq.	1811
Christopher Rogers, Gent.		Gabriel Jeffreys, Gent.	1786	Charles Collins, Esq.	1812
John Gwyther, Gent.	1762	Ditto	1787	William Jeffreys, Esq.	1813
James Thomas, Gent.		John Roberts, Gent.	1788	John Jeffreys, Esq.	1814
James Thomas, Gent.	1763	Griffith Jenkin, Gent.	1789	John Grove, Esq.	1815
David Vaughan, Gent.	1764	William Grove, Gent.	1790	Rob. Nelson Thomas, Esq.	1816
Robert Ball, Gent.	1765	Thomas Morgan, Esq.	1791	Thomas Edw. Thomas, Esq.	1817
William Davies, Gent.	1766	William Jeffreys, Gent.	1792	William Grove, Esq.	1818
Thomas Maddocks, Gent.	1767	Rowland Pritchard, Esq.	1793	Griffith Jenkin, Esq.	1819
Williams Powell, Gent.	1768	William Jones, Esq.	1794	John Jones, Esq.	1820
William Jeffreys, Gent.	1769	Gabriel Powell, Gent.	1795	John Charles Collins, M D.	1821
Iltid Thomas, Gent.	1770	Gabriel Jeffreys, Gent.	1796	William Grove, Esq.	1822
Phillip Rogers, Gent.	1771	Thomas Powell, clerk	1797	Calvert Rich. Jones, Esq.	1823
James Thomas, Gent.	1772	Thomas Maddocks, Esq.	1798	Richard Jeffreys, Esq.	1824
William Davies, Gent.	1773	Griffith Jenkin, Esq.	1799	Lewis Thomas, Esq.	1825
Thomas Maddocks, Gent.	1774	William Grove, Esq.	1800	Gabriel Powell, Esq.	1826
Gabriel Jeffreys, Gent.	1775	Thomas Morgan, Esq.	1801	Sir John Morris, Bart.	1827
Gabriel Powell, jun., Gent.	1776	Charles Collins, Esq.	1802	John Grove, Esq.	1828
William Jeffreys, Gent.	1777	John Jeffreys, Esq.	1803	Thomas Thomas, Esq.	1829
Thomas Powell, clerk	1778	William Jeffreys, Esq.	1804	Charles Collins, Esq.	1830
Iltid Thomas, Gent.	1779	Rowland Pritchard, Esq.	1805	Thomas Grove, Esq.	1831
William Powell, Gent.	1780	William Jones, Esq.	1806	Thomas Edw. Thomas, Esq.	1832
Philip Rogers, Gent.	1781	Gabriel Jeffreys, Esq.	1807	Silvanus Padley, Esq.	1833
Prichard Rowland, Esq.	1782	Griffith Jenkin, Esq.	1808	Calvert Rich. Jones, Esq.	1834
Ditto	1783	Sir John Morris, Bart.	1809	Ditto, re-elected till Nov.	1835
Thomas Maddocks, Gent.	1784	William Grove, Esq.	1810		

(MAYORS hereafter take the place of Portreeves.)

Nathaniel Cameron, Esq.	1835	Michael J. Michael, Esq.	1848	J. Trevillian Jenkin, Esq.	1861
Ditto	1836	Christopher James, Esq.	1849	Evan M. Richards, Esq.	1862
Richard Mansel P., Esq.	1837	Owen Gething W., Esq.	1850	Charles Bath, Esq.	1863
John Grove, Esq.	1838	Thomas Edward T., Esq.	1851	J. Clarke Richardson, Esq.	1864
Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq.	1839	John J. Strick, Esq.	1852	George B. Strick, Esq.	1865
Mathew Moggridge, Esq.	1840	George Grant Francis, Esq.	1853	Thomas Phillips, Esq.	1866
Richard Aubrey, Esq.	1841	J. Trevillian Jenkin, Esq.	1854	George B. Brock, Esq.	1867
Geo. Gwynne Bird, Esq.	1842	Evan M. Richards, Esq.	1855	Charles T. Wilson, Esq.	1868
Starling Benson, Esq.	1843	John Oakshot, Esq.	1856	John Jones Jenkins, Esq.	1869
John Richardson, Esq.	1844	William H. Michael, Esq.	1857	Washington Brown, Esq.	1870
Charles H. Smith, Esq.	1845	J. Trevillian Jenkin, Esq.	1858	John Glasbrook, Esq.	1871-72
Timothy B. Essery, Esq.	1846	Thomas Ed. Thomas, Esq.	1859		
L. Llewelyn Dillwyn, Esq.	1847	John Crow Richardson, Esq.	1860		

Note on Cromwell's Charter, 1655.

Under the years 1655-8 in the above list it is noticeable that the title "Portreeve" was changed into "Mayor." This was in virtue of the charter granted by Cromwell in 1655, which in its preamble says:—"Whereas our town of Swansey, in our co. of Glamorgan, within our dominion of Wales, is an ancient port town, and populous, situate on the sea-coast towards France, convenient for shipping and resisting foreign invasions, and time out of mind hath been a town corporate," &c., &c. It then ordains that "the town shall be for ever hereafter adjudged a free town and borough, and that "the people therein dwelling, and hitherto called and known by the name of *Portreeve*, Aldermen, and Burgesses, &c., shall from henceforth and for ever be, continue, and remain one Body Politique and corporate in deed and in name, by the name of *Mayor*, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the 'town of Swansey.'" The Protector then nominates "our well-beloved *Lewis Jones*, now Portreeve, to be the first and present Mayor;" "our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, *Philip Jones*, to be first and present *High Steward*; our well-beloved *Rowland Dawkins*, *Lewis Jones*, *John Bowen*, *Henry Fleming*, *John Bennett*, *John Daniel*, *William Bayley*, *Mathew David*, *Thomas Williams*, *William Vaughan*, *William Jones*, and *Robert Jones*, to be the first and present twelve *Aldermen*;" "our beloved *John Price*, Esq., *Evan Evan Lewis*, *John Matthew*, *David Griffiths*, *Jenkin Phillip*, *Thomas Phillip*, *David Bayley*, *John Williams*, *John Daniel*, *John Simond*, *John Richard*, and *Thomas Dollin*, to be first and present twelve Capital *Burgesses*;" and "our well-beloved *John Gibbs*, Esquire, to be first and present *Recorder*."



Common Seal of Swansea, Temp. King John.

THE COUNTY FAMILIES OF GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BUTE, John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, 3rd Marquess of Cardiff Castle.

Cr. Marquess of Bute and Earl of Windsor (Gt. Brit.) 1796; Earl of Dumfries (Scot.) 1633; Lord Crichton (Scot.) 1488; Viscount Kingarth and Earl of Bute (Scot.) 1703; Lord Mount-Stuart (Scot.) 1761; Baron Cardiff of Cardiff Castle (Gt. Brit.) 1776; a baronet 1627. Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Grd. Cross of the Roman Order of St. Gregory; hereditary keeper of Rothesay Castle, which belongs to the Crown; hereditary Sheriff of Bute-shire; only son of John, 2nd Marquess (d. March 18, 1848), and his second wife, Sophia Frederica Christina, dau. of 1st Marquess of Hastings; *b.* at Mountstuart, Isle of Bute, 12th Sept., 1847; *ed.* at Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxon.; *s.* on the demise of the 2nd Marquess, 18th March, 1848; *m.*, April 16, 1872, to the Hon. Gwendaline Mary Anne (*b.* 1854), eldest dau. of Edward George Fitzalan, 1st Baron Howard of Glossop, Derbyshire, by Augusta, only dau. and h. of the Hon. George Henry Talbot, and niece of the 17th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Lord Howard, cr. Baron Howard of Glossop 1869, is 2nd son of Henry Charles, 13th Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, eldest dau. of George, 1st Duke of Sutherland. The Howards are held to be of Saxon rather than of Norman origin; but first came into prominent notice *temp.* Edward I., when William Howard (see *Dugdale*) was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and held large possessions in the co. of Norfolk.

Heir presumptive: Lieut.-Col. Crichton-Stuart, M.P. for Cardiff, his 1st cousin.

Residences: Cardiff Castle, Glamorgan; Mountstuart, N.B.; Dumfries House, N.B.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Quarterly, quartered: 1st and 4th grand quarters; 1st and 4th, or, a fesse, chequy arg. and az., within a double tressure flory counter-flory gu.—STUART; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a lion rampant az.—CRICHTON; 2nd grand quarter, the arms of *Windsor*: 3rd grand quarter, per pale az. and gu., three lions rampant arg.—HERBERT, Earl of Pembroke.

Crests: 1st, a demi-lion rampant gu., over it the motto, *Nobilis est ira leonis*—Stuart; 2nd, a

dragon vert, flames issuing from the mouth—*Crichton*; 3rd, a wyvern vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand couped at the wrist—*Herbert*.

Supporters: *Dexter*, a horse arg. bridled gu.; *sinister*, a stag ppr. attired or.

Motto: Avito viri honor.

LINEAGE.

This noble family, in the male line, derives its descent from John, Sheriff of Bute 1400, nat. son of Robert II. of Scotland. Its entrance into Wales is of recent date, through marriage into the line of Herberts, Lords of Glamorgan. For a history of the Lords and lordship of Glamorgan, see, *ante*, *Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Gloucester*; *The De Clares*; *The Despencers*; *The Beauchamps*; *The Nevilles*, &c. For the *Herberts*, see *Earl of Pembroke and Powis, Herbert of Llanarth*, &c.

Lady Charlotte Herbert, dau. and heiress of Philip, 7th Earl of Pembroke, married Thomas, Viscount Windsor (Irel.), brother to the 1st Earl of Plymouth. Charlotte, dau. and heiress of the 2nd and last Visct. Windsor, and as such heiress of Cardiff Castle and estates, married, Nov. 12, 1766, John, 4th Earl of Bute, afterwards 1st Marquess of Bute.

William Herbert, son of Sir Richard Herbert, Kt., of Ewyas, by Margaret, dau. and heiress of Sir Matthew Cradock, Kt., of Swansea (see *Cradock of Swansea*), *m.* Anne, dau. of Thomas, Lord Parr, sister of Catherine Parr, Henry VIII.'s last wife, and was created by that king, 1551, *Baron Herbert of Cardiff*, and *Earl of Pembroke*. He obtained from the same king, and from Edward VI., the lordship of Glamorgan. Sixth in descent after William was Philip, 7th Earl, above named.

The issue of the marriage of his granddau. Charlotte with John, 1st Earl of Bute, was—

1. JOHN, the heir, *b.* 1767, but *d.* 1794, during the lifetime of his father; *m.*, 1792, Elizabeth, dau. and h. of Patrick Crichton, Earl of Dumfries, and left by her—

(1) JOHN, who became 2nd Marquess of Bute.

(2) Patrick James Herbert, whose son, Col. James Frederick Dudley Crichton, is present M.P. for Cardiff, and heir presumptive to the title.

2. Herbert Windsor, *b.* 1770, *d.* 1825.

3. Evelyn James, *b.* 1773, M.P. for Cardiff in several parlts. (*d.* 1842), usually called "Lord James Stuart."

4. Charles, served in the navy; lost at sea 1796.

5. Henry, *b.* 1777, *m.* Gertrude Amelia, dau. and h. of George Villiers, Earl Grandison, and had issue; *d.* 1809.

6. William, *b.* 1778, Capt. R.N.; *m.*, and had issue a dau., who *d. unm.*

7. George, *b.* 1780; entered the navy, became Rear-Admiral and C.B.; *m.*, and had issue.

8. Maria Alicia Charles, *m.* to Charles Pinfold, Esq.; *d.* 1841.

9. Charlotte, *m.* to Sir W. J. Homan, Bart.

By a second marriage 1800 (with Frances, dau. of Thomas Coutts, Esq., Lord Bute had additional issue:—

1. Dudley Coutts, who *m.* Christ. Alexandrine Egypta, dau. of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, of Canino.

2. Frances, *m.* to Dudley, Viscount Sandon.

JOHN, 2ND MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T., F.R.S., &c., *s.*, 1803, to the Earldom of Dumfries, and in 1814, on the death of his grandfather, to the Marquessate of Bute; *m.* 1st, 1818, Lady Maria North, dau. of George, 3rd Earl of Guilford (she *d.* 1841, *s.p.*); 2nd, April 10th, 1845, Lady Sophia Christina Hastings, as above, and had issue an only child,—

JOHN PATRICK CRICHTON-STUART, the present Marquess, as above.

Note.—For a sketch of the history of *Cardiff Castle*, see pp. 3, 81, &c.; and for *Caerphilly Castle*, see p. 75, *et passim*. It is believed that the ancient "keep" of Cardiff Castle is a remain of the first erection by Fitzhamon. Great part of the present residential castle was built by Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, *temp.* Henry VI. (see *The Beauchamps*); but it has been added to at different periods, and largely remodelled and renovated by the late Marquis of Bute. It has recently received and is in process of receiving extensive additions from the present noble owner—notably a campanile of great height and beauty, and its precincts are made more roomy and convenient.

The great docks of Cardiff, called the "Bute Docks," were commenced by the enterprise of the late Marquess, carried on by his trustees, and are still in course of augmentation under direction of the present Marquess, to whom they entirely belong.

BASSET, Richard, Esq., of Bonvilston House, Glamorgan.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Major 1st Glam. R. V.; son of the late T. M. Basset, Esq. (*d.* 1840), of Bonvilston House; *b.* 1820; *m.*, 1843, Ann Maria, dau. of John Homfray, Esq., of Penlline Castle, co. of Glam., and has issue.

Heir: John Richard, *b.* 1839.

Residence: Bonvilston House, near Cowbridge.

Arms: Arg., a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed sa.

LINEAGE.

This family is a branch of the Basset house of Beaupré, originating in *Thomas Bassett*, youngest son of Jenkin, and brother of William Basset (Sheriff for Glamorgan A.D. 1557) above named. *Thomas Bassett m.* the heiress of Llantrithyd, and the family for two or three generations resided there. The present Richard Basset, Esq., of Bonvilston House, is 11th in descent from *Thomas Bassett* above named.

BASSET, William West James, Esq., of Beaupré, Glamorganhire.

A Major in the army; was Capt. 74th Highlanders; son of the late Col. William

Bruce, K.H., of the 79th Highlanders, by Isabella, 3rd dau. of Col. Thomas Basset, by Elizabeth, dau. of Alexander Cruikshanks, Esq., of Aberdeen; *b.* 1830; *m.*, 1862, Eliza, dau. of Richard Weekes, Esq., Barrister-at-law, and has issue; succ. to the Beaupré estate, entailed upon him, on the death, 1865, of his aunt, Mrs. Basset, widow of Capt. Richard Basset, of Beaupré, his mother's brother, and thereupon assumed the surname *Basset* instead of Bruce.

Heir: William Richard, *b.* 1863.

Residence: Beaupré, near Cowbridge.

Arms: The Basset arms are—Arg., a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed sa.

Crest: A stag's head cabossed.

Motto: Gwell angau na chywilydd, "Better death than shame."

LINEAGE.

The Bassets have been in Glamorganshire in all probability since the time of the conquest of the lordship by the Normans, when Sir John Basset was vice-comes to Fitzhamon, and received, as is believed, the mesne lordship of *Maes-Esryllt*, or St. Hilary, which then or soon after received the N.-French name of *Beau-pré*, "fair meadow." The name Basset is found in the various rolls of *Battle Abbey* as that of one of the Conqueror's knights at the battle of Hastings; and although the Beaupré Basset cannot be distinctly traced to this man, he was at no great distance from him, and from the post of honour he filled under Fitzhamon may reasonably be conjectured to be of his family. (See *Beaupré Castle*.)

The first Bassets of Beaupré of whom we have historic certainty (probably son and grandson of the vice-comes just mentioned) were Ralph and his son, Richard de Basset, *temp.* Henry II., both successively Lords Justiciaries of England. Of the former of these, *Ordericus Vitalis* rather severely remarks that he was one of those "persons of low origin" whom for their obsequious services the king raised to the rank of nobles, taking them so to speak from the dust, exalting them above earls and distinguished lords of castles," &c. (*Lib. XI., cap. ii.*). At the same time, if his father or near relative was vice-comes under Fitzhamon, this account is scarcely faithful.

William Basset, Esq., of Beaupré, about ninth in lineal descent from Sir Ralph, was Sheriff of Glamorgan A.D. 1557 (see *Sheriffs*). His grandson Richard filled the same office 1590 and 1608; and Richard's grandson William in 1621. William's eldest son,—

Sir Richard Basset, Kt., of Beaupré, Sheriff of Glam. 1641, *m.* 1st, Mary, dau. of Edmund Thomas of Wenvoe, by whom he had a son, William, who *m.* and *d. s.p.*; 2ndly, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Van, Esq., of Marcross, and had a son,—

Sir Richard Basset, Knt., of Beaupré, who, by his wife Priscilla, dau. of Philip Jones, Esq., of Fonmon (see *Jones of Fonmon*), had with other issue two sons, Philip and Richard, and three daus., who were all married. The line of Basset of Beaupré is continued through the grandson of Richard Thomas Basset, Esq., an officer in the army, who *m.* 1790, Mary, dau. of Alexander Cruikshanks,

Esq., of Aberdeen, and had, with other issue, a son, *Richard Basset*, Esq., late of Beaupré, and a dau., *Isabella*, m. to Major William Bruce, K.H., whose son William, on inheriting after the demise of his uncle Richard, who *d.* 1842, and of his aunt, Richard's widow, who *d.* 1856, assumed the name Basset, and is the present—

WILLIAM WEST JAMES BASSET, of Beaupré, as above.

BATH, Charles, Esq., Ffynone House, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; Capt. 4th Glam. Rifle Volunteers; Mayor of Swansea 1864; Knight of the Sardinian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus; member of Swansea School Board, &c.; younger son of the late Henry Bath, Esq., of Swansea; (see also *Bath of Alktyferin*, co. Carm.) *b.* at Swansea, January 15, 1832; *ed.* at private schools, Swansea and Falmouth; *m.*, August 12, 1856, Emily Elizabeth, youngest daughter and *co-heiress* of John Lucas Popkin, Esq.

The *Popkins* were an ancient Glamorganshire family of Ynystawe and Forest, on which patrimonies they continued for many generations (see *Popkin of Ynystawe*, &c.). In junior branches they were also of Danygraig and Llysnewydd, but all gradually became extinct. (See "J. H.'s" MS., pp. 40—43; and D. Jenkin's MS., *apud* Col. Francis, pp. 149—152.) *John Popkin*, about the end of the 18th cent., *m.* Sophia *Laugharn*, gr. granddau. of Arthur *Laugharn*, Esq., who was descended paternally from the *Laugharns* of St. Bride's, Pembr., and *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of David Owen, Esq., of Henllys, Pembr. (see *Laugharn of St. Bride's*, and *Owen of Henllys*). Arthur *Laugharn* bore on his shield the arms of *Laugharn* (gu., 3 wolves' heads erased or, in a bordure), impaling those of *Owen of Henllys* (a boar arg. chained to a holly tree proper). See ancient *pedigree* of *Laugharns*, &c., in the possession of Charles Bath, Esq. John, son of John *Popkin* and Sophia *Laugharn*, *m.* Barbara Ann Lucas; and his son, John Lucas *Laugharn*, by his wife, Livia *Wozencraft*, had three daus., Mary Ann (*m.* Rev. Lewis Morgan), Sophia (*m.* J. C. Richardson, Esq.), and EMILY ELIZABETH, as above.

Residence: Ffynone House, Swansea.

Arms: Gu., a chevron paly of six arg. and or, between three plates, on a chief or three wolves' heads erased sa.

Crest: A wolf's head erased, gorged with a collar vair, holding in the mouth a rose slipped proper.

Motto: Habere et dispertire.

BEAUFORT, Duke of, Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset.

(See *Beaufort, Duke of, Troy House, co. of Monmouth.*)

BEVAN, Robert Cooper Lee, Esq., of Fosbury, Berks, and Trent Park, Enfield.

Justice of the Peace for Middlesex; a banker, city of London; eldest son of the late David Bevan, Esq., of Fosbury, Wilts, and Belmont, Herts, who *d.* 1846 (see *Lineage*); *b.* Feb. 8, 1809, at Walthamstow, Essex; *ed.* at Harrow and Trinity Coll., Oxon.; *m.*, 1st, Feb. 28, 1836, Lady Agneta Elizabeth Yorke, only dau. of Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney York, K.C.B., and sister of Charles Philip, 4th Earl of Hardwicke; she had precedence as an earl's daughter granted her by royal warrant, dated 10th Feb., 1836 (*b.* 9th Dec., 1811; *d.* July 8, 1851); and was buried at Trent Park, Enfield; 2ndly, Emma Frances Shuttleworth, eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Chichester; *s.* 1846; has issue 7 sons and 6 daughters by both wives.

Heir: Sydney Bevan, *b.* 6th Oct., 1838, in York Terrace, Regent's Park; baptized 21st April following, at Trent Church, Enfield.

Residences: Fosbury, Hungerford, Berkshire; Trent Park, Enfield, Mid.

Town House: 25, Princes Gate, Kensington, S.W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, ermine, a bull passant gu. between three annulets of the same, two in chief, one in base—BEVAN; 2nd and 3rd, az., three bars engrailed or, over all a bend lozengy arg. and gu.—LEE.

Crest: A wyvern or, semée of annulets, holding in its claws two annulets gu.

Mottoes: Non sine industriâ; Deus præsidium.

LINEAGE.

This ancient family derives its descent from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, the last Prince of Glamorgan, son of Gwrgant ap Ithel, Prince of Glamorgan, who lived in Cardiff Castle circa A.D. 1030, and Gwladus, daughter of Edn Bowen Bendew, Lord of Tegeingl (part of the present Flintshire), founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, 11th century.

PATERNAL DESCENT.

Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, *m.* Denis, dau. of Bledwyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys; 2ndly, Angharad, dau. of Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Ferlex, by whom he had—

Caradog ap Iestyn, Lord of Avan, who *m.* Gwladus, dau. of Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. His son,—

Morgan ap Caradog, Lord of Avan, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of *Ifor Bach*, Lord of Caerphili (see *Ivor Bach*), and had issue Morgan Gam ap Morgan ap Caradog, Lord of Avan, whose son,—

Morgan Fychan ap Morgan, Lord of Blaenbagan (near Aberavon, Glam.), *m.* Elen, dau. of Howell Fychan, Lord of Cilfai, and had a son,—

Rhys ap Morgan Fychan, of Blaenbagan, who *m.* the dau. of Griffith ap Ivor, and had issue—

Leyson ap Rhys of Blaenbagan. He *m.* Gwladus,

dau. of Howell ap Griffith Fychan ap Griffith-Gwyr, Lord of Gower. The issue of this marriage was the well-known—

Evan ap Leyson of Blaenbaglan, who *m.* Jennet, dau. of Gwilym ap Howel Fychan ap Howel Melyn. Hopkin ap Evan ap Leyson of Blaenbaglan, *m.* Gwladus, dau. of Jenkin ap Rhys Fychan. Their son, William ap Hopkin of Blaenbaglan, *m.* Lucy, dau. of Hopkin Lewellyn Lloyd of Llangynwyd. Their son,—

Hopkin ap William of Blaenbaglan, *m.* Gwyrfil, dau. of Jenkin Rhys ap Jenkin of Glyn-nëdd (Vale of Neath), and left a son,—

David ap Hopkin of Blaenbaglan, after of Cwrt-y-Bettws, who *m.* Elen, dau. of Henry Fychan. Their son,—

Jenkin ap David of Cwrt-y-Bettws, or Bettws Court, in the hamlet of Penisa'r-coed ("lower woodland"), in the parish of Cadoxton, near Neath, *m.* Mary, dau. of Jenkin ap Rhys, and left a son,—

Thomas ap Jenkin, who by his wife, Gwladus, dau. of Lleyson ap Rhys, had a son,—

Hopkin ap Thomas, who *m.* Angharad, dau. of Thomas ap Llewelyn. Their son,—

David ap Hopkin, *m.* Mary, dau. of Evan ap Llewelyn. Their son, Hopkin ap Davydd, *m.* Siwan, dau. of Rhys Gethin; and their son,—

Thomas ap Hopkin, *m.* Sarah, dau. of Meredydd Ddu ("the black"). Their son, William ap Thomas, *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Davydd Llwyd, whose son, Owen ap William of Cwrt-y-Bettws, *m.* Gwenllian, dau. of Rhys ap Evan. Their 2nd son, Evan ap Owen, *m.* Jennet Morgan, and left a son,—

Jenkin ap Evan, otherwise Jenkin *Bevan*.

Jenkin Bevan, of Rhosilly, in Gower, co. of Glamorgan (who first settled this surname *Bevan*), *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Peter —, afterwards Rector of Rhosilly. His 3rd son,—

William Bevan, of the town of Swansea, co. of Glamorgan, became a Quaker (*d.* 5th Dec., 1702, æt. 75; buried in the Friends' Burial-ground, Swansea. Will is dated 7th Jan., 1700; codicil, 6th June, 1701. Proved 24th Feb. following at Carmarthen). His wife was named Priscilla, and she was buried with her husband. His son,—

Silvanus Bevan, Esq., of the town of Swansea, was 4th but 2nd surviving son; *b.* 9th Aug., 1661; proved his father's will as above in 1701 (*d.* 4th Dec., 1725; buried at Swansea); *m.* 14th Feb., 1685, Jane, dau. of William Phillips of Swansea; *d.* 14th Nov., 1727. His 4th son,—

Timothy Bevan, Esq., of Hackney, co. Middlesex (*b.* 2nd July, 1704; *d.* 12th June, 1786), *m.* 8th Sept., 1735, at the "Bull and Mouth," Elizabeth, dau. of David Barclay, Esq., of London; *d.* 30th August, 1745, æt. 32, at Hackney. His son,—

Silvanus Bevan, Esq., of Fosbury House, co. Wilts, 3rd but eldest surviving son and heir (*b.* 3rd Oct., 1743; *d.* 25th Jan., 1830, æt. 87; buried at St. Nicholas, Brighton), by his second wife, Louisa Kendall (*b.* 1749; *m.* 23rd Sept., 1773, at St. Giles's; *d.* 1838; buried at St. Nicholas, Brighton), had, with other issue,—

David Bevan, Esq., of Fosbury House, co. Wilts, of Trent Park, Enfield, Middlesex, and of Belmont, Herts, his eldest son and heir; *b.* 6th Nov., 1774 (*d.* at Belmont, 24th Dec., 1846, æt. 72; buried at Trent Church). He *m.* 30th April, 1798, at St. Marylebone, Favell Bourke, only dau. and only child that left issue of Robert Cooper Lee, Esq., sometime of the island of Jamaica, and afterwards of Bedford Square, St.

Pancras, co. of Middlesex. She *d.* 25th August, 1841, æt. 60, and was buried in Trent Church, Enfield. His eldest son and heir is—

ROBERT COOPER LEE BEVAN, Esq., of Fosbury House, co. Wilts, and of Trent Park, Enfield, co. Middlesex, as above.

There is also another branch of the BEVAN family through the common ancestors, Silvanus Bevan of Swansea, and Jane, dau. of William Phillips, of the same place.

Paul Bevan, of the town of Swansea, 5th and youngest son of the above Silvanus Bevan (*b.* 19th Dec., 1705; *d.* 9th Jan., 1767, æt. 61); *m.* 9th May, 1754, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard and Esther Phillips of Swansea (*d.* 15th May, 1771, æt. 47). He left a son,—

Silvanus Bevan, co. Glamorgan (*b.* 13th Sept., 1758; *d.* 15th July, 1783; buried at Swansea), who *m.* 17th Nov., 1780, Mary, dau. of Edward and Anna Fox, of Wadebridge, co. Cornwall (*d.* 1787; buried in Cornwall). By her he left a second and only surviving son,—

Paul Bevan, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex (*b.* 30th Aug., 1783; *d.* 12th June, 1868), who *m.* 1st, 24th Oct., 1804, Rebecca, dau. of Jasper and Anne Capper, of London, who *d.* 9th Nov., 1817; 2ndly, May, 1831, Judith Nicholls Dillwyn, who *d.* 27th June, 1868. He left issue surviving by the 1st wife,—

1. WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq., of the Old Jewry, city of London, and St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater, solicitor, now living.

2. *Samuel Bevan*, Esq., of Rosewood, Pangbourne, Berks, now living.

3. Mary, only dau., *m.* to Alfred Waterhouse, Esq., of Whiteknights Park, Reading, Berks.

BIDDULPH, John, Esq., of Swansea, Glamorgan.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; 2nd son of the late John Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, and brother of the late Robert Biddulph, Esq., of Ledbury, M.P. for the city of Hereford; *b.* 1804; *m.* the only dau. of the late William Chambers, Esq., of Llanelly; was formerly of Dderwen, near Swansea.

Note.—The Biddulphs of Ledbury have been resident upon their estate there from the time of Anthony Biddulph, who was Sheriff for the co. of Hereford in 1694. They were descended from the Biddulphs of Elmhurst, circa 1550. (See further, *Myddelton Biddulph of Chirk Castle*.)

BLOSSE, Ven. Archd. Henry Lynch, Newcastle House, Glamorganshire.

Archdeacon of Llandaff; M.A.; Preb. of Caerau in Llandaff Cathedral 1859; Vicar of Newcastle, Dio. of Llandaff, 1839; Surrogate and Rural Dean; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; is patron of the livings of Bishton, Kilgwrrwg, Llanvihangel Tor y Mynydd, St. Lythan's; son of the late Sir Robert Lynch Blossse, Bart., of Castle Carra, co. Mayo, and brother of the present Sir

Robert of the same place; *b.* 1814, at Gabalva, near Cardiff; *ed.* at Trinity College, Dublin; *gr.* A.B. 1835, M.A. 1860; *m.*, in 1843, to Charlotte Fanny, daughter of Rev. Robert Knight, Tythegston Court, Glam.; has issue 4 sons, 5 daughters.

Heir: Robert Charles Lynch Blossie, *b.* 1848.

Residences: Newcastle House, Bridgend; the Canonry, L'andaff.

Motto: Nec temere nec timide.

BOOKER, Thomas William, Esq., of Velindre, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Thomas William Booker Blackmore, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire, who assumed the surname Booker in place of his own of Blackmore; *b.* at Velindre, 1830; *m.*, 1861, Caroline Emily, daughter of the late Robert Lindsay, Esq., of Glanafon; has issue six daughters.

Residence: Velindre, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

Arms: Per pale, or and vert, an eagle displayed within a bordure charged with four roundels and four fleurs-de-lis all counterchanged.

Crest: On a wreath of the colours, a demi-eagle displayed or, in the beak a fleur-de-lis vert.

Motto: Ad cœlum tendit.

Note.—*Velindre* is a local name whose etymology is clear and significant, but whose form has been slightly marred by a provincial more than by an English pronunciation. The name, signifying the "mill-house," or "mill-residence" (*W.*, *melin*—hill, *tre*—abode), should of course terminate with an *e*, but it is usually spelled *Velindra*.

BROGDEN, Alexander, Esq., of Coytrehan, Glamorganshire.

M.P. for Wednesbury (elected 1868); a magistrate for the county of Lancaster; eldest son of the late John Brogden, Esq., of Sale, near Manchester, by Sarah Hannah, daughter of Alexander McWilliams, Esq.; *b.* at Sale, 1825; *ed.* at King's College, London; *m.*, 1848, Anne, daughter of the late James Garstang, Esq., of Manchester, and has issue one son and one daughter.

Heir: James Garstang Brogden, *b.* 1850.

Residences: Coytrehan House, Bridgend; Lightburne House, Ulverston; Holm Island, Grange, Lancashire.

Town Address: 6, Belgrave Mansions, S.W.; Reform Club, S.W.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gu., fretty arg., a chief or—BROGDEN; 2nd and 3rd, az., three lozenges or pierced, a chief arg. within a bordure engrailed—GARSTANG.

Crest: From a ducal crown a hand and arm holding a rose proper.

Motto: Constans et fidelis.

Note.—*Coytrehan* (*Coed-tre-hân*), "the ancient wood-house," like *Tondû*, belonged in the 17th and 18th centuries to the influential family of the Powells. The modern spelling is marred especially by a terminal *e*, which disguises the etymological significance of the word. The *W. hân*, with the vowel lengthened, and sounded like *a* in *mane*, gives the meaning of "old" or "ancient." As a matter of linguistic accuracy it is of use that local names should be preserved as far as possible in their integrity.

BROGDEN, James, Esq., of Tondû, Glamorganshire.

Justice of the Peace for the County of Glamorgan; F.G.S.; fourth son of the late John Brogden, Esq., of Sale, near Manchester, by Sarah Hannah, dau. of Alexander McWilliams; *b.* at Manchester, 1832; *ed.* at King's College, London; *m.*, 1859, Helen Milne, daughter of the late Captain Milne, of Aden; and has issue.

Heir: Duncan Dunbar, *b.* 1861.

Residence: Tondû House, Bridgend, Glamorgan.

Town Address: 4, Queen's Square, Westminster.

Arms: Per pale: *dexter*, gu., fretty arg., a chief or—BROGDEN; *sinister*, quarterly,—1st and 4th, per bend arg. and gu., 3 roses counterchanged; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a lion rampant or, on a chief or embattled, two Cornish choughs ppr.

Crest: Out of a ducal crown, a dexter hand and arm holding a rose-bud ppr.

Motto: Constans et fidelis.

Note.—*Tondû* was well known in the 17th and 18th centuries as the residence of the Powell family of the lineage of Powell of *Llwydiarth* and *Coetre-hân*, from whom also came the Powells of *En'rylyn*. The Powells of Tondû supplied several sheriffs for the co. of Glamorgan. They were of the sept of Einion ap Collwyn. (See also *Powell of Maesteg and Llanharan*.)

BRUCE, Right Hon. Henry Austin, of Dyffryn, Glamorganshire.

Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1843; was appointed Police Magistrate at Merthyr Tydfil; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; M.P. for Merthyr 1852—1868; became Under Secretary for the Home Department 1862; Vice-President of the Committee of Council 1864; Charity Commissioner, and Member of the Privy Council, 1864; M.P. for Renfrewshire 1868—1872; Secretary for the Home Department 1869; second son of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn, St. Nicholas, co. of Glamorgan (son of John Knight, Esq., of Llanblethian), who, instead of his own surname, assumed that of *Bruce*, his mother's maiden surname (as did also his brother, James Lewis Knight, afterwards Lord Justice Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, *d.* 1867); and subsequently, on inheriting under the will of Thomas Pryce,

Esq., of Dyffryn-Goluwch, that of *Pryce*; but was not herein followed by his sons, who have retained the surname *Bruce*; *b.* 1815; *m.*, 1st, 1846, Annabella, dau. of Richard Beadon, Esq., of Clifton (she *d.* 1852); 2ndly, 1854, Norah, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Napier, K.C.B., and has issue.

Heir: Henry Campbell Bruce, *b.* 1851.

Residence: Dyffryn, near Aberdare.

Town House: 1, Queen's Gate, W.

Arms: 1st, gu. 3 chevrons arg. a crescent for difference—*PRYCE*; 2nd, or, a saltire gu. on a chief of the last a martlet or—*BRUCE*.

LINEAGE.

For lineage, see hereafter, *Bruce Pryce of Dyffryn*.

CARNE, John Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of Dimlands and St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire.

D.C.L., M.A.; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Barrister-at-law (called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, 1840), was on the Oxford and South Wales Circuits; Chairman of P. Sessions; late Commissioner in Bankruptcy; Patron of St. Donat's Vicarage, co. Glamorgan; author of an "Essay on the Improvement of Time," and "The Art of Poetry," son of the late Rev. Robert Nicholl and Elizabeth Carne, his wife, dau. and h. of Captain Charles Loder Carne, R.N., of Nash Manor; *b.* at Dimlands (Glamorganshire), 17th April, 1816; *ed.* at Jesus College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1837, M.A. 1839, D.C.L. 1843; became F.S.A. 1848; *m.*, 10th April, 1844, Mary Jane, only dau. of Peter Whitfield Brancker, Esq., of Field House, Wavertree, Liverpool; *s.* to Llantwit estates 1849, Park Newydd, Llanwonno, in 1854, St. Donat's estate 1861, Nash 1869; has issue 2 sons and 4 daus. living (1 son and 2 daus. dead). Eldest son was Edward Stradling Nicholl, *b.* 8th Sept., 1849; *d.* 1st July, 1862.

Heir: John Devereux Vann Loder, *b.* 1854.

Residences: Dimlands, Cowbridge; St. Donat's Castle, Bridgend.

Arms: Sa., 3 pheons arg., for NICHOLL; gu., pelican in her piety or, for CARNE.

Crest: On a tower, a Cornish cough, wings expanded ppr.—*Nicholl*; out of ducal coronet a pelican displayed with 2 heads—*Carne*.

Mottos: En toute loyale. Heb Dduw heb ddim; Duw a digon.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Ynyr, King of Gwent (9th cent.), whose grandson *Dyfrig*, or Devereux, who lived at the time of the Conquest, first assumed the name of *Carne*, from a place

called *Pen Carne*, in Monmouthshire, where he was nurtured. It intermarried in early times with the families of Herbert, Mansel, Stradling, Berkrolles, Loder, St. Maur, Gamage, De Lacy, Giles, Fleming, Whitlock, Poyntz, &c.; and among its distinguished members in past time may be named Sir Edward Carne, of Ewenny (fifth in the Ewenny line, which began with Sir Edward, second son of Howel Carne, of Nash), Commissioner for the Suppression of the Monasteries, *temp.* Henry VIII., and purchased Ewenny Abbey at its dissolution; Sir Edward Carne, of Nash, Teller of the Exchequer and Receiver-General for S. Wales; Sir Augustine Nicholl, Chief Justice; Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Judge of Common Pleas under the Commonwealth; &c.

Sir Edward Carne, Kt., of Nash, just named (fifteenth in descent in the Nash senior line), *m.* Anne, fourth dau. of Sir Edward Mansel of Margam, and left a son and successor, William Carne, Esq., who by his wife Jane, dau. and h. of William Thomas, Esq., of Llanfihangel (see *Thomas of Llanfihangel*), left with other issue a son,—

Thomas Carne, Esq., of Nash, who *m.* Jane, dau. of Sir Edward Stradling, Bart., of St. Donat's. He was Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1690 (see *Sheriffs*, where it will be seen that Carnes of Ewenny were sheriffs in 1543, 1555, 1562, 1572, 1581, 1588, 1601, 1620, &c.). His grandson,—

Edward Carne, Esq., of Nash, *m.* Grace, dau. of Edward Mathew, Esq., of Aberaman, Sheriff of Glam. 1693 (see *Mathew of Llandaff, Radir, Aberaman*, &c.), and had a large family. His eldest son and heir was—

John Carne, Esq., of Nash, Sheriff of Glam. 1731; *m.*, July 8, 1728, Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Charles Loder, Esq., of Hinton.

John Carne Clerk, his eldest son (his second son, Rev. Edward Carne, B.D., Rector of St. Athan's, *d. unm.*; but his third son, *Capt. Charles Loder Carne, R.N., m.*, and had issue *Elizabeth*, of whom again), *m.* Eleanor his first cousin (dau. of Richard Carne, Esq., fifth son of Edward Carne, of Nash, and Grace his wife above named), and had issue a dau. and only surviving child, Eleanor. He *d.* at Nash, 1798, *et. 66*.

Eleanor Carne, of Nash, *b.* Nov. 18, 1769; *m.*, Aug. 29th, 1798, Thomas Markham, Esq., of Cheltenham, and *d. s. p.* 1842, when the estates fell to *Elizabeth* Carne above named, who *m.* as her second husband—

The Rev. Robert Nicholl of Dimlands, son of Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of the Ham, co. Glamorgan (of the family of Nicholl of Llantwit Major, descended from the Turbervilles—see *Turberville of Coity*), who inherited in right of his wife, and assumed her surname of *Carne* in addition to his own. He had, besides four daus.—Emma Anne, Anna Maria, Ellen Louisa, and Frances Susan,—two sons,—

1. ROBERT CHARLES NICHOLL-CARNE, Esq., of Nash, J. P. and D. L. of co. Glamorgan; called to the Bar; *m.*, 1838, Sarah Jane, dau. and co-h. of Rev. N. Poyntz, M.A., of Alvescot House, Oxfordshire (she *d. s. p.* 1861). Mr. Nicholl-Carne *d. s. p.* 1869.

2. JOHN WHITLOCK NICHOLL-CARNE, Esq., now of Dimlands, St. Donat's Castle, Nash, &c., as above.

Note.—For a notice of *St. Donat's Castle*, see under that title *ante*. *Dimlands* was altered and improved 1850-1. The restoration of St. Donat's Castle, com-

menced in 1861, is not yet quite completed. On the estate is *Gwrgant's-town*, once the seat of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and several Roman and Danish encampments. There was a monastery of Black Benedictines at Nash.

CLARK, George Thomas, Esq., of Dowlais House, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1868; Chairman of Merthyr Board of Guardians; Hon. Col. of 2nd Adm. Bat. of Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers; author of various papers, chiefly in antiquarian journals, *History of Castle of St. Donat's, &c.*; son of the Rev. Geo. Clark, A.M., of Trin. Coll., Camb., by Clara, dau. of Thomas Dicey, Esq.; *b.* at Chelsea, 1809; *ed.* at the Charterhouse; *m.*, in 1850, Ann Price, 2nd dau. of the late Henry Lewis, Esq., of Park, co. Glamorgan, and sister to Henry Lewis, Esq., of Greenmeadow, co. Glamorgan; has issue 1 son and 1 dau.

Residences: Dowlais House, Merthyr Tydfil; Talygarn, Cardiff.

Arms: Gu., a fleur-de-lis or, in chief a canton ermine.

Crest: A lion rampant or.

Mottos: "Non major alio non minor;" over crest, "Try and trust."

LINEAGE.

This family is of Staffordshire origin, descended from Joseph Clark, who was of Burton in 1500. Among its members have been various authors of more or less distinction, chiefly divines bearing the name of Samuel, of whom were the martyrologist; the editor of an early and learned *Harmony of the Gospels*; and Dr. S. Clark, of St. Alban's, author of the well-known "*Promises of Scripture*." For the Lewis lineage see *Lewis of Greenmeadow, Lewis of Van, &c.*

CORBETT, John Stuart, Esq., Cogan Pill, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Stuart Corbett, of York; *b.* 1816, at Wortley, near Sheffield; *m.*, 1844, Miss Elizabeth Evan, of the Gothic, Radnorshire; has issue three sons and one daughter.

Heir: John Stuart.

Residence: Cogan Pill, near Cardiff.

Note.—*Cogan Pill* is an ancient mansion (recently restored and altered) which was built and for several generations inhabited by the Herberts. We have account that William Herbert, Esq., was Sheriff of co. Glam. 1551—1556, son of Sir George Herbert, Kt., of Swansea, who was of Cogan Pill, and built the house there. This early structure appears to have been on an extensive scale, of superior construction, and in the

Gothic style. During recent alterations a fine Gothic arch, long filled up and plastered over, was brought to view, and has been carefully preserved. The mansion of Cogan Pill has descended, with the other estates of the Herberts in Glamorganshire, to the Marquess of Bute.

CRAWSHAY, Robert Thompson, Esq., of Cyfarthfa Castle, Glamorganshire.

Son of the late William Crawshaw, Esq., of Caversham Park, Berks, and Cyfarthfa Castle, Sheriff of Glamorganshire 1828-9, well known as the great ironmaster in South Wales; *b.* at Cyfarthfa, 1817; *m.*, 1846, dau. of N. N. Yeates, Esq., and has issue three sons and two daughters.

Residences: Cyfarthfa Castle, Glam.; Cathedine, Brec.

Arms: A plough and dog, upon cannon balls.

Motto: Perseverance.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Crawshays of Normanton, Yorkshire. See further *Cyfarthfa Castle*.

DAVIES, Rees Edward, Esq., of Gwaelod-y-Garth, Glamorganshire.

A Barrister-at-law; called at the Inner Temple 1864; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of William Davies, Esq., of The Mardy, co. Glamorgan, by Mary, dau. and co-heir of Rees Davies, Esq., of Mirlanga; *b.* at Gwaelod-y-Garth, Oct. 25, 1841; *ed.* at Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. and B.C.L.; 1st class in Law and Modern History; *m.*, April 8, 1869, Florence, only dau. of the Rev. Robert Gandall, M.A., Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, by Louisa, eldest dau. of Thomas Pearse, Esq., of Warnborough, Hants, and granddau. of the late Lord Charles Kerr; *s.* on the death of his elder brother, 1859; had issue a dau., Gwendoline, *d.* June 12, 1870.

Heir presumptive: His brother, Augustus Richard, Lieut. 22nd Foot.

Residence: Gwaelod-y-Garth, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire.

Town Addresses: 4, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple; and New University Club, St. James's.

LINEAGE AND HISTORY.

The family continues in possession of the old estate upon which their ancestors resided for generations. Of the two old houses, however, belonging to it, Mirlanga was abandoned in a ruinous state about 1780; and The Mardy, built at a very early date, had not of late years been occupied by the family except at intervals, and in 1869 the

remaining fragment was taken down. The estate, by gifts and devises, with their attendant litigation, has at different times been greatly curtailed. One of these devises was as early as 1558 the subject of a suit in chancery. No addition to this property has been made since 1727, when some neighbouring farms were purchased by Thomas Lewis ap Richard, of The Mardy. It was with his eldest son and heir, DAVID ap Thomas, that the old Welsh intermittent system of name-giving ended, and the present surname of Davies (ap David) originated. From father to son the Mir-langa property descended in the male line until the death of Rees Davies in 1816. He by his wife Jane, dau. and subsequently heiress of Samuel Rees, Esq., left two daughters co-heirs. The elder, Margaret, *m.*, 1st, D. W. Meyrick, Esq., of The Gaer; and 2nd, E. L. Richards, Esq., for many years Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Flintshire. By her death *s. p.* in 1845 her moiety of the estate passed to her sister Mary, owner and co-heiress of the other moiety. She in 1836 *m.* William Davies, Esq. (see above), younger son of William Davies, Esq., of Pentremawr, and by him, who *d.* in 1848, and whom she survived but a fortnight, left issue surviving—

1. William Rees D. Davies, *d. unm.* 1859.
2. REES EDWARD (as above).
3. Arthur Rowland, of Christ Church, Oxford, *d. unm.* 1868.
4. Augustus Richard, Lieut. 22nd Foot.

DAVIS, David, Esq., Maes-y-Ffynon, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late David Davis, Esq., of Blaen-gwawr, Aberdare; (a younger brother is Lewis Davis, Esq., of Preswylfa, Cardiff, and Brynderwen, Pontypridd;) *b.* Sept. 13, 1821; *m.*, Nov. 3, 1846, to Caroline Jones, dau. of John Jones, Esq., Dowlais; has issue 1 son and 3 daus.

Residence: Maes-y-ffynon, Aberdare.

DILLWYN, Lewis Llewelyn, Esq., of Hendrefoilan, Glamorganshire.

M.P. for the Borough of Swansea since 1855; F.G.S.; J. P. and D. L. for co. of Glamorgan; Major Commandant 3rd Glamorgan Volunteer Rifles; Director of the Great Western Railway Co.; Chairman of the Directors of the Glamorganshire Banking Co.; son of the late Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glam., Sheriff for the same 1818, and M.P. 1835-7, by Mary, dau. of the late John Llewelyn, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer; *b.* May 19, 1814, at Swansea; *ed.* at Bath; *m.*, 1838, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir H. de la Beche, C.B., the eminent geologist; has issue one son and three daughters.

Hair: His son, Henry de la Beche Dillwyn, *b.* 1843.

Residence: Hendrefoilan, near Swansea.

Town Address: 10, Princes Terrace, S.W.

Arms: Gu., on a chevron arg., three trefoils slipped of the first.

Crest: A stag's head couped proper.

Motto: Craignez honte.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Sir John Dilwyn, of Dilwyn, co. Hereford. The family afterwards settled at Langorse, Breconshire, and in 1699 William Dilwyn, the great-great-grandfather of the present representative, emigrated from Breconshire to Philadelphia; his grandson, William Dillwyn, returned to England, and settled at Higham Lodge, near Walthamstow.

DUNRAVEN, Windham Thomas, 4th Earl of, Dunraven Castle, Glamorganshire.

Baron Adare (*cr.* 1800); Viscount Mount-Earl (*cr.* 1816); Viscount Adare and Earl of Dunraven (*cr.* 1822),—all in the peerage Ireland; Baron Kenry, of Kenry, in the Peerage of Great Britain (*cr.* 1866); a Baronet (*cr.* 1781).

Was a Lieut. in the 1st Life Guards, and Aide-de-camp to Lord Kimberley, Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1866; Lieut. in 4th Oxford R. V.; son of the late Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham Quin, 3rd Earl of Dunraven (*d.* 1872), M.P. for the co. of Glamorgan 1837-51, by his wife, Augusta, dau. of Thomas Goold, Esq., a Master in the Irish Chancery (she *d.* 1866); *b.* 1841; *ed.* at Chr. Ch., Oxon.; *m.*, 1869, Florence, dau. of Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, son of 6th Marquess of Lothian, by Emma Charlotte, sister of Sir John Hanmer, Bart., of Bettisfield, M.P.; *s.* to the title, Dunraven estates, &c., on the demise of his father, 1872.

Residences: Dunraven Castle, near Bridgend; Adare Manor, near Limerick.

Town House: 5, Buckingham Gate.

Arms: Quarterly, quartered: gr. quarters, 1st and 4th, vert, a pegasus passant ermine, a chief or—QUIN; 2nd and 3rd, gu., a hand couped at the wrist, holding a dagger ppr., in chief two crescents arg.—O'QUIN OF MUNSTER; 2nd and 3rd, az., a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased or—WYNDHAM.

Crests: 1. A wolf's head, couped arg.—Quin; 2. A lion's head erased within a fetterlock or—Wyndham.

Supporters: Two ravens ppr., collared and lined or.

LINEAGE.

This family in the male descent is of Irish lineage. Its connection with Glamorgan originated in the purchase of Dunraven from Sir George Vaughan (see *Vaughan of Dunraven*), 1642, by Humphrey Wyndham, Esq. (Sheriff of Glamorgan 1654), and the marriage of that gentleman with a

Welsh lady of an ancient Cymric family, viz., Jane Carne, of Ewenny (see *Carne of St. Donat's*, &c.), in 1656. His son, John Wyndham (*d.* 1697), was s. by his son Francis, who left an only dau.,—

Joan Wyndham, heiress of his estate, who *m.* Francis Wyndham, Esq., of Clearwell; he *m.* secondly Catherine, dau. and h. of Sir Humphry Edwin, Kt., of Llanfihangel, near Cowbridge (see *Thomas of Llanfihangel*). His son from the second marriage, Charles Wyndham, assumed his mother's maiden name of Edwin (see *Parl. Annals for co., ann.* 1780—89), and was s. by his son,—

Thomas Wyndham, Esq., of Dunraven, M.P. for many years for the co. of Glam. (see *Parl. Annals*, 1789—1812). He left an only dau. and h.,—

Caroline Wyndham, who *m.*, Dec., 1810, Windham Henry (Wyndham) Quin, Lord Adare, 2nd Earl of Dunraven (*d.* 1850). He assumed thereupon the surname *Wyndham* prefixed to that of *Quin*, and quartered the Wyndham arms. His son and succ.,—

Edwin Richard Wyndham, Viscount Adare, *b.* 1812, became 3rd Earl Dunraven, and left, with other issue,—

WYNDHAM THOMAS, 4th Earl, as above.

FISHER, Samuel Sharpe Horman-, Esq., of Llwyn Derw, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; second son of the late Roger Staples Horman-Fisher, Esq., of Bentworth Hall, Hants, and James Street, Buckingham Gate, London, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. and h. of John Horman, Esq., of Finchley; *b.* 1823; *m.* Jane, second dau. of Robert Eaton, Esq., of Bryn-y-Mor, co. Glamorgan, and by her has issue 1 dau.,—

Margaret Jane.

Residence: Llwyn Derw, near Swansea.

Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a chevron, engrailed with plain cotises, between 3 demilions guardant gu., each supporting between the paws a dexter gauntlet ppr., three bezants; 2nd and 3rd, bendy of eight, or and az., per bend sinister, counterchanged, on a chief gu., a lion passant or: impaling in right of his wife, quarterly, 1st and 4th arg., in chief 3 escallop shells, a fesse az.; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a lion rampant.

Crest: 1st, issuant from a crown pallisado, or, a demi-lion guardant supporting a gauntlet, as in the arms; 2nd, in front of a cross crosslet, gu., two Roman fasces, with the battle-axe in saltire, ppr.

Mottoes: Sustento justitiam—HORMAN; Virtutem extendere factis—FISHER.

LINEAGE.

This family traces to an ancestor bearing the name *Piscator*, holding lands at the time of the *Domesday* survey in a district since included in the county of Bedford. A branch settled at Alderways, in Staffordshire; and from them were descended Sir John Fisher, a Justice of the Common Pleas temp. Henry VIII., Sir Robert Fisher, Bart., of Packington, Warwickshire, and Sir Thomas Fisher, Bart., of St. Giles's, Middlesex, both of which titles became extinct.

The branch from which Mr. Fisher of Llwyn Derw traces in direct line settled in the north of England. Joseph Fisher, son of Joseph Fisher of Cockermouth, Cumberland, had a son,—

Robert Fisher, Esq., of Mitcham, Surrey, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and s. his elder brother, Josiah, 1806. By a first wife he had three sons, one of whom, *Robert*, became of Chetwynd, Salop; and by a second wife, Mary, dau. and h. of Baron Butz, a noble of Germany, he had three other sons, one of whom was—

Roger Staples Fisher, Esq., of Bentworth Hall, Hants, who *m.*, 1819, Elizabeth, dau. and h. of John Horman, Esq., of Finchley, and by her had several sons, the second being—

SAMUEL SHARPE HORMAN-FISHER, as above.

FOTHERGILL, Richard, Esq., of Abernant House, Glamorganshire.

M.P. for Merthyr Tydfil (1868); J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; is a large ironmaster at Aberdare, Penydarran, &c.; eldest son of the late Rowland Fothergill, Esq.; *b.* 1822; *m.*, 1st, 1847, Miss Elizabeth Lewis; 2ndly, 1850, Mary, dau. of W. Roden, Esq. A brother of Mr. Fothergill was the late Rowland Fothergill, Esq., of Hensol Castle, J. P. and D. L., Sheriff for the co. of Glamorgan 1850 (see *Hensol Castle*), who *d.* 1871; and a sister is Miss Fothergill, now residing at the same place.

Residence: Abernant House, Aberdare.

Town Address: 1, Hyde Park Gardens.

FOWLER, John Coke, Esq., of Gnoll, Glamorganshire.

Deputy Chairman of the Glamorganshire Quarter Sessions; Stipendiary Magistrate for the Merthyr district; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple; Author of "Church Pews, their Origin and Legal Incidents," "Collieries and Colliers," "Essay on Milford Haven," &c.; son of William Tancred Fowler, Esq.; *b.* at Derby, 1815; *ed.* at Rugby and Pembroke College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1837; *m.*, 1st, 1844, Augusta, dau. of John Bacon, Esq.; 2ndly, 1850, Anna, dau. of Evan Thomas, Esq., of Sully and Llwyn Madoc; has issue three sons and four daus.

Heir: John Bacon Fowler.

Residences: West Gnoll, near Neath; and St. David's Cottage, Merthyr Tydfil.

Arms: Azure, a chevron arg. charged with three crosses formée, sa., between three lions passant guardant or; quartering three crescents and cross fleury.

Crest: A cubit arm and hand, with a falconer's lure.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Fowlers of St. Thomas's, in the county of Stafford, and

through the grandmother of the above-named J. Coke Fowler from the Cokes of Trusley, the Wardes of Gyndale, in Yorkshire, the Fowlers of Harnage Grange, in the parish of Coumd, Salop, and the Fowlers of Abbey Cwm-hir, Radnorshire.

FRANCIS, George Grant, Esq., of Cae Bailey, Glamorganshire.

F.S.A. of London and Scotland, and member of many learned societies at home and abroad; Col. Commanding 1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan 1865, and for the borough of Swansea 1855; Vice-President of the Royal Institution of South Wales; Mayor of Swansea 1853-54; Author of *The History of Neath and its Abbey*, 8vo., 1845; *Hist. of the Swansea Grammar School*, 8vo., 1849; *Hist. of Copper-Smelting in Glamorganshire*, 8vo., 1867; *Charters granted to Swansea*, with illustrations and notes, folio, 1867; *Memoir of Sir Hugh Johnys, Kt.*, 8vo., 1645; *Lordship of Gower*, 1870; and monographs on Welsh History and Topography; eld. son of Mr. John Francis; b. at Swansea, January, 1814; ed. at the High School, Swansea; m., 1840, Sarah, eldest dau. of John Richardson, Esq., J. P., Mayor of Swansea, 1844 (see *Richardson of Pantygwydir*); has issue three sons, John Richardson, George Grant, and Attwell.

Heir: John Richardson, m. to Lucy Margaret, younger dau. of John Edwards, Esq., of Brampton Bryan, Hereford (formerly High Sheriff of co. of Radnor), and has issue Walter and Reginald.

Residence: Cae Bailey, Swansea.

Town Address: Pall Mall Club, Waterloo Place.

Arms: As given by Papworth's ordinary of arms: Gu., on a bend or, 3 lions' heads erased ppr., between two bezants, for FRANCIS (quartering therewith *Attwell, Grant, and Stuart*).

Crests: A lion statant ppr. for *Francis*; a burning mountain for *Grant*.

Mottoes: Spes mea in Deo; Stand sure.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from the Francis of Castle Cary, co. of Somerset, and the Grants of that ilk on the banks of Spey, Inverness-shire.

Note.—The 1st Glam. Artill. Volunteers—raised through Col. Francis's exertions in 1859—presented him with a sword of honour, "as a mark of its esteem and regard." He has brought together at the Royal Institution of South Wales, of which he is founder, large collections of local fossils, antiquities, coins, and seals (once forming his own private collection at Cae Bailey, and which he presented to the town), and one of the best collections of Works on Wales extant, of which he compiled and printed a catalogue. The Town Council entrusted him with the restoration and

methodizing of their muniments, a work performed so satisfactorily as to call forth a warm eulogium from Lord Chief Justice Campbell in the Court of Queen's Bench. He was active in restoring to public use the ancient Grammar School of Bishop Gore (of which he was many years chairman, and is still one of the trustees); in promoting railway and dock accommodation for his native town; and in erecting the fort at the Mumbles for the protection of the shipping. The preservation and restoration of Oystermouth Castle, one of the many ancient ruins pertaining to the noble House of Beaufort, Lords of Gower and Kilvey, are owing to his exertions, for which he was presented with a piece of plate. In the year 1851 he was selected to represent the Swansea District as Local Commissioner at the Great Exhibition, and he filled a like office in connection with the National Crimean Fund.

For many years Colonel Grant-Francis has been Hon. Sec. for South Wales to the Society of Antiquaries of London. He took part in the formation of the Cambrian Archaeological Society, and has frequently contributed to its journal, the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Mr. L. W. Dillwyn's "Contributions towards a History of Swansea," 1840, show that he was a coadjutor in that interesting piece of topography. The British Association appointed him Secretary to its department of Ethnology, when it held its meeting at Swansea in 1851. The benefit of his local and antiquarian knowledge has been most readily extended to the present work.

FRANKLEN, Richard, Esq., of Clementston, Glamorganshire.

Is J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; was Sheriff for same co. 1846.

(Further particulars not received.)

GRENFELL, Pascoe St. Leger, Esq., of Maesteg House, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. (d. 1837), of Taplow House, Bucks, M.P. for Great Marlow, by the Hon. Georgiana St. Leger, dau. of St. Leger Aldworth, first Viscount Doneraile in the peerage of Ireland (she d. 1818); m. Catherine, dau. of James Du Pré, Esq., and has issue several sons and daus.

Heir: Pascoe Du Pré Grenfell.

Residence: Maesteg House, near Swansea.

Arms: Gu., three organ-rests [or clarions] or.

Crest: A dragon on a chapeau.

LINEAGE.

The Grenfells were originally of Cornwall, their seat being at Penzance in that co. Descent has been claimed on their behalf from the Norman stock of De Granville or Granvyl, whose representative, Richard de Granville, obtained under Fitzhamon the lordship of Neath, where he founded the abbey of Neath, co. of Glamorgan. Some of his descendants settled in Devon and Cornwall (see *De Granville*, and the *Ped. of Lady Ilanover*).

GRIFFITH, The Rev. John, of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire.

Rector of Merthyr Tydfil; Rural Dean and Surrogate; formerly Vicar of Aberdare; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; patron, as Rector of Merthyr, of Penydarran District Church; author of various pamphlets and sermons on the *Church*, and *Education in Wales*; son of the late Thomas Griffith, Esq.; *b.* at Aberystwyth; *ed.* at the Grammar School, Swansea, and Queen's Coll., Cambridge; *grad.* B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844; *m.*, 1st, 1847, Sarah Frances King, daughter of William King, Esq., West India merchant, London; 2ndly, 1863, Louisa Stuart, daughter of Alexander Stuart, Esq., Isle of Bute; *s.* to Braichycelyn estate, near Aberdovey, in 1850; has issue 2 sons, 3 daughters.

Heir: John Griffith.
Residences: Rectory, Merthyr Tydfil; and Braichycelyn, near Aberdovey.

GRIFFITHS, The Rev. John, of Neath, Glamorganshire.

Was Pres. of the Council of the National Eisteddfod from the year 1860; elected F.G.H.S. in 1868; Head Master of Cardigan Grammar School 1839; P.C. Nantyglo 1844; Rector of Llansannor 1846; Vicar of St. Mary Hill, Glam., 1847; Rector of Neath and Llantwit 1855; Surrogate of Llandaff 1855; Author of Sermons and Addresses on various occasions; eldest son of Thomas Griffiths, Esq., Dolygwartheg, Cardiganshire; *b.* at Parknoydd, Aberayron, May 11, 1820; *ed.* at Tyglyn and Cardigan Grammar School; *grad.* at Lampeter College 1837, "Harford Scholar," 1st class; *m.*, Dec. 18, 1844, Mary, dau. of Caleb Lewis, Esq., of Cardigan; *s.* 1869.

Heir: His brother Arthur, Rector of Llanelly, Breconshire.

Residences: The Rectory, Neath; Dolygwartheg, near Aberayron.

Town Address: Thomas's Hotel, Charles Street, Haymarket.

Arms: Gu., a lion rampant or, in a true lover's knot arg., between four fleurs-de-lis, their stalks bending to the centre of the escutcheon (quartering the Llangolman arms).

Crest: A horse's head couped ppr.

Motto: "A gadwo Duw, cadwedig yw."

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Rhys Griffith ab Einion. Its long and ancient home was Penybenglog, in the county of Pembroke. That

estate was sold at the death of Robert Griffith, who was *m.* to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Lloyd, Esq., of Cwmgloyne, his cousin-german, A.D. 1738. He died without issue, leaving his estate between his three sisters, co-heiresses. One of these, *Janet*, married her cousin, Arthur Griffiths, Esq., of Llangolman and Clynderwen. Eldest son, Thomas, Griffith; next in descent, John Griffith, eldest son, who *m.* Mary, dau. of Jacob Pictou, Esq., of Pencnwc. The next in descent was Thomas Griffiths (eldest son), father of the present representative of the family, JOHN GRIFFITHS, Dolygwartheg, co. of Cardigan, and Rector of Neath, as above.

Among distinguished members of this family in past time may be named "*Howel Gawr*," so surnamed for defeating the French king's champion, when he got for his arms—*gules*, a lion rampant *or*, in a "true lover's knot," *argent*, between four "fleurs-de-lis," their stalks tending to the centre of the escutcheon; *Rees ap Rhydderch*, who accompanied James de Audeley, then Lord of Cemaes, as his Esquire, to France, in the time of Edward the Third. He was grandson of Howel Gawr. For his gallant services he got an augmentation to his arms, viz., his own, counter-flowered of France.

GWYN, Howel, Esq., of Dyffryn, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; J. P. for the co. of Brecon; High Sheriff for the co. of Glam. 1837-8; was M.P. for Brecon 1866-69, and previously M.P. for Penrhyn and Falmouth 1847-57; eldest son of the late William Gwyn, Esq., of Abercraze, co. Glam. (who *d.* 1830, by his wife, Mary Anne Roberts, of Barnstaple, Devon; *ed.* at the Univ. of Oxford; *m.*, 1831, Ellen, only dau. of John Moore, Esq., of Plymouth.

Residence: Dyffryn, near Neath.

Arms: Sa., a fesse, or, in chief a sword, point upwards, in base, a sword, point downwards, both in pale, arg. pommel and hilted or. [These are also the arms of the co. of Brecon.]

Crest: A dagger, arg., erect, in hand prop., passed through a boar's head couped, or.

Motto: Vim vi repellere licet.

LINEAGE.

This family is derived from a common ancestor with that of Gwynne, formerly of Glanbrân, Carm., and *Gwynne-Holford of Buckland*, Brec., which comp. It is traced in the pedigree to Brychan Brycheiniog, through Trahaearn ap Einion, Lord of Cwmwd, near Talgarth, who lived in the 12th cent. From him was descended in direct line through Rhys ap Philip ap David of Llwynhowel,—

Rhydderch ap Rhys, who lived early in the 13th cent., and *m.* Gwenllian, or, as *Dwnn* says, Gwen. dau. and h. of Howel ap Gryffydd of Trecaeste. They had three sons, Thomas Gwyn ap Rhydderch, David Coch Gwyn, of Glanbrân, and Howel Gwyn, of Ystrad-Walter. The second became founder of the Glanbrân branch; the first that of the branch now represented by Howel Gwyn, Esq., of

Dyffryn, of whom we here treat. The name *Gwyn* also is said first to have appeared in the family with these sons, who being of light complexion were called *Gwyn*, which means "white," or "light in colour," to indicate the peculiarity, and in the case of David, who was red-haired, the epithet *roch*, "red," was added—David Coch-Gwyn.

Thomas Gwyn, of Trecastell, *m.* Elen, dau. of Roger Vychan, of Talgarth,—(we now follow a MS. in possession of Howel Gwyn, Esq., at Dyffryn, with a few additions from a copy of a MS. in St. Mark's Coll., Chelsea), and had issue Howel Gwyn of Trecastell, whose wife was a dau. of Gwiliam Llewelyn. Their son was—

Thomas ap Howel, of Trecastell, who *m.* Margaret, dau. and h. of Edward Games, Esq., of Newton, Brec. (or, a lion passant gu.).

Howel Gwyn, Esq., their son, *m.* Mary, dau. and co-h. of James Boyle, Esq., of the Hay, who was a descendant of Sir John Boyle, Kt., of the order of St. Michael, of Glyntawe, and *m.* a dau. of Sir Peers Trevanion, of Cornwall, Kt. (He bore—arg., on a fesse az., inter 2 chevronels gu., 3 escallops). Their son,—

Edward Gwyn, Esq., of Glyntawe, *m.* a dau. and h. of John Llewelyn. (He bore—Quarterly, 1st and 4th sa., a fesse or, between 2 daggers, "their points in chief and base," or, the hilts and pommels of the second; 2nd and 3rd, or, "three vespertilio: or bats" displayed, az., armed, eyed, and crused gu. We have here, in 1 and 4, the elements of the modern Gwyn arms.) They left a son—

John Gwyn, Esq., of Glyntawe ("now living"—St. Mark's Coll. MS.), who *m.* Anne, dau. and h. of Capt. Thomas Price (or Prees), of Defynog. St. Mark's MS. adds, "Arg., bulls' head cabossed, sable, armed or;" meaning, probably, Prees's arms. John Gwyn was succeeded by his son,—

James Gwyn, A.M., who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of William Brewster, Esq., of Burton Court, Hereford, and had a son named William, Attorney at Law, of Neath, whose wife was Eliza, only dau. of Hugh Edward, of Blaensawdde, whose son, John Gwyn, was also Attorney at Law at Neath, and *m.* Priscilla, dau. of Matthew Roach, Esq., of Barnstaple, Devon, Merchant, leaving two sons, Matthew and William, and a dau., Elizabeth. The second son,—

William Gwyn, of Abercrave, *m.*, 1799, Mary Anne, dau. of Edward Roberts, Esq., of Barnstaple, and had, with other issue, HOWEL GWYN, as above.

Note.—The Llanelwedd branch of the Gwyns terminated in Sir Rowland Gwynne, Kt., of that place. One dau. married into the Penpont family (see *Williams Penpont*), another into that of Castell-Madog. (See *Price, Castle-Madoc*.)

HILL, Edward Stock, Esq., of Rookwood, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

Lieut.-Colonel 1st Ad. Brigade, Glam. Art. Volunteers; J. P. for co. Glamorgan, and bor. of Cardiff; son of Charles Hill, Esq., late of Druid's Stoke, co. of Gloucester; *b.* at Bristol, 14th January, 1834; *ed.* at Bishop's College, Clifton; *m.*, 26th April, 1866, Fanny Ellen, daughter of the late

Lieut.-General Tickell, C.B., Royal Engineers; has issue 2 daughters and 2 sons.

Residence: Rookwood, Llandaff.

Town Address: Junior Carlton Club.

Arms: Arg., two chevronels gu. between two water-bougets sa. in chief and a mullet of the second in base, a crescent for difference

Crest: A dove ppr., collared sa., one foot resting on a mullet arg., and holding in the mouth an olive branch vert.

Motto: Perseverantia omnia vincit.

Note.—The mansion of *Rookwood* was erected in 1866.

HOMFRAY, John, Esq., of Penlline Castle, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1843 (see *Sheriffs*); son of the late Sir Jer. Homfray, Kt. (*d.* 1833), of Llandaff (Sheriff of co. Glam. 1809), by Mary (*d.* 1830), dau. and h. of John Richards, Esq., of Cardiff, and has, with other issue,—

JOHN RICHARDS HOMFRAY, Esq., of Pwll-y-wrach, co. of Glam.; J. P. and D. L. for the same co.; *m.*, 1824, Mary Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Sir Glynne Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton Hall, Lincolnshire, and has issue.

Mr. Homfray *s.* to the estates on the demise of his father, 1833.

Heir: John Richards.

Residence: Penlline Castle, near Cowbridge.

LINEAGE.

The Homfray family is of considerable antiquity, having been long seated in Yorkshire before branching off into Wales and the east of England. Their origin is said to be Norman. Their advent into Glamorganshire was through the marriage of Francis Homfray, Esq., of Wollaston Hall, Worcestershire, with Miss Hannah Popkin, of Coytre-hen near Bridgend, and that of his son Jeremiah (afterwards "Sir Jeremiah" above named) with Mary Richards of Llandaff. For a notice of *Penlline Castle* see p. 70 *ante*.

JEFFREYS, John Gwyn, Esq., of Gelligron, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the cos. of Glamorgan and Brecon; F.R.S.; F.G.S.; F.L.S.; was *ed.* for the law and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; Recorder of Swansea; son of the late John Jeffreys, Esq., of Swansea; *b.* 1809; *m.*, 1840, Anne, dau. of the late Richard Janion Nevill, Esq., of Llanelly, co. of Carm., and sister of Charles W. Nevill, Esq., of Westfa, co. of Carm., and has issue.

Heir: Howel Gwyn.
Residences: Gelligron, near Swansea; 25, Devonshire Place, W.

LINEAGE.

This branch of the family of *Jeffreys* of Breconshire has been established in Swansea and neighbourhood for several generations, and has taken a prominent part in local affairs. The name often occurs among the Portreeves of Swansea. They originated with John Jeffreys of Abercynrig, Brec., Sheriff of his co. 1631, and were afterwards seated at the Priory, Brecon, of which place was Jeffrey Jeffreys, Esq., Sheriff of his co. in 1741. (See *Sheriffs of Breconshire*.)

JENKIN, John Trevillian, Esq., of Swansea, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; was Mayor of the borough of Swansea 1854, 1858, 1861; son of David Jenkin, of Swansea, gentleman; *b.* at Swansea on the 12th October, 1809; *ed.* at Swansea; *m.*, on the 23rd October, 1838, to Annetta, daughter of David Sanders, Esq., and Alderman of Swansea.

Residence: The Mirador, Swansea.
Crest: A lion rampant.
Motto: Sic modo.

LINEAGE.

This family descends on the mother's side from the Holditches of Devonshire.

JENKINS, George Henry, Esq., of Walterston House, Glamorganshire.

M.D., M.R.C.S., and L.A.C., formerly in practice; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; 5th son of the late Richard Jenkins, Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire; *b.* at Newport, December 11th, 1817; *grad.* M.D., Univ. Aberdeen, 1854; *m.*, 1847, Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Thomas, Esq., Surgeon R.N., and co-heiress of the late John Jenkins Thomas, Esq., Caercady House, Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards, and has issue; succ. his uncle, William Jenkins, Esq., of Walterston, 1851; has issue a son and heir, William Richard.

Heir: William Richard Jenkins.
Residence: Walterston House, Glamorgan (built by Walter de Mapes, Chaplain to Henry I. in the twelfth century).
Arms: Arg., three gamecocks gu.
Crest: A gamecock, as in arms.
Motto: Fe dâl am daro.

LINEAGE.

This family is descended from Richard Jenkins, Esq., of Pantynawel, co. Glamorgan, who *m.* Ann, dau. of John Carne, Esq., and granddau. of Sir

John Carne, Knt. The Jenkinsses of Pantynawel, members of which family in the sixteenth century and subsequently held the office of High Sheriff of Glamorgan, were descended from Trim ap Maenarch, who *m.* Ellen, dau. to Iestyn ap Gwrgant, the last Prince of Glamorgan, and were of the same stock with the Vaughans of Bredwardine, Hergest, Tretower, and Clyro.

JENKINS, Rev. John David, B.D., Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; Canon of Pieter Maritzburg; Vicar of Aberdare; formerly C. of St. Paul's, Oxford; author of "The Age of the Martyrs;" son of William David Jenkins, Esq., of Castellau Fach, Llantrisant, co. of Glamorgan; *b.* at Merthyr Tydfil; *ed.* at Sir Edward Stradling's Grammar School, Cowbridge, and Jesus Coll., Oxon.; *grad.* B.A. 1850, M.A. 1852, B.D., 1859; *s.* to Castellau Fach 1837.

Residence: The Vicarage, Aberdare.
Arms: Gules, three chevrons argent.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its descent from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and bears his arms.

JONES, Robert Oliver, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, Glamorganshire.

Stipendiary Magistrate for the borough of Cardiff; J. P. and D. L. for co. Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1838, in succession of Howel Gwyn, Esq.; elder son of the late Major-Gen. Oliver Thomas Jones, who commanded in the Peninsular war; *b.* 1811; *m.*, first, 1843, Alicia (*d.* 1851), dau. of Evan Thomas, Esq. (see *Thomas of Llwynmadoc*); secondly, 1853, Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn; has by first wife issue surviving one son and one dau., Edith Alicia. Mr. Jones has also a brother, Captain Oliver John Jones, R.N., *b.* 1813.

Heir: Oliver Henry.

Residence: Fonmon Castle, near Cardiff.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st, sa., a chevron arg. between three spear-heads ppr., the points embued—*Bleddyn ap Maenarch*; 2nd, a wyvern's head erased vert., in the mouth a dexter hand gu.—*King Pelinor*; 3rd, gu. a chevron ermine—*Philip Gwyns*, Lord of Wiston; 4th, arg., a stag couchant gu. attired and unguled or, in its mouth a branch vert.—*Matilda of Gower* (an heiress).

Crest: A dexter cubit arm in armour grasping a spear, all ppr.

These were the arms of Col. Philip Jones (see lineage), granted him by *George Owen*, York Herald.

LINEAGE.

The founder of this family was COL. PHILIP JONES, a distinguished officer in Oliver Cromwell's army, and zealous promoter of the republican cause against the Stuarts. By the large wealth he accumulated through the liberality of the Protector, he purchased the Fonmon estate, and laid a solid basis for a permanent and influential family. The details of his life have been brought to light more fully by a recent memoir drawn up from authentic sources by Col. Grant-Francis, F.S.A., in his *Charters of Swansea*, from which it appears that Col. Philip Jones was not merely a political partisan and successful soldier, but a man of the highest character for probity and piety.

Col. Philip Jones was *b.* at Swansea, 1618, the son of David Johnes, who was son of Philip John's, grandson of John ap Rhys, of the line of Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock. He *m.* Jane, dau. of William Price, Esq., of Gellihir, in Gower; joined the Parliament forces; was made Governor of Swansea, 1645, the year in which Bussey Mansel of Briton Ferry was made Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Glamorgan under General Fairfax; obtained from Cromwell in 1649 Forest Issa on the Tawe at a rental of £30; was the second on the list of "Commissioners for the Better Propagation of the Gospel in Wales;" was sent several times to Parliament; in 1653, though not one of the "six" summoned from Wales, was in the "Little Parliament;" in 1654 represented Monmouthshire; in 1665 had a double return for Breconshire and Glamorganshire, but chose the latter. He was then raised to Cromwell's House of Peers, and made Comptroller of the Household. At the Restoration he settled down quietly, was allowed to remain on his estate of Fonmon, and was confirmed as *Custos Rot.* of his co. Attempts were made to prove him guilty of peculation, but these signally failed. He served as High Sheriff under Charles II. (1671, see *Sheriffs*). He *d.* 1674 at Fonmon, and was buried at the adjoining church of Penmark. By his wife, Jane Price, he left a son and heir (called after the Protector)

OLIVER JONES, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, Sheriff for Glam. 1681, whose son,—

Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, was M. P. for co. of Glamorgan 1713–1715, when he *d.* By his wife Mary, dau. of Humphrey Edwin, Esq., of Llanfihangel (see *Thomas of Llanfihangel*), he left a son,—

Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle; Sheriff of Glam. 1729; *m.* Mary Forrest, of Minehead. Somerset, and with other issue left by her a son,—

Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle. By his second wife, Joanna, dau. of Edmund Lloyd, Esq., of Cardiff, he had, with other issue—

1. Robert Jones, Esq., of Fonmon Castle, *b.* 1773, *d.* 1834. *unm.*, and was succeeded by his nephew (as below).

2. Oliver Thomas Jones, *b.* 1776, entered the army, and became Lieut.-Gen. under Sir John Moore in the Peninsular war (*d.* 1815). By his second wife, Maria Antonia Swinburne, he left, with one dau., Rosa Antonia, two sons,—

ROBERT OLIVER, now of Fonmon Castle (as above), and—

Oliver John, Capt. R.N.

KNIGHT, Rev., Charles Rumsey, of Tythegston Court, Glamorganshire.

Clerk; Vicar of Merthyr Mawr, Glam., 1871;

formerly Vicar of St. Bride's Major, 1843 to 1863; Incumbent of Donative of Ewenny 1863 to 1871; Rural Dean; Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Llandaff; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Knight, of Tythegston Court, Rector of Newton Nottage (see *Knight of Newton Court*); *b.* at Lechlade, Gloucestershire, 1817; *ed.* at Wadham Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1839, M.A. 1841; *m.*, 1st, 1843, Mary, dau. of Thomas Bassett, Esq., of Bonvilston House, Glamorganshire (she *d.* in 1848); 2ndly, 1854, Mary Ann Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Stacey, M.A., Precentor of Llandaff Cathedral; and has issue 3 sons and 3 daughters; succ. 1854.

Heir: Robert Lougher, *b.* 1858.

Residence: Tythegston Court, near Bridgend.

Town Address: Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall.

Arms: Arg., 3 pallets gu., within a bordure engrailed sa.; on a canton of the second a spur with rowel downwards, or.

Crest: On a ducal coronet an eagle displayed proper.

Motto: Gloria calcar habet.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its lineage from *Francis Knight* (of the sept of *Iestyn ap Gwrgant*, last Prince of Glamorgan), Alderman and afterwards Mayor of the city of Bristol, to whom a grant was made from Queen Elizabeth in 1562 of an estate at Congresbury, in the county of Somerset; his descendant, George Knight was also Mayor of Bristol in 1639. Another descendant, Sir John Knight, Kt., also mayor in 1663 and 1670, was Member of Parliament for the city of Bristol, and gave great offence to the court party after the Revolution by his speech against naturalizing foreigners, or "Froglanders," as he called them (see Macaulay's *History of England*). He was knighted on the occasion of a royal visit to Bristol; and laid the foundation of the Hotwells. His son, *Robert Knight*, Esq., *m.*, 1708, Cecil Turbervill of Sutton, granddaughter and heiress of Richard Lougher, Esq. (see *Lougher of Tythegston*). His son,—

Robert Knight, Esq., of Tythegston, succ. in 1732; High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1737; *m.* Lydia, daughter of John Rogers, D.D., Dean of Wells;—her mother was the eldest sister of Henry Hare, last Lord Coleraine of that family, whose will, on his dying without legitimate issue in 1749, became the subject of litigation for fourteen years between the representatives of his natural daughter, Rose Duplessis, and the co-heiresses at law, Mrs. Knight, and Ann, wife of William Bassett of Miskin. At length, by a compromise, the real estates passed to the former, and the personalties to the latter.

Henry Knight, Esq., sole heir of Robert, *m.* Catherine, daughter of John Lynch, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, and granddaughter of Archbishop Wake, by whom he had two sons,—

Henry Knight, Esq., who was High Sheriff in

1794, Colonel of the Glamorgan Militia, and Vice-Lieutenant of the county in 1808; and *Robert*, Rector of Tewkesbury. Henry died without issue in 1825, and was succeeded at Tythegston Court by his eldest nephew,—

Rev. Robert Knight, M.A., Rector of Newton Nottage. He *m.* Emma, dau. of Thomas Eagle, Esq., of Pilston, Mon., and had, with other issue,—

REV. CHARLES RUMSEY KNIGHT, the present representative of the family, as above.

Note.—*Tythegston Court*, which was altered from an old Gothic mansion to its present form in 1769, had been the seat of a long line of *Loughers* and *Turbervills* in continuous succession. The estate having descended nearly 300 years in the same blood, no title appears to have been ever made of it. It probably vested originally in the Turbervills by conquest. No record is to be found among the family papers more ancient than a copy of the will of Richard Turberville, bearing date 27th April, 1501. He was succeeded by his son John, upon whose death in 1533 a long strife—mentioned by Leland—arose in reference to his numerous estates between his daughter Gwenllian, *m.* to Watkin Lougher, and Christopher, son of his brother Jenkin, which ended in 1546 in an arbitration by which certain other manors were awarded to Christopher Turberville, and to Gwenllian and her son Richard (the father Watkin being dead) the manor of Tythegston and its appurtenances. Thus the Loughers, who had for many generations been settled at Sker and Baglan, and the borough of Loughor, and were in direct descent from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Lord of Glamorgan, became settled at Tythegston.—There is a *cromlech* near the mansion, the lower part covered by a mound of stones and earth, the large upper slab being alone visible.

KNIGHT, Rev. Edward Doddridge, of Nottage Court, Glamorganshire.

Rector of Newton Nottage, and Lord of the "Pembroke Manor;" Rural Dean; formerly P.C. of Tredegar (1838—1846); Rector of Llandough (1816—1858); is patron of Newton Nottage 2 turns out of 3; son of the late Rev. Robert Knight, M.A., formerly Vicar of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire; *b.* at Tewkesbury, Dec., 1806; *ed.* at Exeter Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1829; *m.*, 1837, Mary, dau. of Thomas Place, Esq., of Ffrood Vale, Neath; and has issue five daughters; succ. his brother, Rev. H. H. Knight, B.D., 1857.

Residence: Nottage Court, Bridgend.

Arms: Arg., three pallets gu. within a bordure engrailed sa.; on a canton of the second, a spur with rowel downwards or.

Crest: On a ducal coronet an eagle displayed ppr.

LINEAGE

This family traces its descent from Iestyn ap Gwrgant on father's side, and the celebrated divine Dr. Doddridge on the mother's side. For lineage, see further *Knight of Tythegston*, and *Lougher of Tythegston*.

Note.—*Nottage Court*—a venerable mansion in the Elizabethan style—has been in the family ever since its erection, excepting an interval of forty years. It was restored by the Rev. H. H. Knight (the present proprietor's brother) in 1841-6.

LEE, Vaughan Hanning, Esq., of Rheola, Glamorganshire.

Was a Major in the army; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of John Lee, Esq., of Dillington Park, Somerset, by Jessie, dau. and co-h. with her brother, the late Nash V. Edwards Vaughan, Esq., of Rheola (*d.* 1871), of John Edwards, Esq., of Llanelay, Llantrisant, Glam., who, on inheriting by the will of William Vaughan, Esq., assumed the surname Vaughan in addition to his own; *b.* 1836; *s.* to the Rheola property 1871.

Residences: Rheola, near Neath; Llanelay, Llantrisant.

Arms: The arms of *Vaughan*,—Sa., a chevron arg. between three boys' heads couped ppr., a snake vert enwrapping the neck (quartering the arms of *Lee*).

LEWIS, Henry, Esq., of Green Meadow, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; High Sheriff of the same 1858; eldest son of the late Henry Lewis, Esq., of Park, Glamorganshire (*d.* 1838), by his wife Mary, dau. of George Emerson, Esq. (she *d.* 1841); *b.* 1815; *s.* 1838; *m.*, first, Ann Morgan, dau. of Walter Morgan, Esq., Merthyr, and had issue by her, who *d.* 1857,—

1. Mary Price.
2. Blanche Eliza.
3. HENRY.

Secondly, Sophia Antoinette Ximenes Gwynne, dau. of Colonel Gwynne, Glanbrane Park, Carmarthenshire, by whom he had issue—

1. Thomas Wyndham.
2. Roderick Gwynne.
3. Catherine Fanny.
4. Gwendoline.
5. Wyndham Gwynne.

Heir: Henry Lewis, *b.* 1847.

Residence: Green Meadow, near Cardiff.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st, sa., a lion rampant arg.—LEWIS; 2nd, sa., a chevron between three spear-heads az. embued—PRICE; 3rd, sa., a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or; 4th, or, on a canton gu. 2 lions passant guardant—LEWIS.

Crests: A lion sejant arg.—*Lewis*; a lamb or, bearing a pennon of St. George.—*Price*.

Mottos: "Patriæ fidus;" "Ofner na ofno angau."

LINEAGE.

The ancient family of *Lewis*, of Van, Llanishen, Newhouse, and Green Meadow, trace direct and authentic descent from *Gwaethfoed*, Lord of Cardigan and Cibwyr (tenth century), who (according to the *Iolo MSS.*), though acknowledging himself a regulus under Edgar the English king, when summoned to meet that king at Chester and row the royal barge, curtly refused any answer, and when pressed for some word of reply, uttered the memorable saying which his numerous descendants in several of their lines have adopted as their motto,—"Fear him who fears not death,"—the independence and courage of which answer struck the king with wonder, and led to personal acquaintance and friendship. *Ivor Bach*, Lord of *Castell Coch*, to whom frequent reference has been made in the preceding sketch of Glamorgan *Annals*, was fourth in descent from *Gwaethfoed*; and *Madoc ap Howel Velyn*, Lord of *St. Fagan's* (as successor of his mother, *Sarah*, dau. of *Sir Mayo le Soer*, the Norman lord of that district), was sixth from *Ivor Bach*.

Edward Lewis, Esq., of *Van*, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1549, 1556, and 1560 (see *Sheriffs*), the first of the family to adopt the surname *LEWIS*, *m.* *Anne*, dau. of *Sir William Morgan*, Kt., of *Pencoed*, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Thomas Lewis*, Esq., sheriff for the years 1570 and 1587, who by his first wife, *Margaret*, dau. of *Robert Gamage*, Esq., of *Coity Castle* (his second wife being *Catherine*, dau. of *Sir George Mathew*, Kt., of *Radir*—see *Mathew of Radir*), left a son and heir,—

Sir Edward Lewis, Kt., of *Van*, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1602 and 1613; knighted 1603; bought, 1616, the mansion of *St. Fagan's* of *William Herbert*, Esq., and was Lord of *Penmark*, *Carnllwyd* in *Llancarvan*, &c.; *m.* *Blanche*, dau. of *Thomas Morgan*, Esq., of *Machen* (see *Morgan*, and *Lord Tredegar*), and had four sons, *Edward*, *William*, *Nicholas*, *Thomas*. The first *Sir Edward Lewis*, Kt., of *Van*, *m.* *Anne*, dau. of *Robert*, Earl of *Dorset*, and widow of *Lord Beauchamp*, and founded the family of *Lewis* of *Burstal*, of *Edlington*, *Wilts*, and of *Van*, *Glam.* The fourth son,—

Sir Thomas Lewis, of *Penmark*, knighted 1628; Sheriff of *Glam.* 1629 (*d.* 1669), *m.* a dau. of *Edmund Thomas*, Esq., of *Wenvoe* (see *Thomas of Wenvoe*), and left—besides his eldest son, *Thomas*, who *m.* but *d. s. p.*, and other issue—a second son,—

Gabriel Lewis, Esq., who became of *Llanishen*, deputy-sheriff under his father, *Sir Thomas Lewis*, 1587, and Sheriff of *Glamorgan* 1615; *m.* *Elizabeth*, dau. of *William Carne*, Esq., of *Nash*, and was succeeded by his son,—

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of *Llanishen*, Sheriff of *Glamorgan* 1630, who by his wife *Eleanor*, dau. of *Thomas Johns*, Esq., of *Abergavenny*, had a son,—

Gabriel Lewis, Esq., his successor at *Llanishen*, Sheriff of *Glam.* 1663. He *m.* *Grace*, dau. of *Humphrey Wyndham*, Esq., of *Dunraven Castle*, *Glam.*, and had a son and heir,—

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of *Llanishen*, Sheriff of *Glam.* 1673 and 1683; *m.*, first, *Elizabeth Van*, by whom he had issue *Thomas*, Sheriff of *Glam.* 1745, who had a son *Wyndham* and two daus., who all *d. s. p.*

[*Note*.—There was a *Gabriel Lewis* of *Llanishen*, who was Sheriff of *Glamorgan* 1715 (see *Sheriffs*), who could not be the same with *Gabriel Lewis*, Sheriff for 1663, and yet we find in the pedigrees no other account of him.]

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of *Llanishen*, *m.*, secondly *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Henry Morgan*, Esq., of *Penllwyn*, *Mon.*, and had a second son,—

Thomas Lewis, Esq., of *Newhouse*, Sheriff of *Glamorgan* 1757; *m.* *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Morgan Thomas*, Esq.; and besides a second son, *William*, of *Green Meadow*, or *Pentyrch*, Sheriff of *Glam.* 1790, who *d. s. p.*, left an eldest son and heir,—

Rev. Wyndham Lewis, M.A., of *Newhouse*, who *m.* *Mary*, dau. of *Samuel Price*, Esq., of *Park and Coity*, co. of *Glam.*, and left issue, besides *Henry*, second son,—

Thomas, eldest son, who *m.*, and left one son, *John*, *d. s. p.*, and two daus.

Wyndham, third son, of *Green Meadow*, M.P. for *Cardiff* 1820 (see *Parl. Annals*); *m.*, 1815, *Mary Anne*, dau. of *John Evans*, Esq., of *Bramford Speke Devon*; *d. s. p.* 1838; she afterwards *m.* *Benjamin Disraeli*, Esq., M.P. (now "Right Hon."), and has recently been cr. "Viscountess Beaconsfield."

Henry Lewis, Esq. (second son), of *Park and Green Meadow*, *m.* *Mary*, dau. of *George Emerton*, Esq., and had issue,—

HENRY LEWIS, Esq., now of *Green Meadow* (as above).

Wyndham W. Lewis, Esq., of *The Heath*, near *Cardiff*, J. P. and D. L. for co. of *Glam.*; *m.*, first, *Annie* dau. of *George Overton*, Esq.; secondly, *Elizabeth*, dau. of the late *William Williams*, Esq., of *Aberpergwm*.

Mary Jane, *m.* to *Henry A. Vaughan*, Esq.

Anne Price, *m.* to *George Thomas Clark*, Esq. (see *Clark of Dowlais House*).

Catherine Price, *m.* to *George Collins Jackson*, Esq., an officer in the army.

LLANDAFF, The Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., Bishop of.

Son of the late *William Ollivant*, Esq., of *Manchester*; *b.* 1798; *ed.* at *St. Paul's School* and *Trin. Coll.*, *Camb.*; 6th *Wrangler*, B.A., and Senior *Chancellor's Medallist*, 1821; M.A. 1824, B.D. and D.D. 1836; *m.*, 1828, *Alicia*, dau. of *Lieut.-Gen. William Spencer*, and has issue; was *Vice-Prin.* of *St. David's Coll.*, *Lampeter*, 1827—1843; *Reg. Prof.* of *Divinity*, *Camb.*, 1843—1849; consecrated *Bishop of Llandaff* (reputed the ninety-second in succession—see *Bishops of Llandaff*) in room of *Copleston* deceased, 1849. The see of *Llandaff* has jurisdiction over the cos. of *Monmouth* and *Glamorgan*, excepting the deanery of *Gower* in the latter, which is under the see of *St. David's*. The *Bishop of Llandaff* is patron of sixty-five livings, of the deanery of *Llandaff*, the *Archdeaconsries* of *Llandaff* and *Monmouth*, the *Chancellorship* and *Precentorship* of the *Cathedral*, and the *Prebends*. Income of see, £4,200.

Dr. Ollivant is author of various *Sermons*, *Lectures*, and *Charges*, and some *Pamphlets* on ecclesiastical and ecclesiastico-political subjects.

Residence: Bishop's Court, Llandaff.

Town Address: Athenæum Club, S.W.

Arms of the See: Sa., two croziers in saltire, one or, the other arg.; on a chief az. three mitres with labels of the second.

Note.—For a notice of the cathedral of this see, and its recent restoration, see *Llandaff Cathedral*. The episcopal see of Llandaff, which now contains 215 benefices, had its origin in a place for Christian worship built at a very early period on the bank of the river Tâf—most likely on the spot where the cathedral now stands—and called Llandi, “the church on the Tâf;” but the congregation here gathered, and its bishop, or minister obtained superintending power over the surrounding congregations gathered by degrees during the Roman civil domination only in the fifth century. *Dyfrig* (Dubricius) is said to have been the first bishop. Meurig, King of Glamorgan has the reputation of having founded the see and endowed it with lands between the rivers Tâf and Ely. For a time *Caezleon*, the great Roman city, was considered, as well as Llandaff, as the home of the see, and probably through its civic importance obtained the pre-eminence and had the character, at least in after times, of primacy of the British Church. It lost this standing when *Dewi* (St. David), who had become its bishop, removed, or rather returned to St. David's. (See *St. David's, Bishop of*; and *Llandewi-brefi*.)

The *Bishops of Llandaff*, since the conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans, are given elsewhere.

LLEWELYN, John Dillwyn, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan: High Sheriff for the same 1835; eldest son of the late Lewis Weston Dillwyn, Esq., F.R.S., of Penlle'r-gaer, sometime M.P. for the co. of Glam. (see *Parl. Annals of co. Glam.*), and Sheriff for the same 1818; *b.* 1810; *m.*, 1833, Emma Thomasina, dau. of Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam Abbey, co. of Glam., and has, with other issue,—

John Talbot Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., now of Ynysygerwn (which see). See also *Dillwyn of Hendrefoilan*.

Residence: Penlle'r-gaer, near Swansea.

Arms: Gu., on a chevron arg. three trefoils slipped of the first.

LINEAGE.

This family, which had its early seat in Herefordshire, is of the old Cymric stock of that part, as the name clearly indicates. They had also representatives seated in Breconshire, whence they emigrated to the United States. A further notice is found under *Dillwyn of Hendrefoilan*. See also *Price of Penlle'r-gaer*, under “Old and Extinct Families.”

LLEWELLYN, Griffith, Esq., of Baglan Hall, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the county of Glamorgan; was High Sheriff for the same 1852; is patron of the living of Aberavon-

cum-Baglan, Glamorganshire; son of the late Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., of the same place, by Catherine, dau. and h. of the late J. Jones, Esq., of Baglan Hall; *b.* Aug., 1806; *ed.* at Rugby School; *m.*, Oct., 1850, Madelina, eldest daughter of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., of Maesteg House, Swansea, J. P. and D. L. of co. Glamorgan; s. to his mother's estate 1840.

Residence: Baglan Hall, Aberavon.

Town Address: Union Club, Trafalgar Square.

Arms: 3 crosslets azure.

Crest: Boar's head.

Motto: Unus et idem.

Note.—The inheritors of this estate have been settled at Baglan for about 200 years; but the date of erection of the present mansion is not precisely known. It has been restored and altered in recent times.

LLEWELLYN, William, Esq., of Court Colman, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for the same co. 1854 (see *Sheriffs*); Capt. 1st. Glam. R. V.; son of the late William Llewellyn, Esq., M.D., nephew of late Griffith Llewellyn, Esq., of Baglan Hall; *b.* 1820; *m.*, 1844, Eleanor Emma, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Knight, A.M., of Tythegston Court, Rector of Newton Nottage (see *Knight of Tythegston Court*), by Emma, dau. of Thomas Eagles, Esq., of Pilston, Mon., and has issue.

Residence: Court Colman, near Bridgend.

LLEWELYN, John Talbot Dillwyn, Esq., Ynysygerwn, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the county of Glamorgan; son of John Dillwyn Llewelyn, Esq., of Penlle'r-gaer, J. P. and D. L. for Glamorganshire, and Sheriff for the same 1835 (see *Dillwyn Llewelyn of Penlle'r-gaer*); *b.* at Penlle'r-gaer, May 26, 1836; *ed.* at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; *grad.* M.A. 1859; *m.*, May 7th, 1861, to Caroline Julia Hicks Beach, eldest daughter of the late Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire; has issue three sons and two daughters.

Residence: Ynysygerwn, near Neath.

Arms: Gu., on a chevron arg. three trefoils slipped of the first.

Crest: A stag's head couped ppr.

Motto: Craignez honte.

LLOYD, Herbert, Esq., of Cilybebyll, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the

late Francis E. Lloyd, Esq., of Cilybebyll (who assumed the surname Lloyd on inheriting at the death of his mother), son of Henry Leach, Esq., of Milford and Cilybebyll, and his wife, Mary Brand, dau. of John Jones, Esq., of Brawdy, in the co. of Pembroke, in whose right Cilybebyll came to the Leach family; *b.* 1838; *m.*, 1864, Frances Harriet, dau. of S. G. Pardon, Esq., of Tinerara, Ireland, and has issue.

Residence: Cilybebyll, near Neath.

MORGAN, Evan, Esq., St. Helen's, Glamorgan-shire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; was Capt. in the R. Artillery, and served under Wellington in the Peninsular war; was Lieut. Col. of the Royal Glam. Artillery Militia, and is still Hon. Colonel of the same; was Chairman of the first Swansea Dock Company; son of the late John Morgan, Esq.; *s.* on the death of his elder brother John, *unm.*, a General in the Indian Army; a younger brother, Thomas Morgan, was Capt. R.N.; *m.*, first, a dau. of Admiral Cheshyre, by whom he had issue three sons (all officers in the army) and two daus.; secondly, Miss Winthrop, eldest dau. of Admiral Winthrop. Col. Morgan's eldest son, Jeffrey, served in the Abyssinian war, was in command of the Engineers at the storming of King Theodore's stronghold, and was spoken of in warm terms for his bravery in the general orders. He lies buried in African soil, but a monument has been erected to his memory in St Mary's Church, Swansea.

Residence: St. Helen's, Swansea.

Town Address: Junior United Service Club.

Arms: Sa., a chevron arg. between three spear-heads imbrued—BLEDDYN AP MAENARCH.

LINEAGE.

The arms borne by the Morgans indicate descent from Bleddyn ap Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock in the twelfth century.

MORGAN, Hon. Godfrey Charles, Ruperra Castle, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Monmouth, and J. P. for cos. of Glamorgan and Brecon; M. P. for Breconshire since 1858; was Capt. 17th Lancers, served in Crimean war, and received Crimean medal and clasps and Turkish war medal; is Major of Royal Gloucestershire Yeomanry Hus-

sars; eldest surviving son of Charles Morgan, first Baron Tredegar, of Tredegar Park, Mon., and Ruperra Castle, Glam., by Rosamond, dau. of Gen. Godfrey Basil Mundy; *b.* 1830; *ed.* at Eton; is *unm.*

Residences: Ruperra Castle, near Cardiff; and Tredegar Park, near Newport, Mon.

Town Address: Carlton Club; Army and Navy Club.

Arms: See Lord Tredegar.

LINEAGE.

For the descent of this ancient Cymric family see *Tredegar, Baron, of Tredegar Park.*

MORRIS, George Byng, Esq., of Sketty, Glamorganshire.

Is J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; second son of the late Sir John Morris, Bart., of Sketty Park, and Hon. Lucy Juliana, dau. of John, 5th Viscount Torrington; *b.* 25th March, 1816, at Bryn, Swansea; *m.*, 23rd October, 1852, Emily Matilda, sole dau. of C. H. Smith, Esq., of Gwernllwynwith and Derwen-Fawr, Glamorganshire, and has issue 6 sons and 4 daughters, the eldest son being Robert, *b.* 1853.

Residence: Danygraig, Bridgend.

Arms: Sa., on a saltire engrailed, ermine, a bezant charged with a cross couped gu.

Crest: A lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a cross couped gu., within a chain in form of an arch, or.

Motto: Scuto fidei.

LINEAGE.

For the genealogy of this family see under *Sir John Armine Morris, Bart., of Sketty Park.*

Note.—The co. of Glamorgan has two places of considerable note and antiquity, called *Danygraig* ("under the rock"), and both in the vicinity of rocky eminences—the residence of Byng Morris being one, and Danygraig, situated between Neath and Swansea, near the Shore, the home of a branch of the Popkins and the Thomases, in the 17th and 18th centuries, being the other. At Danygraig, Bridgend, some interesting Roman or Romano-British antiquities were a few years ago discovered. "In removing a bank in order to improve the grounds in the year 1850, a coin of a Roman empress, much worn, but distinguishable by the head-dress, was dug up. Pieces of stucco with signs of a diamond pattern, &c., were also found. Tradition speaks of the site of an old house near the Ridge, under the large elm under which these things were discovered. It was on the left, or north side of the occupation road, which continued from the main road towards the foot of the *Graig*, and then joined Bistil Lane, long since taken into the fields. The *Rhwstled*, or 'house-stead,' was the name of the old barn close at hand" (Knight's *Newton Nottage*). See also p. 65, *ante*.

MORRIS, Sir John Armine, Bart., of Sketty Park, Glamorganshire.

A baronet of the United Kingdom, cr. 1806; J. P. and D. L. of the co. of Glamorgan; sometime an Officer in the 60th Rifles; is patron of the living of Morriston, near Swansea; eldest son of the late Sir John Morris, Bart., and the Hon. Lady Morris, dau. of 5th Viscount Torrington; *b.* at Bryn House, near Swansea, July 13, 1813; *ed.* at Westminster School, and Sandhurst College; *m.*, December, 1847, Catherine Ann, dau. of Ronald Macdonald, Esq.; *s.* to title as 3rd baronet, and to the estates, February, 1855; has issue—

1. ROBERT ARMINE, *b.* 1848.
 2. John, *b.* 1850.
 3. George Cecil, *b.* 1852.
 4. Arthur Ronald, *b.* 1855.
 5. Herbert, *b.* 1858.
- And four daughters.

Heir: Robert Armine Morris.

Residences: Sketty Park, and Havod, near Swansea; Marina Villa, Mumbles.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Sable, on a saltier engrailed ermine, a bezant charged with a cross couped gu.

Crest: Within a chain in the form of an arch a lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a cross couped as in the arms.

Motto: Scuto fidei.

LINEAGE.

This family traces its descent maternally from *Owain Gwynedd*, Prince of North Wales (12th cent.), through Cadwgan Fawr, and the Parrys of Neuadd Treflaur, co. of Cardigan, one of whom was Stephen Parry, Esq., M.P. for Cardigan A.D. 1714--1727 (see *Members of Parl. for Cardigan*), and paternally from the Morris of Bishop's Castle, Salop. It has intermarried with the Musgraves of Cumberland, and the Byngs, Viscounts Torrington. Sir John Morris, Kt., *temp.* Henry VII., was of this stock.

JOHN MORRIS, Esq., of *Clasemont*, near Swansea; *b.* 1745; cr. a baronet 1806; *m.* Henrietta, dau. of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, Cumberland, by whom he had, with several daus., a son and heir,—

Sir John Morris, 2nd Bart. of *Clasemont*; *b.* 1775; *m.*, 1809, Lucy Juliana, dau. of John Byng, 5th Viscount Torrington, and had issue, besides several daus.,—

1. JOHN ARMINE, the present and 3rd Baronet of Sketty Park (as above).
2. *George Byng* (see *Byng Morris of Danygraig*).
3. Frederick, an officer in the R.N.
4. Charles Henry, C.B., *b.* 1824, a Col. in the Royal Artillery.

Note.—Sketty Park, formerly belonging to Lord Broke, descendant of Earl Warwick, conqueror of the kingdom of Glamorgan, was enclosed with a wall by the grandfather of the present baronet. Several of the ruined castles in Gower were built by the above-mentioned *Earl of Warwick*. Sketty Park was built about 1820—partially with the Bath and

Portland stone, the remains of the former Mansion House at *Clasemont*, in the same county, erected in 1770 by the grandfather of the present baronet, whose father was the first of the family who removed from North to South Wales, and first resided at Tredegar, Mon. The etymology of "*Sketty*" is probably *is-Ketty*, "lower Ketty."

NICHOLL, Iltyd, Esq., of the Ham, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire; Sheriff of Monmouthshire 1831; eldest son of the late Rev. Iltyd Nicholl, D.D., Rector of Treddington, Worcester-shire; *b.* at Treddington 19th July, 1785; *ed.* at St. Paul's School, London; *m.*, 11th August, 1807, Eleanor, only child of George Bond, Esq.; of Newland, Gloucestershire, and Court Blethin, Monmouthshire (she *d.* 1850), and had issue three sons and two daughters.

Heir: George Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of Court Blethin, co. of Mon., J. P. for the co. of Mon.

Residences: The Ham, Glamorganshire; Court Blethin, Monmouthshire.

Arms: Sable, three pheons argent.

Crest: A battlemented tower surmounted by a Cornish chough proper.

Motto: Duw a digon.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Nicholl* have been seated at The Ham nearly 300 years, and were found even earlier than that period (as well as later) at Llan-twit Major, where resided John Nicholl, whose will was proved 1599, and who bore the arms still borne by the family, viz., *Sa., 3 pheons arg.* His son was called Iltyd—a name which has been continued at frequent intervals ever since. From Iltyd Nicholl, of The Ham, 3rd son of Iltyd gr. grandson of the above John Nicholl, has descended the long line of the Ham family. His mother was Cecil, dau. of Edmond Turbervill, Esq., of Llan-twit Major. He left a son,—

Iltyd Nicholl, Esq., of The Ham, *b.* 1635, who *m.* Mary, dau. of Morgan Jones, Esq., of Framp-ton, and had issue—

Iltyd Nicholl, of The Ham, Clerk, Rector of Llanmaes, who by his wife, Susannah, dau. and co-h. of John Whitlock, Esq., of Bingham, Somerset, had, besides John, 3rd son, founder of the Merthyr Mawr branch (see *Nicholl of Merthyr Mawr*), an eldest son and heir—

Whitlock Nicholl, Esq., of The Ham; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glam.; Sheriff of the same co. 1746. He *m.*, 1741, Anne, dau. and co-h. of John Lewis, Esq., of Penlline, "by whom he had 14 children. 6 sons and 8 daus., of whom eight only survived their parents, and three sons and one dau. only had issue." (D Jenkin's MS.) The eldest son was—

Rev. Iltyd Nicholl, D.D., Rector of Treddington, who was the progenitor of a large family. His eldest son and h. being—

1. ILTYD NICHOLL, Esq., now of The Ham (as above) and his sixth son being—

6. Rev. Robert Nicholl, M.A., late of Dimlands (see *Nicholl-Carne of Dimlands and St. Donat's Castle*).

NICHOLL, John Cole, Esq., of Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; eldest son of the late Right Hon. John Nicholl, D.C.L., M.P. for Cardiff Boroughs 1832—1852, and Judge Advocate-General, 1841 (see *Parl. Annals, Glam.*); *b.* 1823; *ed.* at Ch. Ch., Oxford; *m.*, 1860, Mary De la Beche, dau. of L. Ll. Dillwyn, Esq., M.P. of Hendrefoilan, co. of Glamorgan, and has issue.

Residence: Merthyr Mawr, near Bridgend.

Town Address: Carlton Club.

Arms: Sa., three pheons arg.

Crest: On a tower, a Cornish chough, wings expanded, ppr.

LINEAGE.

This family is a junior branch of that of Nicholl of Ham, in the same co. (see *Nicholl of Ham*, and *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's Castle*). John Nicholl, Esq., of Llanmaes, third son of the Rev. Iltud Nicholl, of Ham, Rector of Llanmaes, was grandfather of Sir John Nicholl, Kt., of Merthyr Mawr, whose son, Sir John Nicholl, Kt. (above named), M.P. for Cardiff; *m.* Jane Harriet, dau. of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam Abbey, and had, with other issue,—

JOHN COLE NICHOLL, now of Merthyr Mawr.

PEARSON, John Richard, Esq., of Craig yr Haul, Glamorganshire.

Late Captain Royal Artillery; J. P. for co. of Monmouth; son of Rev. J. Pearson, of Herongate, Brentwood, Essex, Rector of Little Warley and East Horndon, Essex, Rural Dean, &c.; *b.* at Bognor, Sussex, 16th April, 1833; *ed.* at Rugby; *m.*, 1st, 1854, Charlotte, dau. of Col. Crommelin, (she *d.* 1856); 2nd, 1861, Cecile, dau. of the late George Charles Holford, Esq., of New Park, Wilts, and granddaughter of the late Josiah Holford, Esq., of Cilgwyn, Carmarthenshire.

Residence: Craig yr Haul, Castleton, Cardiff.

Town Address: Junior United-Service Club.

Arms: Arg., semée of billets, on a pile az. three horses' heads ppr.

Crest: A horse's head couped ppr., semée of billets and murally gorged.

Motto: In Deo spes.

PENRICE, Thomas, Esq., of Kilvrough, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; served the office of High Sheriff for same co. in 1867; is patron of the livings of Ilston, Pennard, and Langennith, in the co. of Glamorgan; 2nd son of the late John Penrice, Esq., of

Great Yarmouth, in the co. of Norfolk; *b.* 6th April, 1820, at Hopland Hall, near Gt. Yarmouth; *ed.* at Eton; *m.*, 10th June, 1852, Louisa, the 2nd daughter of the Rev. George Ernest Howman, M.A., of Barnesley Rectory, Gloucestershire; succ. his uncle, Thomas Penrice, Esq., of Kilvrough (Sheriff for Glam. 1836; Capt. in 16th Lancers, and served under Wellington), in the year 1846; has issue two daughters.

Residence: Kilvrough, near Swansea.

Arms: Per pale indented arg. and gu., in canton a wolf's head couped at the neck sa.

Crest: Two wings elevated, charged with two mullets of six points in pale gu.

Motto: Tuto et celeriter (above crest); Justus et propositi tenax (under shield).

LINEAGE.

Mr. Penrice of Kilvrough traces from an ancient family of the same name which has been for many generations located in the county of Worcester, the eldest branch of which family was seated at *Penrice Castle*, near Swansea, in the lordship of Gower and county of Glamorgan, a lordship which passed into the hands of the Mansels of Margam through the marriage of Isabella Penrice with a member of that family. See *Mansel of Margam, Penrice Castle, &c.*

Note.—Kilvrough—one of the many places of note in the historic district of Gower—is well known as the old abode of the Dawkin family, the most celebrated of whose members was Col. Rowland Dawkin, M.P., a distinguished officer in the Cromwellian army. See *ante Dawkin of Kilvrough*, and *Memoir*, by Col. Francis, F.S.A.

PRICHARD, William, Esq., of Crofta House, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for co. of Glamorgan; son of the late William Prichard, Shipowner of Cardiff; *b.* 1811; *m.* Miss Bradley of Cardiff; has issue three daughters, co-heiresses.

Residence: Crofta House, near Llantrisant.

PRYCE, John Bruce, Esq., of Dyffryn, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; eldest son of the late John Knight, Esq., of Llanblethian, in the same co., by Margaret, dau. of William Bruce, Esq., of that place, whose surname, and subsequently that of Pryce, he adopted (see *Lineage*); *b.* 23rd July, 1784; *m.*, 1st, 1807, Sarah (*d.* 1842), dau. of Rev. Hugh Williams Austin, a resident of Barbadoes; 2ndly, 1844, Alicia Grant, dau. of William Bushly, Esq., of London; had issue by first wife five sons and seven daus. The sons are—

1. *John Wyndham*, barrister-at-law, *m.*, and had issue; 2. *Henry Austin*, barrister-at-law, now of the Privy Council and Secretary of the Home Department (see *Bruce of Dyffryn*); 3. *Rev. William Bruce*, M.A., Canon of Llandaff, and Rector of St. Nicholas; 4. *Robert*, a col. in the army; 5. *Lewis Knight*.

Residence: *Dyffryn*, St. Nicholas, near Cardiff.

LINEAGE.

The family of *Bruce Pryce* of *Dyffryn* traces maternally to an ancient Glamorgan stock, the *Lewis* of *Van* and *Llanishen*, of the lineage of *Ivor Bach* of *Castell Coch*, living in the twelfth century, of whom *Giraldus Cambrensis* (*Itin.*, VI.) gives account (see *Ivor Bach*). *Sir Thomas Lewis*, Knt., of *Llanishen*, had a son, *Gabriel Lewis*, Esq., of the same place, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1615 (see *Lewis of Green Meadow*), whose dau. *Jane m.*—

William Bruce, Esq., of *Llanblethian*, co. of Glam., and had issue a dau. and only surviving child, *Margaret Bruce*, who *m.*—

John Knight, Esq., of *Llanblethian*, and had issue besides 3 daus.—

1. *JOHN*, now of *Dyffryn* as above, who, instead of his own surname of *Knight*, adopted his mother's maiden surname, *Bruce*, and subsequently, on inheriting *Dyffryn* under the will of *Thomas Pryce*, Esq., who made him heir in case of the death without issue of his own daughter, *Mrs. Grey*, (*d.* 1837,) wife of the Hon. *W. Booth Grey*, that of *Pryce*.

2. *William Bruce Knight*, Chancellor, and afterwards Dean of *Llandaff*, *d.* 1845.

3. *James Lewis*, Knight, afterwards Lord Justice *Sir J. L. Knight Bruce*, *d.* 1867.

RICHARDS, Evan Matthew, Esq., of Brooklands, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and *D. L.* for the co. of Glamorgan; *M. P.* for *Cardiganshire*, elected 1868; was Mayor of *Swansea* 1856 and 1863; son of the late *Mr. R. Richards*, of *Swansea*; *b.* at *Swansea*, January, 1821; *m.* *Maria*, daughter of *James Sloane*, Esq.; has issue six sons and one daughter.

Heir: *William Frederic*.

Residence: *Brooklands*, *Swansea*.

Town Address: 3, *Kensington Gate*; *Reform Club*.

RICHARDSON, James Coxon, Esq., of Glan'rafon, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; *F. G. S.*, &c., &c.; fourth son of *John Richardson*, Esq., *J. P.* of *Swansea*, and brother of *J. Crow Richardson*, Esq., of *Pantygwydir*, Glam., and *Glanbrydan Park*, Carm.; *b.* at *South Shields*, co. of *Durham*, 1817; *ed.* at *Myrtle Hall School*, *Gloucestershire*; *m.*, first, *Hannah Mary*, second dau. of *Thomas*

Barker, Esq., *J. P.*, &c., of *Rosella Hall*, *Northumberland*; secondly, *Elizabeth*, dau. of *John Nichol*, Esq., of *London*, the adopted child of the Rt. Hon. *Sir John Pirie*, Bart.; thirdly, *Georgiana Skirrow*, second dau. of *John Nelson*, Esq., of *Doctors' Commons* and of *Seymour Street*, *Hyde Park*, *London*; has issue—

By second mar., *John Pirie*, *b.* 1848.

By third mar., three sons and two daus.:—

Nelson Moore, *b.* 1855.

Ida Caroline Frances, *b.* 1856.

Horace Grant, *b.* 1858.

Evelyn Georgina, *b.* 1860.

Lionel James, *b.* 1862.

Residence: *Glan'rafon*, near *Swansea*.

Arms: *Sa.*, on a chief arg. three lions' heads erased, ermines, langued gu.

Crest: On a mural crown or, a lion's head erased of the arms.

Motto: *Pretio prudentia præstat.*

RICHARDSON, John Crow, Esq., of Pantygwydir, Glam., and Glanbrydan Park, Carm.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan and for the bor. of *Swansea*; was Mayor of *Swansea* 1860-1, and for several years Captain and Acting Commandant of the 3rd Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers; eldest son of *John Richardson*, Esq., *J. P.*, of *Swansea*, and of *Whitby Lodge*, *Northumberland*; *b.* at *Leith*, Jan. 30, 1810; *m.*, first, 6th Nov., 1837, *Elizabeth*, eldest dau. of *Mr. Thomas Walters*, of *Swansea*; secondly, Aug. 23, 1848, *Eliza Fletcher*, youngest dau. of the *Rev. John Ross*, of *Crawford*, *Lanarkshire*; purchased the *Pantygwydir* estate 1860; has issue by first marriage—

John Crow, only son, *b.* 26th Feb., 1842; *m.* *Theresa Eden Pearce Serocold*, and has issue *Alfred John* and *Ernauld Edward*.

Amy, *b.* 17th Sept., 1840, *m.*, June 1, 1864, *George Pearce Serocold*, Esq., of *Rodborough Lodge*, *Gloucestershire*, whose father was Dean of *Ely* and Principal of *Jesus Coll.*, *Cambridge*.

Heir: *John Crow Richardson*.

Residences: *Pantygwydir*, near *Swansea*; *Glanbrydan Park*, *Carmarthenshire*.

Arms (granted 1615): *Sa.*, on a chief arg. three lions' heads, erased, ermines, langued gu.

Crest: On a mural crown or, a lion's head of the arms.

Motto: *Pretio prudentia præstat.*

LINEAGE.

This family is of common origin with that from which *Sir Thomas Richardson*, Kt., one of the judges of the *Exchequer*, was descended, and which is extensively seated in the cos. of *Durham* and *Northumberland*.

ROMILLY, Edward, Esq., of Porth Kerry, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1869; younger son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, Kt., by Anne, dau. of Francis Garbett, Esq., of Knill Court, co. of Radnor, and brother of Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls; *b.* 1804; *ed.* at Trinity Hall, Cambr.; *m.*, 1830, Sophia, dau. of Alexander Marcet, Esq., M.D.; was M.P. for Ludlow 1833-4; was Chairman of Audit Board of Public Accounts.

Residence: Porth Kerry, near Cowbridge.

Town Address: 14, Stratton Street, W.

Arms: Arg., in base a rock with nine projections, from each of which issuant a lily, all ppr.; on a chief az., a crescent between two mullets of the first.

Crest: On a wreath a crescent arg.

ROUS, Col. George Grey, of Courtyrala, Glamorganshire.

Entered the army and became Lieut.-Col. of Grenadier Guards; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1860; eldest son of the late Thomas Bates Rous of Courtyrala, J. P., D. L., and Sheriff (in 1817) of the co. of Glamorgan, by his wife Charlotte Gwendoline, dau. of Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart., of Llanwern, Mon.; *b.* 1818; is *unm.*

Residence: Courtyrala, near Cardiff.

Town Address: Guards' Club.

Arms: Or, an eagle displayed az., pruning the wing, foot and beak gu.

Crest: A dove arg.

Motto: Vescitur Christo.

LINEAGE.

The Roll of Battle Abbey contains the name *Rous*, and the name takes in some records the form *Rufus*. This family is said to descend from this knight in the Conqueror's train, whose full designation was Randalphus le Rufus. Before the settlement of the family in Wales through the purchase of Piercefield (Mon.) by Thomas Rous, Esq. (*d.* 1737), they had been successively seated at Edmerstone and Halton in Devonshire. Of their number was the celebrated *Francis Rouse*, translator of the Psalms (still used by the Scotch Kirk), Member for Truro, or Devonshire, of the Little Parliament. Provost of Eton, and Speaker of Cromwell's Parliament (*Carlyle*; and *Roll of Battle Abbey*, p. 94).

Thomas Rous, Esq., of Piercefield, son of Thomas Rous just named, sold that estate to the Morris family. He *m.* Mary, dau. of Thomas Bates, Esq., and had, besides his eldest son William, who *d. unm.*, Thomas Bates, George, and Robert.

Thomas Bates Rous, Esq., who resided in Eng-

land, and was sometime M.P. for Worcester, *d. s. p.* in 1800, and was *s.* by his brother,—

George Rous, Esq., of London, Barrister-at-law, M.P. for Shaftesbury, &c. His eldest son,—

Thomas Bates Rous, the first of Courtyrala, Sheriff of co. of Glamorgan 1817; *m.*, 1811, a dau. of Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart., and had with several daus. a son and heir,—

GEORGE GREY ROUS, now of Courtyrala (as above).

Note.—*Courtyrala* is a manor of considerable antiquity, having its name from Sir Simon de *Rayle*, Lord of the Manor of Wrinston and Michaelston, Glam., whose place of residence and feudal rule was subsequently called *Court-y-Rayle*, corrupted into "*Courtyrala*." See *ante*, *De Rayle of Wrinston*.

SALMON, William, Esq., of Penlline Court, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; only son of the late W. Salmon, Esq., of Petistree House, Suffolk, by Sarah, dau. of Denny Cole, Esq., of Sudbury Priory, Suffolk; *b.* 1790; *m.*, 1816, Hester, elder dau. and co-h. of Reynold Thomas Deere, Esq., J. P. and D. L., of Penlline Court, and has issue—

Thomas Deere, *b.* 1820; *ed.* at Eton and Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he *grad.* M.A.; is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn.

Heir: Thomas Deere Salmon.

Residence: Penlline Court, near Cowbridge.

Crest: A dexter arm, embowed, in armour, holding a scimitar proper.

Motto: Dum spiro spero.

LINEAGE.

Mr. Salmon is lineally descended from Sir Thomas Salmon, Kt., *temp.* Richard I., and collaterally from John Salmon, Lord High Chancellor of England, *temp.* Edward II. Hester, his wife, was of a very ancient Glamorganshire family, which traced its descent from Edwin, fourth son of Howel Dda, or Howel the Good, King of South Wales and Powys 907, and of all Wales 940,—and from Herbert, natural son of King Henry I.

SMITH, Charles Henry, Esq., of Gwernllwynwith, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; High Sheriff of the same county in 1839; son of the late Charles Smith, Esq., of Gwernllwynwith; *b.* 25th Dec., 1804; *m.*, 1831, Emily, dau. of Sir George Leeds, Bart., of Croxton Park, Camb.; has surviving issue one daughter, Emily Matilda. (See *Byng Morris, Danygraig*.)

Residence: Gwernllwynwith, near Swansea.

Arms: Or and az, indented sinisterwise, two crosses counterchanged.

Crest: Out of coronet, a dove volant.

SQUIRE, Rev. Edward Burnard, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Rural Dean; Vicar of Swansea 1846; Chaplain of 1st Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteers; formerly in Convocation; was Lieut. Indian Navy and Paymaster in the Burmese war 1827—1829; Author of a "Series of Sermons on Special Occasions," "British Sovereignty in India," &c.; *b.* at Taunton 1804; *ed.* at St. Bee's College; *m.*, first, Eliza Anne, dau. of Capt. William Bruce, Indian Navy, and British resident of Bushire in Persia; secondly, Caroline Herschel, dau. of George Harvey, F.R.S.; thirdly, 26th Oct., 1852, dau. of Thomas Bowen, Esq., of Johnstone Hall, Pembroke-shire, sister of the late Bishop Bowen, of Sierra Leone; has issue 3 sons and 3 daus. living.

Residence: The Vicarage, Swansea.

Crest: Tiger's paw holding a fleur-de-lis.

Motto: Tiens ferme.

STERRY, Alfred, Esq., of Danycoed, Glamorganshire.

Son of Richard Sterry, Esq., Oakfield Lodge, Croydon; *b.* 1823; *m.*, 1864, Alice Rosina, daughter of Henry Crawshay, Esq., of Langland, near Swansea, and Oaklands, Gloucestershire; has issue 1 son, 2 daus.

Residence: Dan y Coed, near Swansea.

Arms: (not received).

STUART, James Frederick Crichton-, M.P., Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

Lieut.-Col. in the army (retired); served in the Grenadier Guards 1842—1861; Lord Lieutenant of Buteshire; M.P. for united boroughs of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrisant since first elected in 1857; son of late Lord James Stuart, M.P., brother to 2nd Marquess of Bute (see *Bute, Marquess of*); *b.* Feb. 17, 1824; *ed.* at Eton, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; *m.* Gertrude Frances, dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Seymour, G.C.B.; has issue 1 son and 2 daughters.

Town Residence: 25, Wilton Crescent.

Arms: 1st and 4th, or, a fesse chequy arg. and az. within a double tressure flory counterflory gu.—STUART; 2nd and 3rd, arg., a lion ramp. az.—CRICHTON; over all a crescent for difference.

Crsts: 1. A demi-lion ramp. gu., and over it the motto "Nobilis est ira leonis"—STUART. 2. A dragon vert, flames issuing from the mouth, ppr.—CRICHTON.

Motto: Avito viret honore.

LINEAGE.

For *Lineage*, see *Bute, Marquess of*, Cardiff Castle, of whose family Col. Stuart is a cadet.

TALBOT, Christopher Rice Mansel-, Esq., of Margam Park, Glamorganshire.

Lord Lieut. of Glamorganshire since 1848; M.P. for Glamorganshire since 1830; is patron of five livings, Reynoldston, Oxwichcum-Nicholaston, Langeinor, Llandoughcum-St. Mary Church, and Margam Vicarage; eldest son of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam Park, J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan, and Sheriff for same co. 1781, by the Lady Mary Lucy, dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ilchester; *b.* at Penrice Castle, near Swansea, May 10, 1803; *ed.* at Harrow, and Oriol Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. in 1824, First Class in Mathematics; succ. 1824; *m.*, 1835, to Lady Charlotte Butler, sister to the Earl of Glengall (she *d.* 1846), and has issue one son, three daughters.

Hair: Theodore Mansel, *b.* 1837; *ed.* at Christ Church, Oxford; J. P. for co. of Glam.

Residences: Margam Park, and Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire.

Town House: 3, Cavendish Square.

Arms: Gu., a lion rampant or, armed and langued az., within a bordure engrailed of the second.

Crest: A lion or, with tail extended.

Motto: Prest d'accomplir.

LINEAGE.

This branch of the *Talbot* family, of common origin with Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, Lord Chancellor Talbot of Hensol Castle, Talbots of Castle Talbot, Ireland, &c., came into Glamorgan through the marriage of John Ivory Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, with Mary, dau. and h. of Thomas Mansel, Lord Mansel of Margam. The *Mansel* family had for many ages held a position of prime influence in Glamorgan, seated successively at Oxwich Castle, Penrice Castle, and Margam Abbey (which see), from about A.D. 1400, when Sir Hugh Mansel *m.* Isabel, dau. of Sir John Penrhys, Lord of Oxwich and Penrhys (Penrice), to A.D. 1750, when Bussy, the last Lord Mansel of Margam and Penrice, died, and the estate passed by the marriage just mentioned to the Mansel-Talbot line.

From Sir Hugh Mansel, Kt., *Sir Rhys* (Rice) *Mansel*, Kt., Lord of Oxwich, and builder of Oxwich Castle, Chamberlain of Chester, Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1542, was fifth in descent; from Henry Mansel, Esq., the first who settled in Gower (*temp.* Edward I.), tenth; and from Philip Mansel, or Maunchel, who is said to have "come in with the Conqueror," about eighteenth. At the dissolution of the monasteries he purchased Margam Abbey from the commissioners of Henry VIII., and partly by adaptation of the structure of the abbey, partly by new buildings constructed there (1552), formed a large and sumptuous mansion, which became the chief residence of the Mansel family.

Sir *Edward Mansel*, Kt., his son, *m.* Lady Jane, 4th dau. of Henry, 2nd Earl of Worcester, by whom he had 15 sons and 4 daus. He was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1576. His second son, Francis, was made a baronet by James I., and by his wife Catherine, dau., and h. of Henry Morgan, Esq., of Muddlescombe was progenitor of the Mansels of *Iscoed* and *Trimsaran*, Carm. From his third son, Philip, were descended the Mansels of *Swansea*. Robert, fourth son, knighted by the Earl of Essex for his valour in taking Cadiz, 1596, made Vice-Admiral by James I., *m.* Elizabeth, sister of the celebrated Lord Bacon. On the death of Sir Edward in 1585 (see *Margam Abbey*)—

Sir Thomas Mansel, Kt. and Bart., of Margam, succeeded. He was Sheriff of Glamorgan 1594, 1604, and 1623; M.P. for same co. 1597, &c. (see *Parl. Annals of Glam.*). By Mary, his first wife, dau. of Lewis Lord Mordaunt, he had four sons (by a 2nd wife he had daus.), the heir being—

Sir Lewis Mansel, Bart., of Margam. Was Sheriff of Glam. 1636; in conjunction with Edward Viscount Mandeville, and William Carne, Esq., of Nash, he obtained from Charles I. the office of Chamberlain and Chancellor of South Wales during their respective lives and the survivor of them. By his third wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry, Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, he had two sons, Henry and Edward, and was succ. by the younger and surviving of them,—

Sir Edward Mansel, Bart., of Margam, one of the most distinguished of his race. He was Sheriff for the co. of Glam. 1688; M.P. for same co. 1660, 1680, and 1685; entertained at Margam the Duke of Beaufort on his progress as Lord President of Wales in 1684 (see *Margam Abbey*); *m.* Martha, dau. and co-h. of Edward Carne, Esq., of Ewenny, and was succ. by his 2nd but eldest surviving son,—

Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart., afterwards Lord Mansel of Margam, M.P. for co. of Glamorgan 1700—1710; cr. Baron Mansel of Margam by Queen Anne in 1712; Comptroller of the Household under Queen Anne, and Member of Privy Council (see further *Parl. Annals*). He *m.* Martha, dau. and h. of Francis Millington, Esq., and by her, besides four daus., had three sons, *Robert*, *Christopher*, and *Bussy*. The first *m.*, had issue one son, *Thomas*, and dying in his father's lifetime, left the succession in that son.

Thomas, 2nd Lord Mansel of Margam, succ. as a minor at his grandfather's death, and *d. unm.*, æt. 25.

Christopher, 3rd Lord Mansel of Margam, dwelt at Newick Place, Sussex, and was never married. He settled Margam estate, after the death of his brother Bussy, upon Thomas Mansel, eldest son of his sister Mary, wife of John Ivory Talbot, Esq., above-mentioned; *d.* 1744, and was buried at Newick.

Bussy, 4th and last Lord Mansel of Margam, now succ. He was before his elevation to the peerage M.P. for Cardiff 1727, and afterwards for Glamorgan 1737. (See *Parl. Annals*.) He *d. s. p.* in London 1750, and was buried at St. James's, Westminster.

Thomas Talbot, Clerk, in right of his mother now inherited Margam and Penrice Castle estates. He *m.* Jane, dau. of Thomas Beach, Esq., of Keevil, Wilts, and had two sons, Thomas and Christopher; the eldest,—

Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Penrice Castle and Margam, *m.*, 1794, Lady Mary Lucy Fox Strangways, dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of

Ilchester (she *m.* 2ndly, 1815, Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. [see *Parl. Annals*, p. 150]), and had with other issue (see *Traherne, Mrs., St. Hilary; Llewelyn, Penllergaer, &c.*)—

CHRISTOPHER MANSEL-TALBOT, now of Margam and Penrice Castle (as above).

THOMAS, Hubert de Burgh, Esq., of Pwll-y-wrach, Glamorganshire.

Is one of the co-heirs to the Barony of Burgh or Borough of Gainsborough, now in abeyance; J. P. for county of Glamorgan; late Captain of the 18th Glamorgan Rifle Corps; is patron of Colwinston Vicarage; *b.* at Pwll-y-wrach, Sept. 6th, 1842; *ed.* at Cheltenham College, and Trin. Coll., Oxford; *s.* to estates 1853.

Heir: His brother, Robert Curre.

Residence: Pwll-y-wrach.

Arms: Gu., three chevrons arg.

Crest: A paschal lamb.

Mottoes: Nil desperandum; Christo duce.

THOMAS, John Blackwell Dawson, Esq., of Tregroes, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; *b.* 3rd March, 1840, at Fulham, Middlesex; *m.*, 17th June, 1868, Louisa, second daughter of Charles Dawson, Esq., of Exmouth, Devon; *s.* to estates 1863; has issue one son, Edward Dawson.

Heir: Edward Dawson.

Residences: Tregroes, near Bridgend; Withycombe, near Exmouth.

Motto: Nil desperandum.

THOMAS, Richard Robert Rees, Esq., Court House, Glamorganshire.

Son of the late William Thomas, Esq.; *b.* Nov. 12th, 1823; *ed.* at the Swansea Grammar School; *m.*, 1st, Feb., 1857, Janet Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Thomas, Esq., of Lechwan, Lanfabon; 2ndly, September, 1864, Anna Mary, daughter of Christopher Williams, Esq., of Llantwit Major; *s.* June, 1858; has issue two sons and one daughter.

Residence: Court House, Merthyr.

Arms: A lion rampant, holding a laurel branch in the paw.

Crest: A demi-lion as in arms.

Motto: Floreat laurus.

TRAHERNE, Anthony Powell, Esq., of Broadlands, Glamorganshire.

Entered the army 17th Foot 29th July,

1853; Lieut. 6th June, 1854; Captain 4th December, 1857; served in the Crimean war from December, 1854, to end of the war; present at the assault of Redan 18th June, bombardment and surrender of Kinbourn, medals and clasp; appointed adjutant of 1st ad. Batt. Glamorgan Rifle Volunteers in August, 1863; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; 3rd surviving son of Morgan Popkin Traherne, Esq., and Elizabeth Margaret, his wife (*née* Rickards); *b.* at Coytrehen, near Bridgend, 4th January, 1834; *ed.* at Woolwich and Sherborne; *m.*, February 9, 1865, Lucy Lockwood, dau. of the late Thomas Onslow, Esq.; has issue one son, Onslow Powell.

Heir: Onslow Powell.

Residence: Broadlands, near Bridgend.

Town Address: Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly.

Motto: Ofna Dduw a'r Brenhin: "Fear God and the King."

TRAHERNE, Mrs, of St. Hilary, Glamorgan-shire.

Charlotte Louisa Traherne, of St. Hilary and Coedriglan, widow of the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, M.A., of Coedriglan, F.R.S., F.S.A.; Chancellor of Llandaff; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan (*d. s. p.* 1860); 3rd dau. of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam and Penrice Castle, co. Glam., by Lady Mary Lucy, dau. of Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ilchester; is sister of C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., M.P. of Margam and Penrice Castle, Lord Lieut. of Glamorganshire since 1848 (see *Mansel Talbot of Margam*); *b.* at Penrice Castle, Feb. 5th, 1800; *m.*, 1830, to Rev. John Montgomery Traherne (see for lineage, under *George Montgomery Traherne of St. Hilary*); *s.* her husband 1860; is patron of the livings of St. George-super-Ely, St. Bride's-super-Ely cum Michaelston-super-Ely.

Heir: To *Coedriglan*, George Montgomery Traherne, Esq., nephew of Rev. John M. Traherne; and to *St. Hilary*, Llewelyn Basset Saunderson, Esq., a cousin.

Residence: St. Hilary, near Cowbridge.

Arms: Az., a chevron sable inter 3 choughs proper, on a canton barry of six arg. and az., a lion rampant gules.

Motto: Dives qui contentus.

LINEAGE.

For the Talbot lineage see *Mansel-Talbot of Margam*; and for the Traherne lineage, which traces directly in the female line through the Herberts of

Swansea, progenitors of the Earls of Pembroke, Powis, &c., see the next succeeding article, and also *pedigree* in Traherne's *Hist. Notice of Sir Matthew Cradock, Kt.*

Note.—The family mansions at Coedriglan and St. Hilary are modern structures. On the estate is *St. George's Castle* in ruins, the manor belonging to which was given by Fitzhamon to Sir John Fleming (see *Le Fleming of St. George's and Flemingston*). An interesting specimen of the ancient Pigeon-house is found at Cadoxton-juxta-Barry.

TRAHERNE, George Montgomery, Esq., of St. Hilary, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Rev. George Traherne, M.A., Univ. Coll., Oxford, Vicar of St. Hilary and Rector of St. George's, co. Glamorgan, by Ellin, dau. of the late John Gilbert Royds, Esq.; *b.* at St. Hilary, July 30, 1826; *ed.* at Brasenose Coll., Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1849, M.A. 1853; *m.*, in 1860, Harriet, dau. of the late Jonathan Beever, Esq., of Cefn Coch, in the co. of Denbigh. Mr. Traherne, as representing the eldest branch of the family, is heir to the Coedriglan estates. (See also *Mrs. Traherne of St. Hilary*.)

Heir Presumptive: His brother, Llewellyn Edmund Traherne, Esq., late 60th Royal Rifles.

Residence: St. Hilary, near Cowbridge.

Arms: Arg., a chevron sa. between three choughs proper, 2 and 1; on a canton barry of six, arg. and az., a lion rampant gu.

Crest: A goat's head erased surmounting a wreath.

Motto: Ofna Dduw a'r Brenhin; "Fear God and the king."

LINEAGE.

The Trahernes resided for many centuries at *Castellau*, near Llantrisant, which estate was sold in 1808, and at *Coedriglan*, near Cardiff, which still continues in their possession. They are descended through Sir George Herbert of Swansea from the sept of *Einion ap Collwyn* (*temp.* William Rufus), Lord of Senghenydd and Miskin after the conquest of Glamorgan by the Normans (see p. 37, and *Einion ap Collwyn, passim*).

William Edmund Traherne, Esq., of Castellau, *m.*, 16th Aug., 1630, Margaret Williams, dau. of William ap Jenkin ap William, of Aberpergwm, by Elizabeth Evans, dau. of Leyshon Evans, Esq., of Neath, by his wife Margaret Herbert, dau. of Mathew Herbert, Esq., of Swansea (see p. 127), of the line of *Iestyn ap Gurgant*, and had a son,—*Edmund Traherne*, Esq., of Castellau (*d.* 1697), whose wife was Prudence Llewelyn, dau. of John Llewelyn of Ynysgerwn, of the same ancient lineage. He left by her—

Llewelyn Traherne, Esq., of Castellau (*d.* 1766, *æt.* 80), who *m.* Anstance Wells, and had by her one son, Edmund (of whom again), and three daus., who all *d. s. p.*; the youngest, Mary, *m.* John Llewellyn, Esq., of Coedriglan.

Edmund Traherne, Esq., of Castellau (*d.* 1795), *m.* twice, first to Mary, dau. of Thomas Llewelyn, Esq., of Welsh St. Donat's, and had issue—

Llewelyn Traherne, Esq. (*b.* 1766, *d.* 1841), who by his first wife, Charlotte, dau. of John Edmondson, Esq., had a son, *John Montgomery Traherne* (see *Mrs. Traherne of St. Hilary*); and by his second wife, Barbara Maria Manning, had a son,—

George Traherne, Clerk, M.A., Vicar of St. Hilary, &c. (*d.* 1852), who by his wife Ellin, dau. of the late John Gilbert Royds, Esq., of Greenhill, co. of Lancaster, had—

GEORGE MONTGOMERY TRAHERNE, now of St. Hilary (as above).

TREDEGAR, Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baron, Ruperra Castle, Glamorganshire.
(See *Tredegar, Baron, Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire.*)

TURBERVILL, Thomas Picton, Esq., of Ewenny Abbey, Glamorganshire.

B-Major h. p. Royal Artillery; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; patron of the Donative of Ewenny, St. Bride's Major, and Llandysfodwg; son of Captain Thomas Warlow, Bengal Engineers, eldest son of Thomas Warlow, Esq., of Castle Hall, co. of Pembr., a nephew of Gen. Sir Thomas Picton; *b.* 8th December, 1827; *ed.* at private school, and Royal Military Academy; *m.* Lucy Eliza Connop, only dau. of Lt.-Col. Henry Connop, Birdhurst, Croydon; *s.* to the Ewenny estates in 1867, when he assumed the surname Turbervill.

Heir Presumptive: His brother, John Picton Warlow, Esq.

Residence: Ewenny Abbey, near Bridgend.

Town Address: Jun. United Service Club.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, chequy or and sable, a fesse ermineois—TURBERVILL; 2nd and 3rd, per chevron or and gules, three escutcheons, each charged with a tower counterchanged—WARLOW.

Crests: An eagle displayed sa., armed and wings tipped or, a crossbow erect in front of two swords in saltire ppr., pommels and hilts or.

Motto: "Avi numerantur avorum."

LINEAGE.

The *Carnes*, possessors of Ewenny Abbey, by purchase at the dissolution, passed into the Turbervills by *m.* of the heiress with Edward Turbervill, Esq., of Suttum, whose son, Richard Turbervill, Esq., Sheriff of Glam. 1740, and M.P. for same co. 1767, *d. s. p.*, and settled his estates upon his 2nd wife (*née* Herbert, heiress of Cilybebyll) during her lifetime, and afterwards upon—

Richard Turbervill Picton, Esq. (eldest brother of General Sir Thomas Picton), son of his sister's dau. (that sister being a dau. of Edward Turbervill by the heiress of Watkin Lougher, Esq., of

Tythegston; and that daughter being her only surviving child by her second husband, Edward Powell, Esq., of Llandough), wife of Thomas Picton, Esq., of Poyston, co. of Pembroke. Mr. Picton now assumed the surname Turbervill; High Sheriff of the co. of Glam. 1804; *m.* Margaret, dau. and co.-h. of the Rev. Gervase Powell, LL.B., of Llanharan (see *Powell of Llanharan*), by whom he had Richard, his heir, Gervase, and Elizabeth.

Richard Turbervill, Esq., of Ewenny Abbey; Capt. in Glam. Militia; Sheriff of the co. of Glam. 1833; J. P. and D. L. of the same co.; *d. s. p.*, and was *s.* by his brother,—

Gervase P. Turbervill, Lieut.-Col. in the army; J. P. and D. L., and Sheriff (1851), for the co. of Glamorgan; he married twice, his 2nd wife being Sarah Anne, dau. of George Warry, Esq. He *d. s. p.* 1861, and his estates went partly to his widow, and partly to his sister, Miss Elizabeth Turbervill of Corn town Court, near Bridgend.

THOMAS PICTON TURBERVILL, Esq. (as above), *s.* in 1867.

Note.—For the history of Ewenny Abbey and Priory see *Ewenny Abbey*, and for further genealogical details see *Turbervill of Tythegston*; *Turbervill of Coity Castle*; *Carne of Ewenny*; *Nicholl-Carne of St. Donat's*, &c.

TYLER, Colonel George Henry, of Cottrell, Glamorganshire.

Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and served in the Crimean war and in India; eldest son of the late Sir George Tyler, Kt. and Vice-Admiral, of Cottrell (J. P. and D. L. of co. of Glamorgan, M.P. for the same co. 1851-7), by Harriet Margaret, dau. of the Rt. Hon. John Sullivan of Richings, Berks. Lady Tyler now resides at Cottrell. Col. Tyler was *b.* 1824, and *s.* 1862; has brothers in the army; his second surviving brother is Gwinnett Tyler, Esq., of Gernos, in the co. of Cardigan, J. P. and D. L. for that co.; *m.*, 1852, Judith, dau. and h. of the late Major Parry of Gernos, and has issue.

Residence: Cottrell, near Cardiff.

Arms: Sa., on a fesse wavy or, between three tigers passant guardant, a cross pattée of the first between two crescents gu.; in centre chief a medal or (presented to Sir Charles Tyler for service at Trafalgar).

Crest: A tiger salient guardant, navally crowned or, holding in dexter paw the French tricolor depressed and reversed.

Note.—Cottrell, beautifully situated on rising ground near the high road from Cardiff to Cowbridge is locally celebrated as the home of *Rees Meyrick*, author of the *Morgania Archaeographia* (1578). See *Meyrick of Cottrell*.

TYLER, Rev. Roper Trevor, of Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire.

M.A., Rector of Llantrithyd, Glamorgan, and Vicar of Monachlog-ddu, Pembroke.

shire; has been Rural Dean 34 years; formerly Domestic Chaplain to King William IV., when Duke of Clarence; J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; second son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., of Cottrell, Glamorganshire; *b.* at Pembroke, 1801; *ed.* at Westminster School, and University College, Oxford; *grad.* B.A. 1823, M.A. 1827; *m.*, August 9, 1838, Isabel, 4th daughter of John Bruce Pryce, Esq., of Dyffryn, Glam.; *s.* to the Mount Alyn estate, Denbighshire, 1846; has issue 3 sons and 6 daughters.

Heir: Eldest son, Trevor Bruce Tyler, of the Royal Horse Artillery, *b.* 1841.

Residence: Llantrithyd, near Cowbridge.

Arms: Sa., on a fesse wavy or, between 3 tigers passant guardant, a cross pattée of the first betw. two crescents gu., in centre chief a medal inscribed "Trafalgar." (See *Tyler of Cottrell*.)

Crest: A tiger salient guardant navally crowned or, holding in dexter paw a French tricolor depressed and reversed.

Motto: "My king and country."

LINEAGE.

The Tylers derive paternally from the Dacre and Teynham families, maternally from the Leaches of Corston and Allens of Creselly, Pembrokeshire.

TYNTE, Charles John Kemeys, Esq., of Keven Mably, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for cos. of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Somerset; F.R.S.; was M.P. for West Somerset 1832—1837, and for Bridgewater 1847—1865; only son of the late Colonel Charles Kemeys Tynte, of Keven Mably, and of Halsewell, Somerset, J. P. and D. L., F.A.S.; *b.* 1800; *m.*, first, 1821, Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. with her sisters, Mrs. Bagot and Lady Pilkington, of the late Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton Hall, co. of Stafford, and by her, who *d.* 1838, had issue surviving—

Charles Kemeys Tynte, Esq., *b.* 1822.

Secondly, 1841, Vincentia, dau. of the late W. Brabazon, Esq., of Rath House, co. Louth, and has had issue 6 sons and 1 dau., Vincentia Margaret Anne Kemeys.

Heir: Charles Kemeys.

Residences: Keven Mably, near Cardiff; Halsewell House, Somerset.

Town Address: United Service Club.

Arms: The arms of Sir Charles Kemeys, of Keven Mably, figured and described in the *Progress* of the Duke of Beaufort (who visited the place in 1684), and "often repeated in Keven Mably" (we presume in the windows, on the mantelpieces, &c.), were—"Vert, on a chevron arg. three barbed arrow-heads (pheons) sa., im-

paling those of his wife, dau. of Lord Wharton,—*Sa., a maunch arg. on a bordure or, an orle of lions' paws erased in saltire gu.*" These still continue in the *Kemeys Tynte* coat, having quartered with them the Tynte of Halsewell insignia, viz., *Gu., a lion couchant between six cross crosslets arg.*; adding in a second grand quarter, "az., two bars wavy arg., over all a bend gu.," and in a fourth the arms of Lupus, Earl of Chester.

LINEAGE.

The two families of *Kemeys* and *Tynte* were united by the marriage, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, of Sir John Tynte, second Bart. of Halsewell, Somerset, with Jane, dau. and h. of Sir Charles Kemeys, second Bart. of Keven Mably, who *d.* 1702.

Of the early period of the Kemeys family the accounts are somewhat confused, but it is generally agreed that their origin was Norman. They rose to prominence at the period of the conquest of Gwent and Glamorgan. The original form of the name is uncertain, although it is said to be Camois or Camys, identical with Camois in the Roll of Battle Abbey. That a branch settled in Pembroke-shire, and gave the name to the lordship of *Cemmes* in that county, is a mistake (see *Barony of Cemmes*). They were known as "Kemeys of Began" as early as the thirteenth century. David, grandson of *Jenkin Kemeys* of Began, settled at Keven Mably circa 1450, by marriage with the heiress Sibyl, dau. of Evan ap Llewelyn. His successors at Keven Mably intermarried with chief Welsh families of Gwent and Glamorgan, such as Gwyn of Senghenydd, Morgan of Machen (the Tredegar sept). His gr. gr. grandson,—

Edward Kemeys, Esq., of Keven Mably, was Sheriff of co. Glamorgan in 1575; and the fourth possessor after him,—

Sir Nicholas Kemeys, Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1638, was cr. a baronet by Charles I in 1642. His son was—

Sir Charles Kemeys, second Bart. above mentioned, whose dau. Jane, sole heiress after the death *s. p.* of her brother, Sir Charles, third Bart., *m.*—

Sir John Tynte, Bart., of Halsewell, Somerset, who *d.* 1710, and was succeeded by his son,—

Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, who *d. s. p.*, and was succeeded by a son of his sister Jane, who had *m.* Colonel Johnstone of the Foot Guards, Comptroller of the Household to George, Prince of Wales (George IV.). He assumed the name Kemeys Tynte, and was succeeded by his son,—

Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte, Esq., of Halsewell and Keven Mably, *b.* 1779; *m.* Anne, dau. of Rev. T. Leyson, and had with other issue one son,—

CHARLES JOHN KEMEYS-TYNTE, now of Keven Mably (as above).

VIVIAN, Arthur Pendarves, Esq., of Glanafon, Glamorganshire.

M.P. for the western division of the co. of Cornwall; Deputy Warden of the Stan-naries of Devon and Cornwall; J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; and Lt.-Col. 1st Adm. Batt. Glamorgan Rifle

Volunteers; 3rd son of late John Henry Vivian, Esq., F.R.S., many years M.P. for Swansea, and brother of the first Baron Vivian; *b.* in London, 4th of June, 1834; *ed.* at Eton, the Mining Academy of Freiburg in Saxony, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; *m.*, 4th March, 1867, Lady Augusta Emily, dau. of the 3rd Earl of Dunraven; has issue two sons,—

1. Henry Windham.
2. Gerald William.

Heir: Henry Windham, *b.* 3rd Feb., 1868.

Residence: Glanafon, Taibach, South Wales.

Town Address: 19, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Arms: Or, on a chevron azure, between three lions' heads erased ppr., three annulets or, &c. (*Vide Baron Vivian, and Vivian, Park Wern.*)

Motto: Vive revicturus.

LINEAGE.

See *Vivian of Singleton*; *Vivian of Park Wern*; and *Baron Vivian of Glynn*.

VIVIAN, Henry Hussey, Esq., of Park Wern, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Lieut.-Col. of 4th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers; was M.P. for Truro 1852—1857, and has been M.P. for Glamorganshire from 1857 to the present time; eldest son of the late John Henry Vivian, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., of Singleton, Swansea, by Sarah, dau. of Arthur Jones, Esq.; *b.* at Singleton, Swansea, July 6, 1821; *ed.* at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; *m.*, 1st, 1847, Jessie Dalrymple, *d.* Feb., 1848, dau. of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of The Lawn, Swindon; 2ndly, 1852, Caroline Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Montague J. Cholmely, Bart., M.P., of Easton Hall, Grantham, *d.* 25th Jan., 1868; 3rdly, Nov. 3, 1870, Averil, dau. of Capt. Richard Beaumont, R.N.; *s.* on death of his father in 1855; has issue one son, Ernest Ambrose, by first marriage; one son, John Aubrey, by second marriage; a dau., Violet Averil Margaret, *b.* 3rd Dec., 1871, by third marriage; patron of the living of Sketty.

Residence: Park Wern, Swansea.

Town Address: 7, Belgrave Square.

Arms: Or, on a chevron azure, between three lions' heads erased proper, as many annulets of the field; on a chief embattled, gules, a wreath of oak between two martlets.

Crest: Issuant from an arch between two towers, a demi-hussar, holding in left hand a pennon, in right a sabre.

Motto: Vive revicturus (see *Lord Vivian*, in *Peerage of England*).

LINEAGE.

This family is of the same descent as that of Baron Vivian of Glynn, Cornwall. The late J. H. Vivian, F.R.S., of Singleton, was brother of Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Bart., of Glynn, created Baron of Glynn, near Truro, Cornwall, 1841, a Baronet 1828; who served with great distinction under Wellington in the actions of Orthès, Waterloo, &c.

Note.—*Park Wern* is a modern elegant mansion in the beautiful neighbourhood of Sketty, near Swansea. *Singleton* (in the same neighbourhood), to which Mr. H. H. Vivian is heir, erected about forty years ago, stands in an extensive park.

VIVIAN, William Graham, Esq., of Clyne Castle, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; High Sheriff in 1866; second son of the late J. H. Vivian, Esq., F.R.S., of Singleton, who was the first, and continued for twenty-three years, M.P. for Swansea; and nephew of the late Lord Vivian, of Glynn, Cornwall (*d.* 1855), by Sarah, dau. of Arthur Jones, Esq.; *b.* November 25, 1827; *ed.* at Eton College.

Residence: Clyne Castle, near Swansea.

Town Address: 7, Belgrave Square.

Arms: Or, on a chevron azure, between three lions' heads erased ppr., three annulets. (*Vide Baron Vivian, and Vivian of Park Wern.*)

Motto: Vive revicturus.

LINEAGE.

For lineage see *Vivian of Park Wern*.

Note.—*Clyne Castle* is an old stone castellated house, recently much added to, containing a fine hall and extensive reception-rooms, situated on a hill-side, and commanding a magnificent sea view, with Clyed Wood, 250 acres, immediately adjoining the house.

WALTER, James, Esq., of Ffynone, Glamorganshire.

J. P. of the borough of Swansea and of the co. of Glamorgan; son of the late Thomas Walter, Esq., of Swansea; *b.* at Swansea; was owner of iron-works and collieries; proprietor of the Ffynone estate, Swansea; is *unm.*

Residence: Penlan, near Swansea.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant sa., thrust through the body with two swords in saltire ppr.

Crest: A dove with an olive branch ppr.

Note.—The ancestors of this family, as may be seen from notices of them in Francis's *Gower*, had been long settled in that part of Glamorgan.

WILLIAMS, Charles Henry, Esq., of Roath Court, Glamorganshire.

J. P. of the co. of Glamorgan; Capt. 1st Glam. Light Horse Volunteers; son of the

late Charles Crofts Williams, Esq., of Roath Court; *b.* 1837; *ed.* at Rugby School, and Magd. Coll., Cambridge; *m.*, 1865, Millicent Frances, dau. of Robert Herring, Esq., of Cromer, Norfolk; has issue 2 sons and 2 daus.

Residence: Roath Court, Cardiff.

Town Address: Wyndham Club.

Arms: Quarterly, per fesse indented: 1st and 4th, arg., a lion passant guardant; 2nd and 3rd, az., a fleur-de-lis arg.

Crest: An embowed arm in armour grasping a sword.

Motto: Esse quam videri.

WILLIAMS, Evan, Esq., of Dyffryn Ffrwd, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for the same co. 1857 (see *Sheriffs*); eldest son of the late Henry Williams, Esq., of Dyffryn Ffrwd; *b.* 1800; *m.*, 1834, Charlotte, dau. of William Thomas, Esq., of Cefnlllogell, Mon., and has issue a son, Evan Thomas.

Heir: Evan Thomas, *b.* 1841; J. P. for co. of Glamorgan; is *m.*

Residence: Dyffryn Ffrwd, near Cardiff.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, vert, a chevron between three cockatrices' heads erased or—WILLIAMS; 2nd and 3rd, sa., a lion rampant arg.—LEWIS.

Crest: A cockatrice's head, as in arms.

LINEAGE.

Thomas ap Evan of Eglwysilan, who *d.* 1612, son of Evan ap Meuric (*d.* 1572), had a son,—

Evan ap Thomas (*b.* 1581, *d.* 1666), who *m.* Catherine, dau. of Edward Lewis, Esq., of Llani-shen, and had with other children—

Thomas ap Evan of Eglwysilan, *b.* 1615; *m.* Eleanor, dau. of Morgan Jones, D.D., of Frampton, co. of Glamorgan. He was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Thomas Thomas (or Thomas, son of Thomas), *b.* 1636; *m.* Catherine, eldest dau. of Edward Watkin, and had a son,—

Evan Thomas, Esq., of Dyffryn Ffrwd, in Eglwysilan, the first named as of Dyffryn Ffrwd; *m.* Jane, dau. of Philip ap Edward Herbert, by whom, with other issue, he had—

Evan Thomas, Esq., *m.* Ann, dau. of William Gibbon, of Pen-Craig-vatha, *b.* 1702. They had no surviving male issue, and only one dau.—

Mary Thomas, h. of Dyffryn Ffrwd (*b.* 1721, *d.* 1814); *m.* Morgan Williams, Esq., of Pendwy-lon (*d.* 1785); had issue Morgan, Thomas, and Henry. The survivor,—

Henry Williams, Esq., *s.* to Dyffryn Ffrwd, and had a son,—

EVAN WILLIAMS, Esq., the present owner, as above.

WILLIAMS, Gwilym, Esq., of Miskin Manor, Glamorganshire.

Stipendiary Magistrate for the Pontypridd District 1872; for several years J. P.

for the co. of Glamorgan; a Barrister called to the Bar at the Middle Temple 186—; eldest and only surviving son of the late David Williams, Esq., of Ynys-cynon, co. of Glamorgan; *b.* 183—; *m.* Emily Williams, dau. of the late William Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm, a well-known and ancient Welsh family, seated at Aberpergwm about 300 years (see *Williams of Aberpergwm*), and has issue; *s.* to the estate of Miskin, &c., obtained by purchase, on the demise of his father, 1856. (See *Miskin, Lordship of*.)

Residence: Miskin Manor, near Pontypridd.

Town Address: The Middle Temple.

Crest: A goat's head erased.

Motto: Llafur orfu bobpeth.

WILLIAMS, Morgan Stuart, Esq., of Aberpergwm, Glamorganshire.

J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan; eldest surviving son of the late William Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm (*d.* 1855), J. P. for the co. of Glamorgan, and Sheriff for same co. in 1830, by Matilda, dau. and h. of Thomas Smith, Esq., of Castellau, co. of Glamorgan; *b.* 1846; is *unm.*

Residence: Aberpergwm, near Neath.

Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, sa., three fleurs-de-lis arg.—EINION AP COLLWYN; 2nd and 3rd, or, three chevrons arg.—IESTYN AP GWRGANT.

Crest: The holy lamb and flag.

Motto: Y ddioddefws i orfu: "Suffered that he might conquer."

LINEAGE.

The family of Aberpergwm is as well known in Wales for its honourable and ancient standing as for its warm and unaffected patriotism. Aberpergwm, in the Vale of Neath, has been its seat for seven or eight generations, *i.e.*, since Jenkin ap William ap Jenkin ap Hopkin of Blaen-Baglan, a descendant in direct line (through Evan ap Leyson, Lord of Baglan) of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, by Caradoc, his eldest son, settled at that place *circa* 1560.

Jenkin ap William, of Blaen-Baglan, *m.* Angharad, dau. of Llewelyn ap Gwilym of Garreg-fawr, and granddau. of John ap Rhys of Glyn Nedd (of whom see note below), and was succeeded by his eldest son,—

William ap Jenkin, of Glyn Nedd or *Aberpergwm*, *m.* to his second wife, Mary, dau. of Leyson Price (or Ap Rhys), Esq., of Briton Ferry, being widow of Matthew Penry, gent., of Llanedi, and by her had with other issue—

Leyson Williams, Esq., his successor at Aberpergwm (living 1638). He *m.*, first, Anne, dau. of Thomas Bassett, Esq., of Miskin, and widow of John Llewelyn Williams, Esq., of Ynysygerwn, who *d. s. p.*; secondly, Mary, dau. of William Bassett, Esq., of Beaupre, by whom he had a son,—

George Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm (living 1665). From him descended—

Rees Williams, Esq., of Aberpergwm, who had three sons, William, Rees, and Thomas, clerk.

William Williams, Esq., late of Aberpergwm, whose zealous culture of the Cymric tongue and attachment to the history and traditions of his country are known to all, spent seventeen years of his earlier manhood in foreign travel, and during that time attained a considerable knowledge of Continental languages. After his return he *m.*, 1837, Matilda, dau. and h. of Col. Thomas Smith, of Castellau, near Pontypridd, and had issue four sons and two daus. The sons were Rhys, Lleision, Morgan Stuart, and George, all old family names. Mr. Williams *d.* in 1855, and was buried at the church of Aberpergwm. The two elder sons having *d. s. p.*, the third son,—

MORGAN STUART WILLIAMS, has succeeded to Aberpergwm (as above).

Note.—For a view of *Aberpergwm* see page 17. *John ap Rhys*, of Glyn-nedd—the older name of the place,—through mar. with whose granddau. (see *Lineage* above) Jenkin ap William came to Aberpergwm, was a man of mark in his day, kept a hospitable house, and was a friend of the “bards.” We know this from a poem addressed to him, in the usual bardic style of boundless eulogy, by the best historic poet Wales possesses—*Lewis Glyn Cothi* (fifteenth century). He gives the festive board of Aberpergwm the next place to that of Arthur’s palace; the language spoken there was the ancient speech of the Britons (“heniaith y Brytaniaid”); *John ap Rhys* was chief of the gentry from Gower to Mary’s church and to North Wales; the bard wished for himself cold and sickness if *John ap Rhys* was not the dearest of the sons of Japhet (“os oes ei hoffach o waed Siaphedd”); his fame equalled that of Seth, of three quarters of the globe, even of the land of Israel, and of “the three bountiful ones,” &c.; *he* is not excelled in peace, *she* (his wife, “of the seed of Watkin Llwyd,” of Brecon) in the bottomless abundance of her mead (“eigion medd”); he knew not their like; the succour of Mary (and several saints) be to Elizabeth, and that of the angels to Non of Glyn Nedd, &c. The annotator of the poem remarks, “The same language which was spoken at Aberpergwm in the middle of the fifteenth century is still (1857) not only spoken there, but cultivated.”

The country between the rivers Neath (Nedd) and Avan, the stream which joins the sea at Aberavon, belonged to the lordship of Avan, which was possessed after the Fitzhamon conquest by Caradoc, eldest son of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, and his successors, in whose lineage, as already shown, was the house of Aberpergwm, whose patrimony extended along both banks of the river Nedd.

WILLIAMS, The Very Rev. Thomas, the Deanery, Llandaff, Glamorganshire.

Dean of Llandaff 1857; Archdeacon of Llandaff 1843—1857; Examining Chap-

lain to late and present Bishop of Llandaff; Author of “Letter to the Bishop of Llandaff on the Condition and Wants of the Diocese,” various Sermons and Charges, &c.; eldest son of the late Robert Williams, Esq., of Aberbran, Breconshire; is Patron of the Priory Church of St. John’s, Brecon; *b.* at Monmouth, August 10, 1801; *ed.* at Shrewsbury School, and Oriel Coll., Oxford; *grad.* 1st class Lit. Hum. B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825; *m.*, 1828, Elizabeth, dau. of Archdeacon Davies, M.A., of Brecon; has issue 4 sons and 3 daus. living.

Heir: Rev. Garnons Williams, of Abercamlais, Brecon.

Residence: The Deanery, Llandaff.

Arms: Arg., a chevron gu. between three bulls’ heads sa. (quartering *Penry* of Llwyn-cyntefin, *Garnons*, and *Davies*).

Crest: A bull’s head.

Motto: Fide et amore.

LINEAGE.

This family derives its descent from Sir Thomas Bullen, one of Bernard Newmarch’s knights. The pedigree and descent of Aberbran, without alienation, from the time of Edward III., may be seen in Jones’s *Hist. of Breconshire*, ii., 701. See also *Williams of Abercamlais*.

WOOD, Edward Robert, Esq., of Stouthall, Glamorganshire.

J. P. and D. L. for the co. of Glamorgan; Sheriff for same co. 1861; Lieut.-Col. of Royal Glam. Inf. Militia, and formerly an officer in the army; son of the late John Wood, Esq., of Cardiff; *m.* Mary, dau. and h. of the late Col. J. Nicholas Lucas, of Stouthall, by whom he has had several daus.

Residence: Stouthall, near Swansea.

Arms: An oak tree fruited ppr.

Note.—John Lucas of Stouthall *m.* Catherine, dau. of William Powell, Esq., of Glanareth, Llangadock, Carm., by his wife Catherine, dau. of John Bowen, Esq., of Gurrey, Carm. W. Powell was murdered in his own house, and thereupon followed a celebrated trial at Hereford which resulted in the execution of Walter Evan and David Llewelyn, 30th March, 1770. William Williams, the principal, had successfully made his escape to France.



Arms of Glamorgan, 1684.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

<i>Parliamentary Election, 1874.</i>		
<i>County.</i>		
C. R. Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam,	Votes	4,040
H. Hussey Vivian, Esq., of Parkwern	"	4,100
<i>Opposed by Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart.</i>	"	3,353
<i>Cardiff and Contributory Boroughs.</i>		
Col. J. F. D. Crichton-Stuart	Votes	2,780
<i>Opposed by Hardinge S. Giffard, Q.C.</i>	"	7,771
<i>Swansea and Contributory Boroughs.</i>		
Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, Esq.	Votes	5,215
<i>Opposed by Charles Bath, Esq.</i>	"	2,708
<i>Merthyr Tydfil District.</i>		
Richard Fothergill, Esq.	Votes	7,608
Henry Richard, Esq.	"	7,606
<i>Opposed by T. Halliday</i>	"	4,912
<i>High Sheriffs.</i>		
Francis Edmund Stacey, Esq., of Llandough		1873

John Whitlock Nicholl-Carne, Esq., of St. Donat's Castle	...	...	...	1874
<i>General.</i>				
Basset, W. West J., Esq. (p. 162) <i>d.</i> 1872.				
Bruce, Right Hon. H. A. (p. 165), created Baron Aberdare, of Dyffryn, Aberdare, 1873.				
Davies, Rees Edward, Esq. (p. 167), <i>d.</i> 1873.				
Dawkin of Kilvrough (p. 116), Mr. Mansel R. Dawkin, now living, represents the junior branch.				
Fisher, S. S. H. of Llwyn Derw (p. 169). The surname should be, Horman-Fisher.				
Knight, Rev. Edward D. (p. 175), <i>d.</i> 1872.				
Pryce, John Bruce, Esq. (p. 180), <i>d.</i> 1873.				
Richards, E. M., Esq. (p. 181), lost his seat for Cardiganshire, 1874.				
Richardson, James C., Esq. (p. 181), <i>d.</i> 1874.				
Williams, Morgan S. (p. 197), <i>m.</i> , 22nd July, 1873, Miss Herbert, dau. of William Herbert, Esq., of Clytha House, Mon.				

Typographical Corrections.

Page	39,	line	1	from	top,	for	"were"	read	"was."
"	72	"	4	"	bottom	"	468-9	"	10, 11.
"	73	"	15	"	"	"	467-71	"	9-13.
"	73	"	20	"	top	"	523	"	65.
"	74	"	5	"	bottom	"	501	"	43.
"	83	"	10	"	top	"	462	"	5.
"	95	"	11	"	bottom	"	"their"	"	"her."
"	98	"	17	"	"	"	supply "of" before "his."		
"	103	"	10	"	top	"	"Edward" read "Thomas."		
"	117	"	9	"	bottom	"	"Caradoc Freichfras" read "Princes of Dyfed."		
"	"	"	7	"	"	"	omit "Caradoc Freichfras."		
"	129	"	6	"	top,	for	1656	read	1660.
"	132	"	15	"	"	"	"Oliver"	"	"Cromwell."
"	"	"	16	"	"	"	"Henry"	"	"Oliver."
"	147	"	9	"	"	"	1683	"	1653.
"	151	"	7	"	bottom,	insert heading,	"WILLIAM & MARY."		
"	174	"	25	"	top, col. 1	for	1849	read	1649.
"	"	"	31	"	"	"	1854	"	1654.
"	"	"	32	"	"	"	1665	"	1656.
"	177	"	12	"	"	"	"Llandâ"	"	"Tlandâf"

INDEX

- Aberdare, valley of, and works, 15.
 Aberpergwm, with *engraving*, 17, 189.
 Alfred, King, protector of Wales, 27.
 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 30, 34, 35, 41.
Annales Cambriae, 27, 30, 35, 46, 47, 48.
 Antiquities of Glamorgan, 48—86.
 Arthur, and the Round Table, 25.
 Arthur's Stone, with *engraving*, 49.
 Asser, refers to Glamorgan, 27.
- Barones Minores of Glamorgan, 98—108.
 Basset of Beaupre, 162.
 Basset of Bonvilston, 162.
 Bath of Ffynone House, 163.
 Beauchamps, Lords of Glamorgan, 96.
 Beaufort *Progress*, the, quoted, 60.
 Beaupre, Basset of, 7, 79, 162.
 Beaupre Castle, 70.
 Berkrolles of St. Athan's, 100.
 Bevan of Fosbury, 163.
 Biddulph of Swansea, 164.
 Bishops of Llandaff, list of, 154.
 "Black Country," of Glamorgan, 15.
 Blossie of Newcastle House, 164.
 Booker of Velindre, 165.
 "Book of Aberpergwm," 31, 32.
 Bone caves of Gower, 50.
 Bonville of Bonvilston, 115.
 Bovium, Roman station of (Boverton), 26.
 "Britain," meaning of, in old Welsh writers, 30.
 Bro Essyllt, 27.
 Brogden of Coytrehen, 165.
 Brogden of Tondy, 165.
 Bruce of Dyffryn, 165.
 "Brut y Tywysogion," 5, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 67, 71.
 Bute, Marquess of, 161.
 Butler of Dunraven, 111.
- Caerau, *Tibia amnis* of the Romans, 26.
 Caerphilly Castle, with *engravings*, 75—80.
 Caractacus, 25, 66.
 Caradoc of Llancarvan, 5, 71.
 Cardiff Castle, with *engravings*, 3—5, 81—85.
 Cardiff, town, docks, population, 3.
 Cardiff Priors, 85.
 Carne, of Nash and Ewenny, 112.
 Carne, Nicholl, of St. Donat's, 166.
 Castell Coch, with *engraving*, 74.
 Clark of Dowlais House, 67.
 Clark, G. T., Esq., cited, 101, 103.
 Coal-basin of Glamorgan, 24.
 Coal-field of South Wales, 23.
 Coal, undiscovered, in vale of Glamorgan, 23.
 Coity Castle, with *engraving*, 62.
 Copper-smelting at Swansea, 87.
 Copper-smoke, condensed, 89.
 Corbett of Cogan Pill, 167.
- Cottrell, Tylers of, 5, 186.
 Cradock of Cheriton, 118.
 Cradock of Long Ash, 128.
 Cradock of Swansea, 117.
 Crawshay of Cyfarthfa Castle, 167.
 Crime in Glamorgan, 90.
 Cromlech of St. Nicholas, 71.
 Cromwell family, the, 131.
 Curthose Tower, Cardiff Castle, 83.
 Cyfarthfa Castle, with *engraving*, 16.
- Dafydd ap Gwilym, 80.
 Danes in Glamorgan, 27, 52.
 Davis of Maesyffynon, 168.
 Davies of Gwaelod-y-garth, 167.
 Dawkin of Kilvrough, 116.
 De Breos family, the, 98.
 De Cardiff of Cardiff, 114.
 De Clares, the, Lords of Glamorgan, 94.
 De Granvilles, the, 99.
 Deheubarth, meaning of, 27, 24.
 De Londres, the, 99.
 Despencer family, the, 77, 80, 95.
 Dillwyn of Hendrefoilan, 168.
 Dodridge, Sir John, on the Marches of Wales, 35, 38.
 Dunawd (S. Donatus), 7, 66.
 Dunraven Castle, 8, 29, 66, 111.
 Dunraven, Lord, of Dunraven, 8, 168.
 Dyfrig (Dubricius), 72.
- Eaglesbush, 17.
 Earls of Glamorgan, 43, 93—98.
 Edwards, "the bridge-builder," 14.
 Einion ap Cadivor ap Collwyn, 7, 32, 37.
 Elystan Glodrudd, 137.
 "Englishry" of Glamorgan, 38, 47.
 Eryri (Snowdon), etymology of word, 52.
 Essyllt, Legend of, 25.
 Essyllwg, Essyllwyr, 25.
 Evans of Gnoll, 127.
 Ewenny Abbey, 8, 65.
Extantae, or Returns, 40.
- Feudal government in Glamorgan, 39—42, 44.
 Fisher of Llwyn-derw, 169.
 Fitzhamon, Robert, conqueror of Glamorgan, 30—36, 39, 93.
 Fitzhamon's "twelve knights," 36.
 Fleming, Le, of Flemingston, 105.
 Fleming of St. George, &c., 105.
 Flemings, supposed, of Gower, 47.
 Florence of Worcester, 35.
 Fothergill of Abernant House, 169.
 Fowler of Gnoll, 169.
 Fowler, J. C., Esq., on crime in Glamorgan, 90.
 Foxwist, William, 147, 152.
 Francis, Col. G. Grant, F.S.A., 19, 57, 87.
 Francis of Cae-Bailey, 170.
 Franklen of Clementston, 170.

- Gamage of Coity Castle, &c., 64, 108—111.
 Geology of Glamorgan, 21.
 Gerstenhöfer, the chemist, 89.
 Gibbon of Treacastle, 125.
 Giraldus Cambrensis cited, 30, 31, 36, 43, 73.
 "Glamorgan and Morganok," 45.
 Glamorgan, the name, 1, 27.
 " ancient limits and divisions of, 137.
 " ancient manors of, 133.
 " antiquities of, 48—86.
 " described, 1—20.
 " families, British, 117.
 " " Norman, 93.
 " geology and mineralogy of, 21.
 " government of, under Normans, 39.
 " history of, 24—48.
 " industry and crime in, 86, 90.
 " Lords-Lieutenant of, 154.
 " magistrates of, 156.
 " Norman conquest of, 30—39.
 " old and extinct families of, 92—132.
 " parliamentary annals of, 146—154.
 " population and extent of, 1.
 " rivers and watersheds of, 2.
 " sheriffs and under-sheriffs of, 139—146.
 " the district of "the hills," 3, 15.
 " "vale" of, and its mansions, 5—9.
 Glewysig, 27.
 Gower, Bp. of St. David's, 55.
 Gower, district of, 19.
 Gower, etymology of name, 48.
 Gower, lordship of, 45.
 Gower, Flemish settlers in, 47.
 Gower, peninsula of, 19.
 Granvil, de, of Neath, 57.
 Grenfell of Maesteg House, 170.
 Griffith of Merthyr, 171.
 Griffiths of Neath, 171.
 Gwent and Gwentllwg, 25.
 Gwrgant, King of Glamorgan, 29.
 Gwyn of Dyffryn, 171.

 Hall, Benjamin, Esq., of Hensol, 13.
 Hall, Dr., of Hensol, 6.
 Harleian MSS. quoted, 44.
 Havren, legend of, 25.
 Hensol Castle, with an *engraving*, 6.
 Herberts, Lords of Glamorgan, 98.
 Hill of Rookwood, 172.
 "Hills," the, district of Glamorgan, 3, 15.
 "Hirwaun Wrgan," 29.
 History of Glamorgan, 24—48.
 Homfray of Penlline Castle, 172.
 Humfreville of Penmark, 100.

 Iestyn ap Gwrgant, 30, *et passim*.
 Illtut, St., cross of, 67, 69.
 Illtyd, St., 7, 69.
 "Infange-thief," 46.
 Iolo Morganwg, 25, 69.
 Iolo MSS., 64.
 Iron ore district of Glamorgan, 22.
 Isca Silurum, 25, 29.
 Ithel Ddu, King of Glamorgan, 29.
 Ivor Bach, 43, 74, 82.

 Jenkins of Hensol, 6, 128.
 Jenkins of Walterston, 173.
 Johnys, Sir Hugh, 121.
 Jones, Col. Philip, 131, 148, 174.
 Jones of Fonmon Castle, 173.
 "Jura Regalia" of the Lords Marchers, 38, 44, 46.
 Jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers, 38, 44.

 Kenfig, Ogham Stone of, 62.
 "King of London," Suzerain of Wales, 28.
 Kings of Glamorgan after Morgan Hên, 29.
 Kings of Glamorgan, residence of, 29.
 Knight of Nottage Court, 175.
 Knight of Tythegston Court, 174.

 Lee of Rheola, 145.
 Le Sore of St. Fagan's, 107.
Leucarum, Loughor, 55.
 Lewis Glyn Cothi, quoted, 58.
 Lewis Morganwg, 56.
 Lewis of Greenmeadow, 175.
Liber Llandavensis, 29.
 Llanblethian Castle, 7.
 Llancarvan, Caradoc of, 71.
 Llancarfan monastery, 71.
 Llandaff, Bishops of, 154.
 Llandaff Cathedral, with *engravings*, 9—13, 72.
 Llandaff, cross at, with *engraving*, 72.
 Llandaff, Oliphant, Bishop of, 155, 176.
 Llandaff, See of, 72.
 Llandough Castle, 7.
 Llantrisant Castle, 69.
 Llantwit, Major, 7, 67.
 Llantwit, ancient college of, 68.
 Llantwit, proposed modern college at, 68.
 "Llech y Filast" cromlech, 71.
 Llewellyn of Baglan Hall, 177.
 Llewellyn of Court Colman, 177.
 Llewellyn of Penlle'r-gaer, 177.
 Llewelyn Bren, 77, 105.
 Llewelyn of Ynysygerwn, 177.
 Lloyd of Cilybebyll, 177.
 Lordships, the twelve, of Glamorgan, 37.
 Lords of Glamorgan, 43, 93—98.
 Lords Marchers, in S. Wales, 34, 35.
 Loughor Castle, 55.
 Lougher of Tythegston, 19.
 Lukis's researches, 49.

 Mackworth of Gnoll, 127.
 "Maen Llythyrog," 86.
 "Maen dau lygad yr ych," 86.
 Malefant of St. George's, 116.
 Malkin, quoted, 53.
 Manors of Glamorgan, 133.
 Mansels of Penrice, Margam, &c., 51, 59—62.
 Margam Abbey, with *engravings*, 59.
 Margam Abbey, Mansels of, tombs of, 61.
 Mathew of Llandaff, &c., 120—21.
 Merthyr Tydfil, centre of "Black Country," 15.
 Meurig, King of Glamorgan, 72.
 Meyrick, Rees, his *Morgania Archeogr.*, 81, 130.
 Mining companies, early, in Glamorgan, 87.
 Miskin Manor, 6.
 Morgan Hên, 28.
 Morgan "Mwynfawr," 27, 29.
 Morgan of Ruperra Castle, 178.
 Morgan of St. Helen's, 178.
 Morlais Castle, 81.
 Morris of Sketty Park, 179.
 Mortimer of Gene'r-glyn, 38.
 Murchison, Sir Roderick, 22.
 "Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales" 71—the division of Wales in, 138.

 Neath Abbey, with *engravings*, 55.
 Neath Castle, with *engraving*, 57.
 Neath, Vale of, 16.
 Neville, Richard, his wealth and splendour, 97.
 Nevilles, Lords of Glamorgan, 97.
 Newton Nottage, Knight of, 65.
 Nicholas, St., cromlech of, 71.

Norman conquest of Glamorgan, 30-39.
 Normans, the, in Glamorgan, 30.
 Norman families in Glam., their total extinction, 92.
 Norris of Penlline, 115.

"Ogham Stone" of Kenfig, 26.
 Ogmores Castle, 64.
 Ordericus Vitalis, quoted, 84.
 "Outfange-thief," 46.
 Oxwich Castle, 53.
 Oystermouth Castle, 54.

Pantgywydir, with *engraving*, 18.
 Pennard Castle, with *engraving*, 53.
 Penrhys Family, the, 52.
 Penrhys monastery, 80.
 Penrice Castle, Mansel-Talbot of, 20, 52, 183.
 Penrice Castle, with *engraving*, 51.
 Penrice of Kilvrough, 180.
 Philipps, Sir Thomas, the late, cited, 76 *et passim*.
 Penlline Castle, 7, 70.
 Perkin Warbeck, 117.
 Pontypridd Bridge, with *engraving*, 14.
 Popkin of Ynystawe, 126.
 Population of Glamorgan, 1, 2.
 Powell of Llanharan, &c., 130.
 Price of Gellihir, 131.
 Price of Penlle'rgaer, 126.
 Prichard of Crofta House, 180.
 Priors of Cardiff, 85.
 "Progress," Duke of Beaufort's, 60, 61.
 Pryce of Dyffryn, 180.

Radir, old mansion of, 13, 27, 29.
 Raglan of Carnllwyd, 114.
 Rayle, De, of Wrinston, 115.
 Rhys ap Tewdwr and Glamorgan, 30-2.
 Rhys, Dr. John David, 81.
 Richards of Brooklands, 181.
 Richardson of Glanrafon, 181.
 Richardson of Pant-y-Gwydir, 181.
 Robert Curthose, his imprisonment, 83.
 Robert of Gloucester, Lord of Glamorgan, 93.
 Romans, the, in Glamorgan, 25, 26.
 Rous of Courtyrala, 182.
 Royal Institution of South Wales, 19.
 Rufus not the conqueror of Glamorgan, 32.

Salmon of Penlline Court, 182.
 Samson, Archbishop of Dol, 69.
 Saxon period in Glamorgan, 26.
 Scurloge Castle, 55.
 Senghennydd (Caerphilly), 37, 69, 75-81.
 Severn, origin of name, 25.
 Seys of Boverton, 123.
 Silures, the, and the Romans, 25, 117.
 Smith of Gwernllwynwith, 182.
 Squire of Swansea, 183.

St. Donat's Castle, with *engraving*, 7, 66.
 St. John of Fonmon Castle, 100.
 St. Quintin of Llanblethian, 106.
 Stradlings, the, of St. Donat's, 101.
 Swansea, and neighbourhood, 18.
 Swansea Castle, with *engraving*, 54.
 Swansea, copper-smelting at, 87.
 Swansea, early mining companies at, 87.
 Swansea, common seal of, 160.
 Swansea, mayors and portreeves of, 158.
 Swansea, Cromwell's charter to, 160.
 Syward of Talyfan, 107.

Taff Vale, 9.
 Talbot of Hensol, 6.
 Talbot, Mansel-, of Margam Park, 183.
 "Teilo and Dewi," 28.
 Thomas of Court House, 184.
 Thomas of Danygraig, 29.
 Thomas of Llanbradach, 128.
 Thomas of Llanfihangel, 125.
 Thomas of Pwllfyrach, 184.
 Thomas of Tregroes, 184.
 Thomas of Wenvoe Castle, 129.
Tibia amnis (Caerau), Roman station, 26.
 "Tir y Brenhin," 65.
 Traherne, Mrs., of St. Hilary, 185.
 Traherne of St. Hilary, 185.
 Turbervill of Ewenny Abbey, 186.
 Twelve knights, the, settlements of, 36.
 Tyler of Cottrell, 186.
 Tyler of Llantrithyd, 186.
 Tynte of Keven Mably, 187.
 Tythegstone Court, 9.

University College for Wales, proposal, 68.

"Vale of Glamorgan," 5, 9.
 Vale of Neath, 16.
 Vale of Taff, 9, 13.
 Valley of Aberdare, 15.
 Van of Macross, 124.
Via Julia, the, 65.
 Vivian of Clyné Castle, 188.
 Vivian of Glanrafon, 187.
 Vivian of Park Wern, 188.

Walter of Ffynone, 188.
 Warwick the "king-maker," 97.
 "Welsherie" and "Englischerie" in Glamorgan, 38.
 Westwood, on the "Ogham" alphabet, 62.
 William Rufus and Conquest of Glamorgan, 32, 34-36.
 William the Conqueror at St. David's, 33.
 Williams of Aberpergwm, 189.
 Williams of Dyffryn Ffrwd, 189.
 Williams of Llandaff, 190.
 Williams of Miskin Manor, 189.
 Wood of Stouthall, 190.

THE END.